The Royal Colonial Institute 15 Strand W.C. X London Eng

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV. NO 13.

...he majority were as thunder- ...minority. They had hardly ...rthrow the ministry by such ...y vote. Then the followers ...gime, who had sat in calm ...er day, watching the onward ...urrent beyond their control, ...to a sense of the result. ...ide dignity and began em- ...even kissing each other. ...from remote parts of France, ...o the idea that the church ...se are born in the people, ...eserve and danced about ...n their delight at the efeat ...y. The minority, on the ...s at first dumbfounded and ...nd answered the shouts of ...and execrations. The pru- ...Ministry in promptly retiring ...icals, prevented serious dis- ...revailing opinion is that there ...ution of the Chambers, unless ...which has just resigned, is

...MURDERER MONTAGUE.

...n angry crowd around the ...Coleraine to-day, when Lady ...s on trial; and as she was ...om the court after conviction, ...s had hard work to pro- ...ild killer from the fury ...The carriage containing ...as followed for some distance ...y of men and women, who ...denunciations and vile epi- ...dyship. Some stones were ...carriage, but the occupants ...y.

...EAP JEWISH LABOR.

...h Trade Unionists," a paper ...mong Hebrew workers in the ...London, states on what it al- ...liable authority that Govern- ...s have been given to Jewish ...ave sub-let them, paying men ...families two, three and five ...r week, in defiance of ...wages law. The paper ...is state of affairs, and says ...t the offenders are people of ...ce will not prevent the Jews ...them to account. The matter ...the subject of an interpellation ...of Commons.

...SED PROBATE BUSINESS.

...ss in the registrar of wills office ...cial year just closed is the ...record. The present average ...ber of wills proved is 1,000. ...d business is attributed to the ...m influenza.

...NDALOUS FAVORITISM.

...rtinieff, of Warsaw, who was ...1890 to eight years imprison- ...ing the actress Visnovska has ...ence commuted to disciplinary ...a battalion on the Asiatic fron- ...avoritism shown this officer is ...Warsaw as scandalous.

...ADLY WOUNDED.

..., at about 11:30, George Bowen, ...n member of the Longshore- ..., was standing at the bar of the ...aloon drinking whiskey with ...ty other men. He and six ...riends had been imbibing ...night, and towards the time ...hree strangers, all Swedes, en- ...hotel and soon became en- ...ltercation with Bowen. The ...ed that a bottle of brandy on ...belonged to him, while the ...other gang disputed his claim. ...were struck, and almost before ...lized what was being done, a ...ade Swede had plunged a jack- ...Bowen's body five times. The ...n fell, and in the excitement of ...his assailant escaped. When ...s stripped and examined, ...ertained that he was bleed- ...ly from four ugly gashes in ...ne of which was nearly three ...g, and a fearful cut ex- ...m half an inch under the ...wn to his mouth. Dr. Milne ...diately sent for, and on ...e ordered the man home to his ...blocks distant, and there bound ...p his wounds. ...s seen late last night by a COL- ...rter. He does not know ...of the man who at- ...m, and declares that he ...im before last night. The knife ...time to recognize as one belong- ...or known as Dutch Peter, who, ...was the instigator of the as- ...police were all night looking ...e, but without success.

...es W. Wetmore was released on ...afternoon, the intention of the ...g to contest the case with Con- ...t in the Supreme Court.

...RUP of FIGS

...E ENJOYS ...method and results when ...Figs is taken; it is pleasant ...hing to the taste, and acts ...promptly on the Kidneys, ...Bowels, cleanses the sys- ...ually, dispels colds, head- ...fevers and cures habitual ...n permanently. ...75c. Bottles by all Druggists.

...RNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ...KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ja20-tts-d&w *

...OCK ...OOD ...ERS REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Billousness, ...al Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT. ...ter, after a severe attack of ..., was completely broken down. I ...ds of dollars in doctors' bills with ...tisfaction. Before she had taken ...Burdock Blood Bitters there was ...change, and now she is entirely ...tts MRS. HOPPERON

RIOT IN BERLIN.

A Hand-to-Hand Fight Between the People and Police at the Royal Castle.

The Emperor an Impassive Eye-Witness of the Tumult—Jeered at and Hooted.

Numerous Arrests—Anarchists the Instigators of the Trouble Which was Alarming.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—At one o'clock, to-day, 2,000 unemployed men met in a public square, and, after passing a resolution denouncing employers and the system of government which enabled the latter to crush workingmen, marched to the Unter Den Linden, singing the Marseillaise. They had nearly reached the Imperial castle when the police barred the way. The laborers were firm in their determination to pass, and a riot ensued. The police used their clubs freely; scores were wounded, and eighty arrests were made. The rioters finally dispersed. The meeting was held to call the attention of the authorities to the misery of laborers and impress upon them the need of relief. The affair caused a great sensation, especially as it comes so soon after the despotic utterances of the Kaiser at the Brandenburg banquet, which has caused a strong feeling among the masses. The greatest excitement prevails. The riot has been officially investigated, with the result that, while the official report attempts to belittle the affair, the more independent news papers make no attempt to deny that the outbreak was a serious exhibition of the state of mind in which large masses of the people find themselves. The extremists, on the other hand, say that a very little more excitement, this afternoon, would have converted the riot into a revolution in Berlin.

The disturbance, it appears, originated at a meeting of three or four thousand workmen at Lips' brewery during the forenoon. The men had gathered there to receive the report of the deputation which they had sent to the burgomaster, Herr Forokenbeck, asking him to see the Emperor in behalf of the unemployed workmen of Berlin, and to intercede with his majesty upon their behalf. The men wanted Herr Forokenbeck to ask the Emperor to appoint a fair and unprejudiced commission to inquire into the wrongs which the workmen complain of and promote immediately the legislation necessary to redress their grievances. The deputation called upon the burgomaster at his official residence, but were halted at the doors of that official's residence and were asked their business. The delegates announced that they came to visit the burgomaster on behalf of thousands of unemployed people in Berlin, and that they wanted him to intervene with the Emperor on their behalf. This message was communicated to Herr Forokenbeck, but in spite of his well known political sympathies the burgomaster refused to receive the delegation, sending them a message to the effect that they had better return peaceably to their homes, as there was nothing to be gained by demonstrations similar to the one he understood they were contemplating. The delegates were informed that the police forbade all riotous gatherings and processions, and that steps would be taken to prevent any demonstration on the part of those the delegates represented. With this information the delegates returned to Lips' brewery, where they announced to their comrades, who by this time numbered fully 5,000 men, the disappointing result of their mission.

The message of the burgomaster was received by the workmen with regular howls of rage, and storms of execration mingled with yells of "let's go to the Minister of Commerce," "let's march in a body to the Reichstag and demand redress," and finally, with the shouts of "let's appeal in person to the Emperor." This last suggestion caused such a howl in the assemblage that it must have been heard for miles around. "To the castle," was the cry. "Let's tear down the gates, if necessary, and see the Emperor." Thereupon steps were immediately taken to gather the great body of workmen into some sort of order, the Socialist portion of those present showing themselves to be well ready to convert an unwieldy body of shouting, yelling, excited men into parade shape. Amidst the uproar a number of the cooler heads and more thoughtful of the leaders of the workmen tried almost in vain to be heard. In loud piercing tones they implored the men not to lose their heads, and to remember that they were but a small handful when measured against the garrison and police. Herr Kessler, the noted agitator, was conspicuous in his efforts to calm the passions of the multitude. Standing up on a table he shoutted, bareheaded, holding his hands above his head so as to attract more attention: "I beseech you to be prudent. Do nothing which will give the government an excuse to use arms upon you. The hour has not come, this is not the time to make a demonstration in behalf of your wrongs. If you value future happiness, for the sake of your wife and children, do not be led to be slaughtered by the soldiers. Even now police agents may be in your midst exciting you to walk into a trap."

However, the whole morning previous to the departure of the delegates to call upon the burgomaster, and while waiting for their return, some of the men at least had been drinking and were then half mad with beer and anger at the manner in which the delegation had been received by Herr Forokenbeck, and the remarks of Herr Kessler were drowned under the deafening cries of "let's go to the castle, to the castle, the Emperor must receive us." The mention of the Emperor's name was received with howls of derision on all sides, accompanied by a perfect hurricane of grossly insulting remarks addressed to His Majesty. The real sentiments of the German masses seemed for the first time to have been expressed in the bitter curses and fearful insults hurled by five thousand tongues at the young Emperor. The counsels of their most admired leaders seem not to have had the slightest effect upon the men. Their blood was stirred up to a boiling over pitch and they were resolved to march upon the Emperor's palace and they did so, shouting and yelling "to the castle." Loudly singing "La Marsellaise," they made their way through the streets to the Unter Den Linden, cheered on by encouraging cries from the thousands upon thousands who had heard of the disturbance, and who were evidently almost as madly in sympathy with the rioters. In the meantime, the police had not been idle as Herr Kessler had intimated. Even before the rioters started for the castle, the police had been at work among them.

In addition to the calming utterance of the more level headed of the leaders, there had been delivered a number of heated and most seditious addresses by Socialists and other agitators, who urged the men who attended the meeting at the brewery to strike a blow for their liberty, and to march to the castle gates and to stay there until the Emperor had promised to redress the grievances they complained of. Almost unknown to the rioters, three of the most pronounced speakers were quietly and deftly arrested on the charge of "Lese Majeste."

It is now estimated that fully 6,000 persons marched through the Uuter den Linden and almost to the castle gates, the "Marseillaise" roaring its echoes into the sacred apartments of the Emperor. At that stage of the riot, many people believed that a revolution had broken out in Berlin, and the wildest rumors concerning these movements, spread on all sides. The officers in command of the different corps of the garrison, were communicated with, and such was the state of excitement and preparation for some time, that one would have fancied that the people of Berlin were rising up "en masse" against the Emperor and his Government. From every quarter, detachments of police were hurriedly sent forward to the palace on the trot, completely armed. By this time, the rioters had reached a point outside the castle grounds, and there they halted. They sang, "La Marseillaise," in thundering tones, and finally shouted for the Emperor to appear.

As soon as the force of police on the spot had been sufficiently reinforced a charge upon the rioters was ordered, and then began a series of the most desperate hand-to-hand fights ever witnessed on the streets of Berlin. The police, it was evident, had received strict orders to avoid bloodshed, but they hit right and left with the flat of their swords, pounded away with the stocks of their rifles or hammered at the rioters with their batons. During the melee the police made about a hundred arrests, but each arrest seemed to be the signal for an attempt at rescue on the part of the mob. In some cases they tore their comrades from the grasp of the police and carried them away in triumph. While this battle was being fought almost beneath the castle, the Emperor, pale and looking like a man just recovering from a severe attack of sickness, watched his subjects struggling with the men they had termed his "butchers."

When the presence of the Emperor at the window became known—he stood at a large window on the first story—there was a howl, mingled with cheers, that must have caused him a very uncomfortable feeling. By lifting his hand he could have put a stop to all the rioting, and by addressing a few calming words to the mob, promising to investigate their complaints, he would have sent them home satisfied. Still he did not do it, and the battle between the police and the dissatisfied workmen continued. The police were, during the fight, continually receiving reinforcements, and it was lucky for them that such was the case, for when they first came in contact with the mob the latter fought so desperately that the police were driven back, and it began to look as if the guards at the castle would be compelled to fire upon the mob. These reinforcements, however, enabled the police to beat back the rioters, who retreated into the eastern quarters, attacking stray bodies of police en route, routing a number of them and fighting desperately with the authorities at every opportunity.

Though it is said that not more than six thousand men were gathered around and about the statute of Frederick the Great, when the "Marseillaise" startled the good people of that neighborhood, it is now estimated that fully 10,000 people took part in one way and another in the rioting of to-day. Men were not alone in resisting the charges of the police, women and even children took part in the fray with as much desperation as their husbands, fathers and brothers, and, as the result, a number of women are now locked up in the same depots as the male rioters. The exact number of prisoners made and people injured is not known, but a rough estimate has it that about one hundred prisoners were captured, and that quite one hundred people were severely injured. In addition, some two or three hundred other persons must have received injuries more or less severe, of which it is impossible to obtain any record.

The rioting was not ended by the repulse of the workingmen who went to attack the Alte Schloss, or ancient palace of Hohenzollern royalty. The first onsets of the hungry thousands were as much a surprise to the people generally, as they were to the police, but as the news flew from street to street, in the quarters of the city where the workingmen most congregated, it was like an electric thrill to the popular nerve. The quiet Germans seemed to lose their apathy and to be fired with the spirit of '48," when their fathers, on that memorable March day, paraded before the same palace with the people's dead, while King Frederick William IV stood, bare-headed, a witness of the ghastly review. Not, since that brief reign of the people, has Berlin witnessed such a scene as to-day. The thousands of unemployed gathered in the streets, especially of the eastern quarter. Men rushed forth from their homes, followed by wives and children beseeching them not to risk their lives. In some instances, however, women incited and urged on their husbands.

In one place was seen a good looking man and of strong German build, loudly denouncing the authorities and demanding that the hearers at once proceed to obtain by violence the food they were not permitted to earn. As darkness came on the mob increased in numbers and grew more dangerous in temper. The various bands must have numbered several thousands. They had no organized leadership, but they had virtual possession of the eastern quarters of Berlin and especially of Frankfurter, Koepenicker, and Reas and Wressenburger streets. The whole police force of Berlin was called out, under orders to go to any extremity to suppress the rising. The working people were not sanguinary, but they were resolute. They opposed the police stubbornly and refused to disperse. They gathered in a large body on the Frankfurter Strasse, with the intention of marching toward the palace. Near Kaiser Strasse, a severe conflict took place. The police used their weapons unsparingly, while the populace were but poorly prepared to meet the solid attack of the well-armed police force. They battled bravely, however, with sticks and any other weapons that each happened to have. A carpenter with a hammer brought down more than one of the police, but at length fell himself, severely wounded by a revolver bullet. One of the sturdiest of the mob was a Brandenburg blacksmith, who, with no other weapon but his fists, resisted half a dozen policemen in their efforts to make him a prisoner. A terrible blow from his right arm nearly killed one of his assailants, and provoked them into shooting him down. He was borne to a hospital fearfully, if not fatally, wounded.

In the Grueneraweg Strasse, the mob attacked the beer shops, demanding bread and beer. They pillaged the baker shops and divided the bread among all who wanted it. The half famished people seized and devoured the food with a wolfishness which was eloquent of their misery and hunger. Some men left the mob and hurried home with loaves under their arms to their starving families. Others sat down on the street and banqueted on the spoil. At Elizabeth Strasse the police stopped a man who was hurrying along with loaves clasped in his arms. He fell on his knees and begged to be allowed to pass. "My children have had nothing to eat since Tuesday," he cried. They had other work to do, and allowed him to go. The beer obtained from the plundered beer shops inflamed the excitement and made many more reckless. The rioters spread into different parts of the city, and some of the more violent endeavored to organize an attack on the garrison, but the populace were not ready for this, many openly asserting that the soldiers were their friends. Meantime the conflict raged between the police and the mob, the former gradually gaining ground. The police were directed with much judgment and skill, their instructions qeing to aim for the capture or, if necessary, the killing of those who appeared to be the leaders, which they carried out, and as fast as one who seemed to be a ringleader was taken, he was hurried away to prison. In this way the mob was kept disorganized and prevented from forming in any formidable group. Large numbers were wounded, more or less severely, but it is not known yet whether any were killed.

A large number of prisoners were lodged in the cells. The military remained under arms, but took no part in the struggle. This course is said to have been followed by the direct orders of the Kaiser, who was made aware of the situation as soon as the riot first broke out, and commanded that the military should not interfere unless the police should prove themselves unable to cope with the mob. It is also intimated that the authorities had an intimation that the soldiers could not be fully trusted in a conflict with the people, and they were safer in the garrison than they would be on the streets. The truth is said to be that the authorities, both civil and military, were dazed and almost demoralized by the suddenness of the explosion, and that it was the work of a deep-laid plot. They could not believe that men would be so desperate as to attack the palace of the Kaiser and afterwards run riot in the streets of Berlin, unless there was some conspiracy which included a portion, at least, of the garrison, from which the rioters expected help, and this fear, more than anything else, is known to have prompted the holding of the military in their quarters. A leading socialist who was interviewed by the United Press reporter, asked that, for political as well as personal reasons, his name should not be mentioned. He said that he had no doubt the rising was entirely spontaneous and unpremeditated, otherwise the Government, which had its spies everywhere, would have had some foreknowledge of the movement. He thought the very spontaniety of the insurrection of down trodden labor made it more significant as an expression of deepest popular feeling. "It may surprise the world," he said, "that such an outbreak, so like what has happened in Paris, should occur in the leading city of Germany, but the world should remember that the character of Berlin has very much changed since it became the capital of the German empire, and that now it is one of the great labor centres of the world, with a working population that, when driven to extremes, would be more daring than any mob Paris has ever seen. They would not be afraid of the consequences, and they have the steady courage to face any opposition in their demands for justice."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Arrival of the First Colonist Train—The Contemplated R. R. Strike Not Likely to Eventuate.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—The first colonist train arrived from Ontario this morning. A party of European immigrants for Manitoba also arrived to-day. Over 50 of them remained in the city.

The contemplated strike of C. P. R. conductors and brakemen is the chief topic of conversation in railroad circles at present. It is not likely that a strike will be declared, a compromise between the company and the men being more probable.

Mr. Davis, M. P. for Alberta, was dined at Calgary by his supporters, last night. He left for Ottawa after the banquet.

T. W. Sprado has been appointed manager of the hotel Manitoba, vice Gunning, resigned.

The New Flagship.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The Bellerophon, a second-class man-of-war, which had for many years been the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, is to return to England and be paid out of commission. She will be replaced by the new first-class cruiser Blake, which will be the flagship of Vice-Admiral Hopkins, the newly-selected commander-in-chief of the North American station, whose headquarters are at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Blake has a complement of 574 officers and men, and will be the fastest and most powerful cruiser ever employed on the station. Her commander is Captain William D. Hamilton.

Greatly Benefited.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been using B. B. B. for cancer of the breast the last two years and four months, both externally and internally, and have been greatly benefitted. Have had cancer over seven years, and no medicine ever did me as much good as B. B. B. I fee' sure that sufferers from cancer can obtain relief or even cure from B. B. B., and will be pleased to answer any questions as to the use and benefit received from this remedy.

MRS. A. ELLIOT, Waterdown, Ont.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Formal Opening of the Session with an Important Speech From the Throne.

Proceedings in the Senate Chamber—The Address to be Moved in the Commons To-day.

Large Crowds Witness the Proceedings—Very Great Interest in the Exercises.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The second session of the present Parliament was opened to-day by His Excellency the Governor-General. Although the proceeeings and ceremonies attending the opening are of the same stereotype character, year after year, the event is always looked forward to by the citizens of Ottawa with a considerable degree of interest. A large crowd assembled in front of the Parliament Buildings and lined the drive along the grounds to get a glimpse of the Vice Regal carriage as it rolled past, while the beautiful senate chamber presented a brilliant appearance. The booming of cannons from Nepean Point, shortly before three o'clock, announced that Lord Stanley had left Government House, with an escort supplied from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

A guard of honor from the Governor-General's Foot Guards was drawn up in front of the main entrance to the Parliament buildings, the arrival of the vice-regal carriage being greeted with a salute from the guard of honor, music from the band and cheers from the crowd. His Excellency then proceeded to the Senate chamber, attended by his suite, but Col. Prior's martial figure was missing. Black Rod was at once ordered to summon the faithful commons. That functionary discharged his duties with that inimitable grace which always characterizes his bowings and genuflexions. These accomplishments of the little medium of communication are always greeted with roars of laughter which the members have all they can do to get over in the interval during which the hurry scurry is made for the Red Chamber. Arrived there, their arrival having been duly announced, they were ordered to take their stand at the Bar, while the representative of Her Majesty announced to them the good and substantial reasons for which they have been called together. These were contained in the following:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable members of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It affords me much gratification to meet you at the commencement of the Parliamentary session and to be able to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the Dominion, and upon the abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed all parts of the country.

The lamented and untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale aroused a feeling of profound sorrow. The sympathy with Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, in their bereavement, which has prevailed in the Dominion on this melancholy occasion has found expression in respectful messages of condolence from my Ministers, from the provincial governments and from many other representative bodies.

The negotiations with respect to seal fishing in Behring Sea have been continued with a view to the adjustment by arbitration of the difficulties which have arisen between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States on the subject. Commissioners have been appointed by both Governments to investigate the circumstances of seal life in Behring Sea, to report thereon and to suggest the measures, if any, which they may deem necessary for its proper protection and preservation. The commissioners are proceeding with their deliberations in Washington and the results will shortly be communicated to Her Majesty's Government. I trust that their investigations and the determination of the arbitrators, who are to be appointed, may lead to a just and equitable settlement of this long-pending difficulty.

The meeting which had been arranged with the United States Government for a day in October last, for an informal discussion on the extension of trade between the two countries, and on other international matters requiring adjustment, was postponed at their request, but in compliance with a more recent intimation from that Government, three of my Ministers proceeded to Washington and conferred with representatives of the administration of the United States on those subjects. An amicable understanding was arrived at respecting the steps to be taken for the establishment of the boundary of Alaska, and for reciprocity of services in cases of wreck and salvage. Arrangements were also reached for the appointment of an international commission to report on the regulations which may be adopted by the United States and my Cabinet for the prevention of destructive methods of fishing and pollution of streams and for establishing uniformity of close seasons and other means for the preservation and increase of fish. A valuable and friendly interchange of views respecting other important matters also took place.

In accordance with the promise given at the close of last session, a commission has been issued to investigate the working of the Civil Service Act and other matters connected with the civil service generally. The report of the Commission will be laid before you during the present session.

The conclusions of Commission on the manufacture of beet root sugar will also be laid before you.

It is desirable that the fishery regulations in British Columbia should be examined and revised so as to adapt them better to the requirements of fisheries in that province. A Commission has been issued with that object.

An important measure respecting the criminal law which was laid before you last session, has been revised and improved as a result of the expression of views elicited by its presentation to Parliament, and will be submitted to you for your attention.

Your attention will also be directed to measures for the re-distribution of seats consequent upon the census returns, the establishment of the boundaries of the Territories and the amalgamation of the Departments of Marine and Fisheries. Bills will also be presented to you for the amendment of the Civil Service Act, the Acts relating to real property in the Territories and those respecting the fisheries.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the last year will be laid before you, as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. Those estimates have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interest which may be brought before you to your best consideration, and I feel assured that you will address yourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity.

The speech was read in English and French. After the Commons had withdrawn the Senators decided to consider the Speech on Monday.

In the Commons, the Speaker made several announcements respecting changes in the representation. The following members were then introduced: Messrs. Ouimet, Fairbairn, Henderson, Hughes, Metcalfe, Miller, Bain, Wilson, Rosamond, Gibson, Gillies, Featherstone, Northrup.

The speech from the throne will be considered to-morrow. Mr. Northrup will move the address, and Mr. Bain will second it. After the ordinary formal business had been transacted the House adjourned at 4 o'clock. It is conceded that there was a smaller representation of members, to-day, than in previous years. The Quebec members are mostly engaged electioneering. Mr. Mara is the only British Columbia member here so far. Mr. Corbould is expected to-morrow. Sir Hector Langevin was in the Chamber, to-day. He looks in poor health.

THE U. S. AND CANADA.

Secretary Foster Makes Some Interesting Statements as to the Canadian Delegation to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Hon. J. W. Foster, who has had charge of the State Department during the recent negotiations with Canada on the reciprocity and fisheries questions, communicated to a reporter of the United Press to-night some interesting facts supplementary to the message of the Governor-General of Canada laid before the Dominion Parliament. He said the phrase in Lord Stanley's message stating that arrangements had been reached for an international commission to frame regulations to prevent destructive methods of fishing, might naturally be supposed to refer to the Behring Sea controversy, but, in fact, it has nothing to do with that question. It related only to fishing and the proper methods of taking fish on the great lakes and in the international waters on the Atlantic ocean. Each of the states bordering on the lakes, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio, had its state laws to regulate the fisheries, but no two laws were alike, and none could be enforced in the Canadian waters. It had been agreed to appoint a commission, to consist of one expert from each country, to devise regulations to control the use of seines, etc., on the great lakes, and also the use of purse seines in the Atlantic. There had been complaints of the pollution of streams running from Maine into Canada by sawmills and manufactures. The commission would be authorized to look into this question, and also incidentally into the matter of international fish hatcheries. On all these matters the commission would be authorized to investigate and report. There was another question, Mr. Foster said, of considerable interest to New England, which had also been agreed upon, and which was not mentioned in the President's message. It will be remembered that there had been serious trouble last summer in the vicinity of Eastport, Me., in consequence of the seizure, by the Canadian cruisers, of American fishing vessels, alleged to have been fishing within the Canadian limit. It had been agreed to appoint another common district from the one previously referred to, to define and mark the boundaries of the United States and Canadian jurisdictions. The Alaska boundary question, upon which an agreement had also been agreed, was explained by Mr. Foster to be in the nature of a joint survey from Mount Elias, along the Pacific Coast to British Columbia. An appropriation had been made by the United States for this purpose, but it needed the joint action of Canada, and the United States to make it binding. This concurrence had now been secured. When the question of reciprocity with Canada was touched upon, Mr. Foster suddenly became reticent. He said the correspondence on this subject had been called for by the Senate and would probably be sent to Congress early next week. As to this, however, he had no right to speak. It was inferred, however, from Mr. Foster's manner, that on this subject there would be exceedingly little progress reported.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Trade Returns Most Encouraging—Another Ministerial Victory.

Eight Elected Members Unable to Sit—The Case of the Queen vs. Demeres.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The trade returns for the past seven months are most encouraging. The reports show an increase of ten millions and a quarter. The imports have fallen off a million and three quarters. The duty collected shows two millions and a half loss, due to the abolition of the sugar duties last year.

Mr. Charlton is first this session with a notice of unofficial business. He proposes to introduce bills for the better observance of the Sabbath, and to prevent the circulation of obscene literature.

Mr. Edgar will question the Government relative to the fate of the address to the Queen last session for the abrogation of the most favored nation clause treaties with Belgium and Germany.

The Government's good luck still attends it. East Simcoe was carried to-day by Bennett, Conservative, by 25 majority.

The Maritime Province members will wait upon the Government, urging it to reconsider its decision as to the dismissal of Intercolonial railway employees.

Eight elected members were not able to sit to-day, owing to the returning officer's certificates not having been received.

A reply from the Government was filed in the Exchequer Court, yesterday, in the case of the Queen vs. Demeres. This is a case in which the Dominion Government claims possession of certain lands in Yale district. The defendant holds that these lands are not vested in the Dominion, but belong to the province. The Crown takes issue, and it is likely the case will be tried when the Exchequer Court sits in British Columbia.

Strangers will hereafter be rigidly excluded from the precincts of the Commons Chamber when the House is sitting, unless accompanied by members.

The usual state dinner is being given at Government House, to-night.

Hon. Mr. Foster was not present at the House, to-day, owing to illness.

The Evening Journal is waging a bitter fight with the Typographical Union.

Hon. Frank Smith and Dr. John Ferguson, ex-M. P., went west to-night.

M. Ami, of the Geographical Survey, who spent last summer in British Columbia, delivered an interesting lecture to-night on the Selkirks, their glaciers, scenery and resources.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Launch of a New Sealing Schooner Farming Operations—Early Sowing of Grain.

Incendiarism at Vancouver—Shoplifters Captured—Improved Steamship Communication.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—Capt. Somerville, of the steamer Swan, reports a sailor missing from his boat. He disappeared on Saturday night, while the vessel was lying at Vermelyas' Landing. His name is unknown.

The Masonic conversazione at the Hotel Vancouver to-night was a recherche affair, and is passing off very creditably to all concerned.

The resignation of Secretary Lucas, of the anti-Chinese league, has not been accepted. No doubt Mr. Lucas will continue in the work.

Benjamin Garrett, of Chatham, has been appointed in the postoffice here. The vacancy was caused by Thomas Morton's promotion.

The Fire, Water and Gas committee has recommended the purchase of a chemical engine for the city fire brigade.

It is expected that a branch of the Cigarmakers' International Union will soon be formed with headquarters in Victoria, to embrace all the cigarmakers in the province, those in New Westminster and Vancouver being under its rules and protection.

The water works was formally handed over to day to the city.

Joe Hess, in his closing lectures in the Imperial Opera House, last night, dealt largely with the question of legislation on the liquor question.

The annual Archæological report of the Canadian Institute, mentions at considerable length some relics of the Indian tribes of this province sent to the museum of the institute by Mr. Rowland E. Green, Vancouver; Mr. T. Sidney Dobbin, Esquimalt, and Mr. W. H. Jones, of this city. The report is illustrated with cuts from photographs of some of the donations received, and a good report is given of discoveries during the year relating to Canada's aboriginal tribes. The British Columbia specimens also figure among the illustrations. Mr. Green, sent to the museum of the Canadian Institute, some rare Indian specimens, but they arrived too late to be mentioned at length, or for cuts to be given of them. One of the works to engage the attention of the Historical Society, it is proposed to form here, is the collection of such relics of the Indians and retain them in the province.

After an interesting and very lucid paper by J. Fletcher, Chief Operator of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, on "Telegraphy," in Whethem College, to-night, interesting experiments were tried over the wires, connected at the college with Portland, San Francisco, and Winnipeg. These cities were asked for weather reports, and a number of news questions were asked and answers received on the typewriter, and read to the audience. From San Francisco in one minute and 30 seconds; Portland, one minute and five seconds; Winnipeg, two minutes. Frank Dowling, operator on the C.P.R., then took 253 unabbreviated words sent by Mr. Fletcher from the main office, on a typewriter, without a mistake, in five minutes. The audience thoroughly appreciated the kindness of the college and the C.P.R. officials.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 25.—H. West and David Rehberger, committed for trial in connection with the Indian shooting affair near Langley, two weeks ago, have been admitted to bail.

In this city, on Sunday morning, Mr. O. Rooklidge, of Victoria, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony with Miss E. Malone, of Washington, by Rev. Mr. Best.

A burn out took place, this morning, at the central telephone offices through a number of wires becoming crossed by an accident with the tramway trolley wire. About 20 drops were burned.

A man named Innes has left Chilliwack rather suddenly, taking with him a large sum of money which should have gone to liquidating his debts. A prominent Chilliwack farmer is a loser to the extent of $1,500 by his sudden departure, and two residents of this city were stuck to the amount of $550 and $425 respectively. They backed Innes' notes, and he left them to pay. The total amount Innes' managed to get away with is said to be nearly $7,000. J. King, of this city, who is one of the sufferers, followed Innes to Seattle and got some satisfaction in the way of notes, but could not induce him to part with any cash.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 25.—J. P. Planta, while returning from Victoria, to-day, was stopped at Chemainus, and asked to hold an inquest on the body of a sailor, belonging to a ship now loading at Chemainus. The sailor's body was found, this morning, on the beach. It is not yet known whether death was the result of accident or a foul murder. A number of sailors were on the spree, last evening. No particulars can be learned at present.

The Anderson reserve, at Alberni, has been placed on the market. A number of lots and some blocks have already been sold. Stores and dwellings are in course of erection.

The road along Cameron Lake is in a bad condition. It is almost impassable. The settlers are anxiously waiting the result of their petition for a grant to improve the Nanaimo and Alberni road.

W. S. Santo & Co. are opening a grocery store here.

Mrs. W. D. Fielding, of this city, died this morning.

Arrived—Ship Bundaleer.

DUNCANS.

The Benedict's ball, given at this place on the evening of the 19th inst., was a great success in every way. The programme consisted of 24 of the very latest dances, and the music, supplied by Professor F. Bourne and son, of Victoria, was all that could be wished for. The refreshments were provided by Mr. Dickey, landlord of the Hotel Duncan's.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 26.—School discipline was the subject of an interesting and instructive debate at the Teachers' meeting, last night.

Two tramps attempted to set fire to a cheap lodging house, this morning, at one o'clock. The blaze was discovered by E. B. Boucher. The strangers escaped.

The Police commitee met, this morning, re. renting the market hall for charitable and religious purposes. The different societies will be allowed to use the hall on a certain scale of prices. One dollar only is to be charged for a general meeting open to all comers.

Two shop lifters were arrested to-day. They gave their names as Thomas and Martin J. Coleman. After visiting several places, among them, Goldberg, on Cordova street, and procuring $60 in goods, they were trapped at Johnson Kerfoot's. Martin engaged Kerfoot in conversation while Coleman manipulated the clothing, hiding six pairs of pants under his overcoat. Kerfoot was, however, too quick for the thief, and walking quietly to the door, notified the police.

The Rev. W. Ewkyn, for some time a missionary in Honolulu, arrived here yesterday morning, and left, *en route* for England, on the express.

M. J. Ramsay, of the candy factory, returned, yesterday, from a very successful business trip to Nanaimo, Wellington, Northfield and Victoria. He states that Victoria business men show a preference for goods manufactured in the province, if they are as good as the Eastern article, and that the idea that Victoria men will not buy anything from Vancouver is all nonsense.

Mr. Carl Hach, for ten years Manager of the John Sehl Furniture Company, severs his connection with the firm on March 1st. Yesterday, as the business was closing, the employes surprised him by presenting him with a magnificent bronze inkstand and leather pocket book suitably engraved.

The trip of the Iona, which finished last night when she returned after 14 days' absence, was a grand success in every way. She brought upwards of 30,000 lbs. of halibut, all of good size and excellent quality. This is the fastest winter trip to the halibut fisheries, as well as the most successful. The Iona went as far as the Queen Charlotte Islands. When once she struck the fishing grounds the vessel filled in two days.

D. E. Brown, C.P.R. general freight agent, arrived, last evening, from Portland and the Sound cities, where he has made arrangements for a direct line of steamers between Portland and Vancouver, for through freight connections with Seattle, and for excursions up and down the coast and around by way of Nelson and Spokane.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 26.—Several small boys have been chicken stealing in this city, taking birds from different hen roosts and selling them to "John Chinaman." The police are on their track.

Some of the farmers on Gabriola Island have already done considerable farming this spring, seeding down over 20 acres of oats. This speaks well for British Columbia weather.

The Wilson block is rapidly being pushed ahead. The third story will be up next week.

Sailed—Ship Gen. Fairchild. The ship Glory of the Seas sails to-morrow morning.

Arrived—Bark Pehr Ugland and ship Highland Light.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, Feb. 26.—The concert given on Monday evening under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church was a grand success. The well selected programme was highly appreciated by the large number present. The proceeds of the evening amounted to $115, approximately.

The first regular meeting of the I.O.G.T. was held on Wednesday evening. The presence of Mr. Jonas Bushell, P.G.C.T., enlivened the proceedings of the evening and his assistance was highly prized by the young officers. Five new members were duly installed. The lodge is now thoroughly organized, and no doubt will succeed in the grand cause in which it is engaged.

The bark Agnes has left with her cargo of lumber for Chili. She was towed out by the Collis.

Everything is quiet. The non-union sailors all left here this morning for Nanaimo. The remains of Michael Hogan, the unfortunate man who was killed, will be buried to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

The Colorado is discharging her cargo.

The three-masted schooner Reporter is about loaded with car timber and R. R. ties for San Pedro.

The new sealing schooner built here for Mr. Thomas Earle will be launched to-morrow. She is of a nice model, is well and strongly built, and is a credit to her builder, T. M. Orwin.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Two Steamships Sink off the British Coast—Fifty-Five Persons on Board.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A fearful disaster, involving the loss of about 55 lives, has occurred in the North Sea, off the coast of Yorkshire, England. The full details have not yet been received. It appears, from a brief dispatch, that the two British steamships, Forest Queen and the Loughboro, came into collision near the promontory known as Flamborough Head, which rises with the light house that crowns it to the height of 214 feet above the North Sea. The collision appears to have come without the slightest warning. The two vessels crashed together, the bow of the Longhboro cutting the Forest Queen in two. In an instant, almost without a cry, the Forest Queen, sank and every soul on board, passengers and crew to the number of fifty-five, with one exception, were drowned; the captain of the Forest Queen being on deck at the time of the disaster appears to have been pulled on board of the Loughboro. The latter vessel was considerably injured, but not enough to sink. The greatest excitement reigned at Flamborough when the news became known, and boats pushed out to the scene of the wreck, to see what could be done in saving life. The wreck of the Forest Queen had, however, utterly disappeared. Further news is awaited with great anxiety. The vessels seem to have been coast-wise steamers.

A Wonderful Change.

GENTLEMEN,—For twenty years I suffered from rheumatism, dyspepsia, poor appetite, etc., and received no benefit from the many medicines I tried, but after taking five bottles of B. B. B. I can eat heartily of any food, and am strong and smart. It is a grand medicine, and has made a wonderful change in my health.

MRS. W. H. LEE, Harley, Ont.

CABLE LETTER.

The Anarchists of Germany Associated With the Walsall Dynamiters.

Moonlighting and Boycotting Renewed in Ireland—Serious Trouble Anticipated.

Disestablishment in Wales—A Blow Aimed at the English Church.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Berlin despatch says the police of that city seem to be already on the track of a Socialistic conspiracy as the origin of the present troubles. This conspiracy appears to have no connection with the Socialist Democratic Society; but to be the work of the men who broke off from the recent congress of that party, because it would not adopt their revolutionary views. The Socialist Democrats are strictly in favor of constitutional agitation, and hope to accomplish their aims without resort to force or disorder. Their great gains in the Reichstag, in recent years, seem to justify their expectations of a constitutional victory, and they regard the Anarchists and Revolutionists, who claim the party name while refusing to drop their policy, as the worst enemies of the Social Democracy; hence the bitter denunciation of the rioters, to-day, in the Vorworts, the organ of the party. The Government on the other hand, is said to be rather gratified by the disorderly demonstration, both because the conspiracy behind it has been unearthed and because it is hoped the violence exhibited will form an excuse for severe forms of repression, aimed not at the revolutionists alone, but the regular Socialist Democratic party, which is looked upon as much more dangerous to the monarchy than the rabble who came out to be shot. The workingmen who were induced to march against the Alte Schloss, as the ancient castle of Prussian royalty is called, are not supposed to have had any share in

THE PLAN OF THE AGITATORS,

who incited them to their mad proceeding. That plan was nothing less than the capture of the palace and such of the Imperial family, as could be taken, and holding them as hostages while dictating terms to the State. The revolutionists intended in this way to strike a blow that would secure their own safety by preventing the use of the military in an attack that would endanger the prisoners. They hardly hoped to capture the Emperor, but, even if he escaped, it was thought solicitude for the safety of his household would deter him from vigorous measures against the Anarchists, holding his family captive. Another part of the plot, is said to have been to introduce dynamite into the castle and blow it to pieces as a final and desperate resort. Such, in outline, is the scheme represented as having been carefully and deliberately planned by the Extremists, who considered

PARLIAMENTARY AGITATION TOO SLOW.

The London police are convinced there is some connection between the Walsall Anarchists recently detected in the manufacture of dynamite bombs, and the Berlin conspiracy. It has been believed from the first that the weapons were intended for Germany, although the time and place of their use had not been developed. The German detectives who have been in England for several weeks following up the Walsall case, are, it is reported, of the same opinion as those of Scotland Yard. The Walsall conspirators received money from Germany, and were frequently visited by persons having the characteristic appearance of German anarchists. The Walsall dynamiters were probably not themselves aware of the extent of the chains of which they formed a link, their business being chiefly the manufacture of weapons to be used by others on the continent. In arresting the dynamiters and seizing their ammunition it is suggested that the London police may have been greatly instrumental in preventing a more serious outbreak than that which surprised the German Emperor on Thursday. That [illegible] outbreak was premature is certain, but it is also certain it was the result of plans meditated for some time past or since the extremists broke off from the congress at Halle. It is said that Emperor William looks back on the surrender of Frederick William IV. to the popul[illegible]ace in 1848 as an episode of Prussian history

HARDLY LESS SHAMEFUL

than the conquest of Napoleon. He seldom speaks of his royal grand uncle, and when a boy is alleged to have ordered his tutor never to relate a second time that portion of the history of his house. Again it is asserted the Emperor had a design in compelling the Berlin police to fight unaided with the disorderly element. He wished to give the citizens a taste of what a riot and revolution might mean. Indeed, the tendency to exaggerate the possibilities of the situation, and to indulge in direful imaginings of what might have been. All that appears certain is that a plot contrived by revolutionary agitators, aimed at the castle, and possibly at members of the Imperial family, took for its instruments a mob of unorganized, hungry and desperate people, from the flotsam and jetsam of the Berlin streets, tried to accomplish its aims and failed at the threshold. It is reported that the Berlin police have, among their hundreds of captives, five of importance, and that one of those captured in women's dress, under the influence of a cold shower bath, persisted in beyond the needs of cleanliness, has revealed, or pretended to reveal, the designs of the conspirators.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Vienna advices state that the Emperor Francis Joseph is in a quandry. His mind is set against capital punishment, but the demand for the execution of the Schneiders, who decoyed the murdered servant, is so strong that the Emperor is inclined to yield. It is a noteworthy fact that the Austrian Emperor is the only European sovereign who has had the misfortune to mourn one of his own family as having met death by execution. This refers, of course, to the fate of Francis Joseph Maximilian, for some time the Emperor of Mexico, who was shot by the sentence of a Mexican court martial. Francis Joseph then suffered such agony of mind that he decided that he would never be instrumental, if he could help it, in inflicting the same pain upon others. Executions in Austria have been very few and capital punishment has practically been abolished. The case of the Schneiders, however, is so atrocious that the life penalty may be revived in their case.

THE DEACON SHOOTING CASE.

The Deacon tragedy calls attention to the French methods of inquisition, which are not palatable to the English and Americans. Mr. Deacon is said to be held in extreme aversion for his act by the large majority of the upper society of France. One reason is, that M. Abeile, his victim, was popular in the salons, and another, that the French think Mr. Deacon should have allowed his wife and M. Abeile to go, if he found Mrs. Deacon cared for the latter, or else have shot the two of them. A despatch from Cannes, it may be added, says Mr. Deacon may not have such an easy acquittal as he expects. The French code excuses the husband for slaying, if the parties are found in flagrant guilt, and the whole question will hinge on this issue, Mrs. Deacon being prepared, apparently, to testify that M. Abeile was not guilty, on the occasion at least, when he met his death. A Paris letter states that in that city sympathy leans strongly towards M. Abeile, and that influence is being brought to bear on the authorities to commit Mr. Deacon with proper severity. If it is shown as intimated by Mrs. Deacon, that her husband had connived in any way at their relations, the jury will find that the killing was not justifiable, and recommend a term of imprisonment. The influence of every cavalier servient in France, is thrown against the avenging husband, besides there is the prejudice of nationality, the French being extremely clannish in any issue between a Frenchman and a foreigner. The apparent friendliness of the Juge d'Instruction and of the jailors amounts to nothing. It is the custom of the French examining magistrate to worm out all that he can of a prisoner by appearing pleasant or otherwise, and the same is the way of the police. Mr. Deacon's friends feel very anxious as to his prospects.

MOONLIGHTING AND BOYCOTTING.

Crimes of violence are increasing in the West of Ireland, and boycotting is again rife against the holders of farms, from which former tenants had been ejected. Moonlight visits to objectionable persons, are frequent, although the moonlighters have taken to whipping, instead of shooting. The intruder, by grace of the landlord, on an evicted farm, gets what the moonlighters call "fair warning," in the shape of a notice to quit, with a full moon face grinning at the top of the notice. If he takes the hint, it is well, if he does not, his best cow dies suddenly, or some other serious injury happens to his live stock. If this is not sufficient, the moonlighters pay him a visit, not always by moonlight, however. He is called out at night and whipped until his back is raw, then he is made to swear that he will quit before a certain date, and is released. The victim seldom waits for a second visit.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

In Parliament the Home Rule case is winning strength every day, and the Government is showing signs of greater weakness than at any previous time in its long extended career. The escape from defeat on Welsh disestablishment was very narrow, and the vote had caused great and justifiable alarm in church circles, and well it may, for it really was an attack on the Church of England. There is no Church of Wales, the Welsh sees are part and parcel of the English church, and to disestablish them is to disestablish in part the Church of England. From disestablishment in Wales to disestablishment in the remainder of Southern Britain, is not a distant step.

EFFECTS OF THE COAL STRIKE.

The effects of the coal strike are becoming alarmingly widespread. Ten thousand miners in North Wales have joined the movement and have given notice that they will go out on the 12th of March, unless a satisfactory settlement of the dispute is sooner arranged. The iron districts will soon experience a general paralysis unless the output of the mines is restored. In Middlesboro and the Cleveland districts, eighty-five furnaces, having but three days' supply of coal on hand, have notified their employers that a shut down will in all probability be necessary. Similar notices have been given in other districts. Coal is rising in price, and a further rise in price of three shillings per ton is expected to be made on Monday. In all branches of manufacture the effects of the coal strike are already in some degree manifest, and serious results are apprehended in the near future.

MISS DEAUVREY'S DEBUT.

Miss Helen Deauvrey, the American actress, made her English debut, yesterday, at a matinee performance at the Prince of Wales Theatre, where she appeared as Suzanne, in "A Scrap of Paper." The Telegraph says Miss Deauvrey is to be congratulated on the fact that there is nothing unduly ambitious in the manner of her debut. Already there have been too many cases of American artists inflated with a sense of their own infallibility, who have descended upon the metropolis and taken theatres amid flourishing of trumpets. Numbers of them have produced worthless plays of transatlantic origin. Miss Deauvrey's impersonation was marked throughout with that degree of intelligence, that her record in the United States would lead one to expect. While she cannot be greeted as a theatrical revelation, she is, at any rate, an actress who knows her business, and she can play a safe part with a point of discretion.

DIVORCE LAW AMENDMENT.

A bill introduced in parliament by Mr. Hunter, intended to modify the divorce laws, is attracting some attention. It proposes to allow a wife to petition for divorce in case of adultery or of desertion for a period of four years. At present this right is accorded only to husbands.

LOWELL'S CLAIMS TO THE ABBEY.

Since the proposal to erect a memorial statue to James Russell Lowell, in Westminster Abbey was made, many protests against such action have been published. More or less lack of cordiality towards things American is manifest in most of those protests, though the principal argument put forth is the apparently reasonable one, that until all of England's great men have been honored by a place in the Abbey, it is hardly necessary to go across the seas for such a purpose. Nearly all the letters hostile to the scheme are addressed to the St. James Gazette, which with the exception of the Saturday Review, is the most anti-American journal in England. In some of the communications, the title of Lowell to greatness is boldly challenged, aside from his right to be especially honored by Englishmen. One writer naively declares that, even if Lowell's bust is placed in Westminster Abbey, the concession to American pride will not lead to the repeal of the McKinley bill.

GERMANY AT CHICAGO.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger says that daily additions are being made to the list of German exhibitors at the Chicago Fair, and it is expected that even the enormous space assigned to Germany by the managers of the exposition, will prove inadequate to accommodate all who wish to make a display. Herr Funke, the widely known woolen manufacturer, who removed from Alsace to Hagen, when his factory was destroyed by fire some time ago, has abandoned the Prussian town, and will rebuild his establishment in Alsace.

FRENCH CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

The French deputies, after a boisterous discussion hinging on the political situations, have adjourned until Thursday. Meanwhile, the Loubet Tentative Ministry, is regarded as hardly able to hold together long enough to be overthrown by a vote in the Chamber. Already, there are rumors that E. Roche Develle and Burceau, who have been members of previous Ministries, have refused offers of portfolios from M. Loubet.

THE GERMAN OUTLOOK.

Advices from the various large cities of Germany show that the leading Conservatives are inclined to make little of the riots which have disturbed Berlin during the past few days. They declare that the agitation is without any basis, and is part of a Socialist scheme to test the temper of the Government and see how the authorities would be likely to treat a real emeute, if one were determined upon. The liberals take a different view of the situation and regard the outbreak in the capital as a sign that the country is perilously near the brink of a revolution.

BERLIN QUIET.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Disorder—Offenders Will Not Be Trifled With.

The Police Having Cleared the Streets, Retained in Barracks—Sunday Demonstrations Feared.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—This afternoon was passed in comparative quiet, and the lookout was so peaceful that a number of police, some of whom had been on duty 34 hours, were allowed to go home. Shortly after alarming rumors gained circulation and the police were again summoned to duty. It was reported from all parts that the unemployed workingmen were gathering at various points, and that they were in a menacing mood. A renewal of the worst features of the riotous outbreak was feared, and not only was the entire police force summoned, but the troops were kept massed in barracks. Towards 6 o'clock the authorities decided to take the aggressive and clear the streets. General orders were accordingly issued to disperse all gatherings. The police gladly sallied forth, knowing that upon the success of their efforts depended the prospect of their being released for much needed rest. The word "gathering" was very liberally construed; where two or three were gathered together there was a policeman in the midst of them very shortly. The peacable citizens quickly took the hint and sought the seclusion of their dwellings. Those who were out on evil bent, were not so easily intimidated. A group would disperse after a conflict only to form again, not far away, and renewed their defiance. Few arrests were attempted, as it was deemed better to disable, or at least to dishearten the rioters by the free use of clubs and swords. The most serious encounters were in the Rosenthaler and Brunner Strasse, in the Northern districts of the city. Here scores were wounded, a large number seriously. The officers did not escape unhurt, as the mob were well armed with sticks and stones, and occasionally did effective work; one by one however, the disorderly crowds were vanquished and the streets cleared. The last mob was put to flight about nine o'clock. Since that hour the city has been quiet. The police have condemned a number of streets and forbidden the inhabitants of certain quarters to leave their houses. Though no renewal of the disturbance is looked for within the city, to-night, the authorities are not relieved from anxiety. The President of the police received a letter, this evening, warning him that riotously disposed persons were gathering outside of Berlin and threatening to march upon the city. The president at once communicated this fact to the military commander, and the entire force of gendarmes in the Neider Barrin district was placed under arms. At the same time the guard stationed around the Tegle shooting ranges, where there there is a large quantity of powder and dynamite in store, was increased three-fold. The president of police states that he has not been able to confirm the statements made in the letter of warning, but he will take all precautions against an invasion of suburban sypathizers. Meanwhile, the police are all on duty, their only solace being the prospect that they may ere long have an opportunity of wreaking vengeance upon the mob for causing them so much overwork and loss of sleep. Arrangements have been made, by a system of reliefs, to give the men a few hour during the night, so long as no outbreak occurrs. It is likely that the occurrence of the Sunday holiday will be taken advantage of as an occasion of attempted assemblage and discussion of grievances. This attempt, it is believed, will not be tolerated by the authorities, and the police will doubtless be kept busy throughout the Sabbath hours in keeping the streets and parks clear of crowds.

Binding Twine Factory.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—It is learned that the Patrons of Industry now in convention here propose to break the binding twine combine, by establishing a factory at North Toronto.

Fancy Goods Failure.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—R. Henry Holland & Co., Wholesale fancy goods, have made an abandonment of their estate, liabilities about $100,000 dollars.

Libel Suit.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—City Engineer Cunningham has taken action for libel against Alderman Gowanlock for $20,000 damages.

The London Election.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—The Empire gives Hon. Mr. Carling 114, or 14 outside disputed votes. The Mail says Mr. Carling has 14 outside the appeal votes on each side. The Globe claims the seat for Mr. Hyman, who in a speech after the returns were in, said: "I am pleased to be able to announce that, by taking off the votes which have no right to be on the list, and which our opponents attempted to keep there, we have a majority of from 16 to 20."

The Orange Grand Lodge, of British Columbia, will hold its annual session in Vancouver early in March, the first meeting being set for Tuesday, the 8th proximo. The 12th July celebrations will be held in the terminal city.

The Union Gun Club have selected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. McB. Smith (re-elected); Vice-President, Dr. J. C. Davie (re-elected); Secretary and Treasurer, B. H. John; Captain, C. W. Minor; Managing Committee, Messrs. White, Hewlings, F. Maclure, Todd, I. M. Langley, Adams and Ella.

CAPITAL NOTES.

British Columbia Homesteading Lands—The London Election—An Exceedingly Close Contest.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's Health Improving—Mr. Bowers Claims the Seat for Digby.

The Two Mountains Election—Canadian Pacific Cable to Japan—Immigration Propaganda.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—It is understood the Canadian Pacific cable will start from Sooke Bay, near Victoria.

The Immigration Department will embark on a vigorous crusade in the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Dakota, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. This year, a hundred thousand dollars will be spent there, irrespective of European work.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan is here, interviewing Hon. Mr. Dewdney respecting aid to the Indian schools, in the Territories, under the care of the Church of England.

Douglas, opposite Blaine, has been made a Customs outpost, Henry Chantrell being appointed a sub-collector.

Mr. Mara has interviewed Mr. Dewdney, to urge the registration of land titles at Revelstoke. He is also pressing for the throwing open of Columbia River lands for homesteading.

Mr. W. R. Meredith writes the London Free Press, stating that he was dogged and insulted at the recent election contest by men patrolling the streets in the interest of Mr. Hyman.

In political circles at the capital, to-day, the great question discussed was the London election. Hon. Mr. Laurier had telegrams from Hyman, stating that he was elected by a majority of 16, not counting the appeal votes. On the other hand the following has been positively received: "Carling has a total majority of 116. There are 123 disputed votes for Carling and nine for Hyman, which leaves Hon. Mr. Carling a majority of two. The returning officer will declare Mr. Carling elected, on Tuesday. The Supreme Court will decide respecting the disputed votes, but the result will not be affected.

A Gatineau Valley railway train has been seized at the Canadian Pacific depot for debt. The Pacific R. R. furnished the cars to continue the Gatineau service.

Hon. Mr. Laurier is better to-day, and able to sit up. He expects to be in his place in the House on Monday if he continues to improve.

Mr. Bowers came to take his seat as member for Digby, yesterday, but found he could not as the election return had not been received. He wanted to know how it was that Mr. Northrup had taken his seat, when he learned that Mr. Northrup had brought the return with him.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League will be held on Tuesday.

Mr. Girouard has been elected by 454 majority in Two Mountains.

Hon. Mr. Landry will move the address in the Senate, which will be seconded by Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Prince Edward Island.

THE SALMON COMMISSION.

Continuation of the Enquiry—Divergent Medical Testimony as to the Offal Question.

In All Probability the Board Will Adjurn on Monday, to Meet in Victoria.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 27.—The stock of witnesses before the royal commission has nearly given out, and Mr. Wilmot announced that the sittings, in all probability, would end on Monday and adjourn to Victoria. Mr. Higgins arrived, to-day, and was in attendance. Medical testimony was given re. offal, Dr. Smith saying that it was not injurious to the health of those drinking the water, and Dr. Fagan expressing the reverse opinion.

James A. Laidlaw: Have been a resident of British Columbia for thirty years, and a canner for fifteen years. Offal is not injurious to fish; most of the offal is consumed by scavenger fish, hence it is not injurious to human health. The hatchery is a good institution; think that more hatcheries are needed; am interested in an oil factory; it is unprofitable as a business venture; about 4,000 gallons were produced, which sold at about thirty-five cents per gallon. The canneries that supplied offal for the oil factory were five in number. The first year of my canning business was a failure, but since then there have been profitable years; have had as many as 40 licenses; think that less than 25 licenses would place canners at the mercy of the fishermen. Our own fishermen, working longer hours, catch more fish than the contract fishermen do; have no objection to fishermen getting licenses; have no objection to any new canner getting a license; the hatcheries are a good thing, and there should be more of them. The Sunday close law is right; a uniform license fee should exist on the Fraser, but the northern canneries are not benefitted by the hatchery, so that they should not pay the same as the Fraser river canners.

George Herbert Cooper, master mariner, fourteen years a resident of British Columbia; had been a fisherman since his youth; built and equipped the steamer Dreadnaught for fishing in all ports of British Columbia. Applied for a license but was refused, because, as the inspector said, he was well enough off without one. He had a license in 1884 as a British subject, to fish on the Columbia River by paying a fee of $5; had to sell his steamer, valued at $5,000, because his intentions were thwarted by the action of the inspector; had been foreman of fishing camps; a fair average catch of fish per day for each boat is from 300 to 600; a good seasons work, is from 8,000 to 12,000 fish per boat; had seen considerable quantities of spoiled fish thrown away; was conversant with the whole process of canning and fishing; the average weight of sockeyes is a trifle over six pounds. One fish will make from four to five cans. From 100 to 200 is the number of employes in a cannery; from five to seven are white, the others being principally Chinese, who receive $1.25 per day. One year with another, about 15,000 cases is the average pack per cannery. Twenty boats would perform the work necessary to pack that quantity. Offal is not injurious to fish, as it is readily consumed by the scavanger fish; it is not nearly so bad as decomposed whole fish. Fish from up the river float down in millions and lie on the banks of the river. Offal is not dangerous to health; however, it should be discharged in deep water. Oil factories are successfully operated on the Columbia river at Astoria, and witness had no doubt that in the hands of experienced men a factory could be made remunerative here. The Sunday close law is good; there are no white salmon in the Columbia river; white salmon are not always good to eat; in the spring they are best; they are caught with the red salmon and are usually thrown away.

Thomas Cunningham, a resident of British Columbia since 1859, farmer and fruit grower, said that offal after it is treated in the oil factory is valuable as a fertilizer. When offal is allowed to be in the river it is not only injurious to health, but it effects dairy stock by tainting the milk; it also affects the quality of pork, so much so, as to make it unmerchantable. Could consume about 50 tons of fertilizer if it could be obtained; would urge that dead fish be utilized or treated in such a way that they would be valuable as a fertilizer. Had heard of cases of typhoid fever resulting from offal; would limit the number of fishermen's licenses, and they should not be transferable; would like a strict observance of the Sabbath day by fishermen; the hatchery is beneficial.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 25.—Commissioners Wilmot and Armstrong were present at 10.30, this morning, when the evidence was proceeded with. John Wagner, Canadian born, and a fisherman by occupation, said he had fished three years here, and had a license for two years; formerly fished in Cape Breton. In 1889 had no license, but worked for the canneries. In 1891 the fishermen could not make fair wages, and some had to quit, among them himself. The average weight of fish is about seven pounds. As to the offal, it should be cast in the tide-way, it is slightly injurious to nets, and the odor is offensive. Sawdust is injurious to fish, both here and on the Atlantic coast. All fishermen, who are British subjects and residents, should have one license; seine fishing is injurious. Mackerel, on the Atlantic coast, have been depleted by seining; the Sunday close law is correct; hatching has a tendency to increase the fish; there should be licenses on all rivers, whether for canners or fishermen, they should be uniform.

John Ross, a native of Great Britain, and 16 years a fisherman; had two licenses in the last two years; fished near Sea Island; had averaged from 3,000 to 4,000 a season. The price was 15c for those years. Usually fishermen who are unable to purchase an outfit, arrange with the canners for one and pay them in fish. The offal, in his opinion, did not retard fishing, neither was it injurious to health; he thought fish were more abundant now than in years past. The Sunday close law is good; all who desire it should get a license, and it should not be transferable. In the larger canneries about 200 people are employed, of whom about ten are white; the balance are Mongols, Siwashes, and Japs. There are engaged in the fishing there, Greeks, Chilians, Italians, and many other nationalities.

Captain Cowan Grant, fishery guardian, said that the fishing boats were all numbered. At six o'clock on Sunday night they are ready to cast their nets. In one instance a man began at four o'clock and he was fined for so doing. Witness was supplied with a book from the inspector which enabled him to distinguish those entitled to fish from those who are not; only two convictions for infringement of the law have been made, but many minor disputes are settled out of court.

Mr. E. A. Wadhams said he had evidence to give, but preferred the presence of Hon. Mr. Higgins, the absent commissioner, before he proceeded.

Mr. Wilmot thought that was a slight reflection on the ability of the commission as now represented.

Mr. Wadhams asked to be permitted to give his evidence in Victoria.

Sheriff Armstrong suggested that those identified with the fishing business on the Fraser should give their evidence where the commission was the nearest.

Mr. Wadhams thought the present Sunday close time about right. From November 1st to March 1st should be the close season; from 5th March to August 25th, a 5¾ inch mesh should be used; and from then to the end of the season, a 7¼ inch mesh. If the sockeyes were plentiful the canners would not use cohoes. Some prefer sockeyes to the Spring salmon for canning, they being of a better color. The offal, as at present handled, is not injurious; but it should be deposited in deep water; he considered the hatchery a good thing, and more should be established. Formerly, the canneries had forty licenses each; now they only get twenty; he believed it right that fishermen should pay a higher license fee on the Fraser, on account of the hatchery.

John Morgan also gave evidence, but not of importance.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

AN EASTERN CAPITALIST.

W. R. Hobbs, President of the Hobbs Hardware Company, of London, Ont., Pays Victoria a Visit.

One of the passengers by the Islander from Vancouver last night was Mr. W. R. Hobbs, president of the Hobbs Hardware Company, of London, Ont., one of the wealthiest and longest established of the big mercantile houses of Eastern Canada. He is on his way to Los Angelos, Cal., on a visit to a brother there, and while his trip out here is more or less of pleasure, he has also an eye open for business. Speaking to a COLONIST man who called to see him at the Driard House, last night, Mr. Hobbs said that he was more than surprised at the growth of the cities of Vancouver and Victoria since he was here in 1887. Although when he started for the West his firm had not any intention of opening up a business in British Columbia, the prospects for trade that are to be seen ahead has caused Mr. Hobbs to consider the matter very seriously, and on his return to London he will go into details with his associates, but at present he thinks it is altogether likely that they will open up a wholesale warehouse in this city or Vancouver.

Mr. Hobbs leaves on this morning's steamer for Portland, *en route* to California. He returns to London, via Denver, Col. & Chicago.

Maud Granger, the great emotional actress, has fixed her Victoria dates, and named the plays to be produced here. The dates are March 10, 11 and 12, and the plays "Camille," "Inherited" (l'heritage d'Helene), and "The Creole" (a revised version of "Article 47").

Victorians are to enjoy a feast of jubilee music during the next fortnight. The famous Fisk Singers appear at The Victoria on the 14th prox., and the Ball family, now in Westminster, will be over next week.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Funeral of the Woman Murdered at Vancouver—Well-Rowed Race.

The Nanaimo Pilot Board Will Put on a Steam Pilot Boat.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 27—The city will assume the ownership of the waterworks system on Monday at noon.

The premises of Buxton and Rodney, corner Cordova and Cambie street, were burglarized last night, five dollars being taken from the till. The goods were not touched.

The ship Riverside was towed in this morning to load lumber at the Hastings mill.

Health Inspector Huntley and Dr. McGuigan left for Darcy Island, to-day, to examine the alleged leper recently sent to the island, and satisfy themselves of the case being genuine.

Walker & Trott, local boat builders, have received an order for 50 oars, from an Australian oarsman.

The meeting, yesterday afternoon, of the Historical and Art Society, appointed a committee to confer with the Free Library Board, with a view of waiting on the City Council to obtain suitable premises for the purpose of a museum and free library.

The meeting of the Trades and Labor Council have resolved to support legislation against employing Chinese and Japanese in mines, and also submitted a report on surplus labor, in which assisted emigration was condemned and labor statistical bureaus, and free land to settlers with substantial encouragement to cultivating land were favored.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 27.—E. H. Port and Milton Martin rowed a 1½ mile sculling race to-day for a piece of plate. Martin won by six lengths after a hard struggle.

His Worship Mayor and Mrs. Townsend entertained nearly two hundred guests at Rose Lawn last night. An attractive feature in connection with the occasion was the handsome illumination of the grounds.

Two weddings are fixed for Monday evening next. The matrimonial indications hold good, and the wedding bells will be kept ringing pretty steadily during the remainder of the year.

Constable Marquette, of the Mission, traced the man who stole H. Brady's eighty guinea gold watch on Friday night last to the American border, but lost track of the robber there. The thief tried to sell the watch in Sumas City, but its apparent value made people suspicious, and he could not find a purchaser. Where he went to from Sumas City could not be ascertained.

May Hunter, who was found dead in her room yesterday, was buried to-day. The police are still working on the case, and the inquest has been adjourned until Monday. There is much excitement here over the tragedy.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 27.—St. Luke's Church, Northfield, was opened last evening. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Archdeacon Scriven and clergy performed the opening ceremony. The bishop preached a very appreciative sermon on the observance of the Lord's Day.

F. C. Gamble, Dominion engineer, has returned from Comox, where he has been inspecting the junction of the Courtenay and Puntledge Rivers, with the object of taking steps to prevent the river washing away the land. He landed a surveyor at Qualicum to measure the distance thence to Nanaimo for the telegraph line. It is expected the construction of this line will begin soon.

The Welsh residents of Northfield celebrate St. David's day by a grand ball and supper this evening.

It is the intention of the Nanaimo Pilotage authorities to place a steam pilot boat between Trial Island and Race Rocks as soon as possible, so that the pilots will be taken off the steamers without deviating from the regular route.

At a meeting of the official board of the Wallace street Methodist Church, a resolution was unanimously passed extending an invitation to the pastor, whose term of two years is drawing to a close, to remain another year.

Word has been received here that the tug Tyee is bringing up the bark Highland Light, Capt. Herriman. She was 30 days out from San Francisco on Friday. The Highland Light will load Wellington coal.

NELSON.

Most of the hired men of the country have given notice that they will leave work in March to go into Slocan lake.

The new steamers City of Ainsworth and Windigo are progressing rapidly.

Dr. Hendryx is increasing his force of men, and has a steam hoist at work. His wharf, which will cost $20,000, is approaching completion.

From the Miner.

The Slocan Navigation and Trading company, limited, has been organized under the Companies' Act at Nelson. The capital is $25,000, in shares of $10 each. The provisional directors are John R. Cook, James Delaney, James Dawson, William McKinnon and John Houston. The company's first boat will be 51 feet long, 12-foot beam and a twin screw. The company expects to have the boat making regular trips between Slocan City and Eldorado City by April 15 Weather prophets say this season will be fully a month earlier than last.

Sixty-four mineral claims have been recorded at Nelson since the 1st of January—60 of them in January, most of them in the Slocan Lake section.

The tenders for the wharf at Nelson were opened by Mr. Griffin on Wednesday. The bids were telegraphed to Victoria, and on Thursday Mr. Griffin was instructed to let the contract to Messrs. Cameron & Dunn, the lowest tenders, at $4,000.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Average Wheat Yield of Manitoba 24 Bushels Per Acre—The Herchmer Commission.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—The Herchmer Commission is in session now at Fort McLeod. The evidence of the last two days has been of a miscellaneous character.

William Enright, an old resident of the city, is dead.

The threshers' returns show the average yield of wheat per acre, during the past year in Manitoba, to have been 24 bushels.

J. W. Dafoe, of the Free Press, has accepted a responsible position on the staff of the newly organized Montreal Herald.

Ministerial Call.

HAMILTON, Feb. 27.—The quarterly board of the Centenary Methodist Church has decided to send a call to Rev. James Allan, now pastor of Grace Church, Winnipeg.

ECZEMA ON A LADY.

Stubborn Case of Skin Disease covered her face and body. Many Doctors Baffled.

Marvellous and Complete Cure by Cuticura. 6 years have Elapsed and no Return.

A lady customer of ours (Miss Fanny Atwood, of Caroline Depot, N Y) has been cured of a stubborn case of skin disease by the use of CUTICURA REMEDIES. She remarked that her case had baffled the skill of many well known physicians. They unanimously pronounced it Eczema, with Rheumatism lurking in the blood. Some predicted that any treatment strong enough to cure the Eczema would surely increase the Rheumatism. She used two sets of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was marvellous. Her case of Eczema was not only completely cured, but her Rheumatism was greatly relieved during the treatment. Six years have elapsed since the cure was performed, her Rheumatism has since never increased by the treatment, but rather diminished, and she sees no symptoms of the return of the Eczema which once so completely took possession of her face and body. Miss Atwood delights in telling of the good effects that CUTICURA treatment had upon her, and recommends unsolicited the CUTICURA REMEDIES for Eczema and all kindred ailments. Your preparations find ready sale; indeed CUTICURA SOAP is on the list to buy almost continuously.

HASKIN & TODD, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

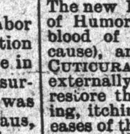
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

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

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

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate near the Kettle River, Osoyoos District, commencing where a post has been planted at north-east corner of Lot 351, Group 1; thence north following the easterly limit of Lot G. 1, 40 chains, to the north-east corner of said lot; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the northerly limit of Lot 331 G. 1; thence west following the north limit of said Lot 331 G. 1, 40 chains more or less to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.

JOHN A. MANLY.
Dated Victoria, B. C., Dec. 22, 1891. ja1 2m w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less, on Barclay Sound. Commencing at B. R. Seabrook's south-west corner post; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

F. S. POPE
December 28, 1891. ja1-w-2m

LOST—From Shawnigan Lake Hotel, on 17th inst., a bay horse, 10 years old; white spot on forehead; had halter on when last seen. A reward will be given for the return of the horse. ja23-d&t-w1

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the south side of Bella Coola river: Starting from a stake about 2 miles above a place called Miskalet, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence following river down in a southerly direction 80 chains, more or less, to place of commencement, all containing 320 acres, more or less.

ROBT. JAMIESON.
Dated at Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja22-2m

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at O. Warner's N. W. corner post thence north 40 chains thence west 40 chains thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

H. PARBERY.
Dated January 23rd, 1892. ja29-2m

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less Barclay Sound commencing at E. J. Gray's S. W. corner post thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

F. E. ALLEY
Dated January 23rd, 1891. ja29-2m

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making appliation to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at H. Harris, N. E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

W. H. WOOD.
Dated January, 18th 1892. ja22 2m

NOTICE—I, the undersigned, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Goldstream district: Commencing at a post on the south boundary of E. A. McQuade's claim, 20 chains easterly from his southwest corner post; thence S. 3°.45' E. magnetic, 80 chains; thence S. 86°.15' W. 40 chains; thence N. 3°.45' W. 40 chains; thence S. 86°.15' W. 20 chains; thence N. 3°.45' W. 40 chains, to the south boundary of L. Lubbe's claim; then N. 86°.15' E. along the south boundary of L. Lubbe and E. A. McQuade's claims, 60 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 400 acres, more or less.

ALFRED MAGNESEN.
January 14, 1892. ja22 2m:w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Renfrew District, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner of section 17, thence running in a southerly direction 43 chains to the stake marking the south east corner of said section, thence easterly 40 chains more or less, to a stake on the west boundary of section 36, thence northerly to the coast, thence westerly to place of commencement, following the coast. Copies of this notice have been posted in accordance with the Land Act.

JNO. NICHOLLES.
Victoria, B. C., 31st Dec., 1891. ja1-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Salt Spring Island: Beginning at the N. W. corner stake of my pre-emption, thence east 40 chains thence north 60 chains to Arthur Walters' S. E. corner stake; thence west 40 chains, thence south along sea shore to place of commencement, containing 250 acres more or less.

SAMUEL MAXWELL.
February 16, 1892. fe19-2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

R. WOLFENDEN,
J. PARTRIDGE.
ja29-2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at P. W. Dempster's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40, thence south 80 chains, thence east to place of commencement.

E. J. GRAY
January 23, 1892. ja29 2m-w

ON A LADY.

e of Skin Disease
face and body.
octors Baffled.

d Complete Cure by
years have Elaps-
no Return.

ours (Miss Fanny Atwood,
N Y) has been cured of a
kin disease by the use of
s. She remarked that her
skill of many well known
nanimously pronounced it
umanism lurking in the
ted that any treatment
cure the Eczema would
e Rheumatism. She used
UTICURA REMEDIES. The
lous. Her case of Eczema
etely cured, but her Rheu-
relieved during the treat-
ave elapsed since the cure
r Rheumatism has since
the treatment, but rather
e sees no symptoms of the
a which once so completely
her face and body. Miss
telling of the good effects
tment had upon her, and
bited the CUTICURA REME-
and all kindred ailments,
ified ready sale; indeed
s on the list to buy almost

DD, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

a Resolvent

d Skin Purifier and greatest
a, internally (to cleanse the
urities, and thus remove the
CURA, the great Skin Cure,
n exquisite Skin Beautifier,
r the skin and scalp, and
ure every species of agoniz-
ing, scaly, and pimply dis-
alp and blood.

Price, CUTICURA, 75c.;
VENT, $1.50. Prepared by the
CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

ow to Cure Skin Diseases,"
tions, and 100 testimonials.

-heads, red, rough, chapped,
n cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

CAN'T BREATHE.

Pains, Soreness, Weakness,
Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy,
ammation relieved in one
by the Cuticura Anti-
hing like it for Weak Lungs

IN FULL SWING.

Yesterday's Doings of the Y.M.C.A. Convention—A Splendid Time All Round.

A Very Profitable Gathering — Hon. John Robson's Remarks—Many Interesting Particulars.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Y. M. C. A Convention started in on its hardest day's work, when Rev. J. H. White, pastor of the Gorge Road Methodist Church, opened the proceedings with an earnest prayer for the success of the meeting. This was followed by the presentation of the reports of four Provincial Associations, all of which were most satisfactory, showing a remarkable growth, and very largely increased membership.

At 10:35, an ably written paper by Mr. Grey, of Vancouver, who unfortunately, was unable to attend, was read by Mr. Humpson, of Victoria, and listened to with great interest, as it contained much valuable information.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. J. B. Grimshaw, Assistant Secretary of the Victoria Association, read a masterly paper on the subject, "How can Christian work for young men best be advanced in places where there is no Association?" He described the proper course of action, and asked all present to weigh well the words he had put before them, as the subject was one of vital importance.

When the speaker had concluded, Mr. J. R. Mott, the International Y. M. C. A. Secretary, commented at length on the paper, and added a good deal of sound information as to the good which had been accomplished in places not possessing associations by honest, earnest workers.

At 11:30 the following series of papers were read, all in connection with the subject of the 4 o'clock service: "How to Secure Attendance," G. A. Gowland, Nanaimo; "The Leader," ——, Vancouver; "How to Conduct the Service," W. R. Greig, Westminster.

One of these addresses was as follows:—

"What is this Young Men's Christian Association? It is an interdenominational organization of young men working for young men! What is this Men's Gospel Meeting? It is a meeting held for the sole purpose of making young men Christ men! Who should the leader be? The best man in the Association, that is to say the man best adapted to the work in hand! What kind of a man should the leader be? If Jesus Christ, or Paul, or John, or Isaiah, were available, they would be just the right men. But they are not, so get hold of men as near like them as possible. Sympathetic, pure, brainy, muscular, forceable, wise, loving, strong men! Get a man! How should a leader conduct the meeting? In his own way as God gives him guidance and light! Should the leader give the address? Not if he can get a better man than himself, and most leaders can do that! Should the leader conduct the singing? Not if he can get a better musician to do it for him, and most leaders can. Should the leader give an invitation to those present to take a stand for Christ? Yes, if he considers it wise. When such an invitation is given act square with the fellows. Don't try to corner them or you will loose their respect. Don't be professional in giving the invitation, but be natural, as though you were entreating brethren for Christ. Should the leader take up a collection? Yes, if he thinks it will help the meeting. Should the leader give a second address or throw the meeting open for others as soon as the speaker is through? If the leader is able to pick up the leading points which he wants to enlarge on, it might be well to take a few minutes, but, see it is only a few."

THE LUNCHEON.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Robson, President of the Y. M. C. A., of Victoria, entered the hall where the luncheon was laid, accompanied by Mr. Teague, General Secretary. There were already thirty-six delegates seated at the table, "groaning" under the sumptuous lunch provided by the ladies. The President was enthusiastically applauded as he walked through the hall and took his seat at the head of the table, apologizing for having been prevented by public duties from being as punctual as he could wish. Grace having been said by the Rev. J. H. White, pastor of Gorge Road Church, the party applied themselves vigorously to doing justice to the tempting viands placed before them by the ladies, quite a number of whom waited on the table. During lunch, a lively and merry conversation was maintained, and when the inner man had been amply satisfied, the President called upon all present to state their name and home, and in a few words, how they came to be connected with the organization. For himself, he said that of all his titles, that of President of the Y. M. C. A., was that of which he was most proud. His remarks were high y appreciated if one might judge by the applause with which the honorable gentleman was greeted. Each in turn arose and made his little speech—some serious and solemn, some witty and amusing, evoking applause as the case might be. The Rev. P. McF. McLeod having entered the hall, the president invited him to "tell his experience." Mr. McLeod commenced by saying, "My experience is that I haven't had much," which, of course, gave rise to an outburst of merriment. The rev. gentleman went on to say that he was heartily with the work of the Y. M. C. A., and would always be ready and pleased to assist in every way in his power.

The president then rose and expressed the pleasure it had given him to be present, not only to enjoy the very excellent lunch the ladies had so kindly provided, but to meet delegates from the United States as well as from the other cities of our own province, and to hear what they had to say. He was particularly pleased to meet and listen to so many delegates from the sister city of Nanaimo, as the Nanaimo Association might in a sense be considered a child of the Victoria Association. He had not failed to note what his friend, the Rev. Mr. White had said about the best workers in his church being connected with the association. He expressed the hope that all the churches would note and appreciate that fact, as there was a disposition amongst some churches to look with a feeling of cold jealousy upon Y. M. C. A. work, and claim that it should all be done within the church. He concluded by highly complimenting the ladies for the sumptuous lunch and for their kind attendance and the charming waiteresses they had made. He said it would be an act of the grossest ingratitude if they left the table without passing a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies. Taking the hint a resolution of thanks to the ladies was quickly moved and seconded, and carried unanimously by a standing vote amid loud applause. The president having, in fitting terms, conveyed the thanks of the convention to the ladies, the delegates retired to the lecture hall.

At the conclusion of the luncheon each member present made a short one minute speech, and then an adjournment was made until 2 o'clock.

The afternoon session was started by the Rev. P. McF. McLeod, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, with a Bible reading, taken from the Acts, capters 1, 6 and 7, followed by a paper on "Womans' Auxiliary Work," written by Mrs. T. Bryant, of Nanaimo. The article, which was read by Mr. Bryant, was full of excellent suggestions to the lady workers, who form no small portion of the strength of the Provincial associations.

At 3 o'clock Mr. J. A. Dummett, travelling secretary of Portland, Or., spoke of the coming annual convention of the Pacific Northwest, its prospects, its great importance, and the necessity of having British Columbia thoroughly well represented at it.

At 3:30 the session of the Junior Department started with the practical address of G. Nash, of New Westminster ("How can we increase our membership"), and A. Anderson, of Victoria ("Physical work for juniors"). There was, of course, a large attendance of the younger members on the occasion, and the speakers, with a great deal of tact, spoke to the lads in a pleasant conversational way, giving them many hints about their work, and pointing out to them how important it was that they should be well versed in the groundwork of what made good association men.

At 4 o'clock, Mr. J. A. Durmmett, a very pleasant and fluent speaker, again took the stand, and spoke very clearly and in a most interesting way of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the Pacific Northwest, giving all details, and telling his hearers how great and powerful was the body to which they belonged and what infinite resources it was utilizing for good all through the country.

At 4:30, there was a pleasant hour of answers by Mr. Mott to the contents of the Question drawer, which were many and of great variety. The manner in which the whole work was conducted was a revelation to many, the quick and suitable replies of the leader being an admirable index to the depth of character and foresight of the International Secretary.

After the Question Drawer had been disposed of, an adjournment of three hours was called.

The evening session started with a splendid praise service, followed by the report of the District Chairman, Mr. H. G. Waterson, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—About January 1st last the Executive committee of the Pacific Northwest appointed a district committee, No. 1, which includes the entire province in its work, consisting of the following: F. W. Teague, A. M. Muir, W. S. Terry and H. G. Waterson, Victoria; T. Bryant, Nanaimo; W. T. Bainbridge, Vancouver and C. A. Davie, Westminster, the object being to facilitate the work of the committee by having a majority of members from one place, being to facilitate the work of the committee by ensuring a chance for holding meetings. In of ded our district we have four associations each having a general secretary, and one of the four with an assistant secretary also. The New Westminster Association occupy a building of their own. The Vancouver Association building can hardly be called their own as yet though we hope they may soon see their way clear to do so. Neither Nanaimo nor Victoria have gone into the building line yet, and Victoria will have to look out, or, while the oldest association, it may be the youngest real estate owner of all.

The committee have been gratified by the charming reports from some of the associations. That of Nanaimo particularly struck the key note of our work, when stating that number of the associate workers had become active.

The number of members of the Nanaimo association on the roll is 29—paid up, 15; New Westminster, 139; Victoria, 230 active, 130 associate. We might pause to remark, what work for God and his kingdom such a body of young men can do by concentrated consecrated effort. To the above end we would call the attention of the association secretaries and workers generally, to the conferences such as we are now engaged in, as being a source of strength and a great help to all interested by the interchange of ideas and fraternal good fellowship and the courage raised by the knowledge that we do not stand alone as individuals or as associations, nor yet as a district, but are bound by the strongest ties of friendship, brotherhood and interest to all branches of one of the best organizations of the 19th century—bounded only by the circles of the globe, and not knowing the distinction of nationality, denomination or color.

To enable this committee to become fully conversant with the work being done in the district, they would earnestly request the secretaries of the various associations to send a quarterly statement to the chairman of the district committee, embodying all points of information and interest which would enable him to make an intelligent and practical report to the executive committee. The committee are of the opinion further that the statistics would prove very useful to the secretary himself and his associates, for, while keeping himself posted, he always gives a practical answer to a business man as regards the standing, wants and work of the association, speaking by the book and also furnish the members of the reception committee with pointers, enabling them to answer promptly questions on association affairs. On other matters we desire to call attention to any member of the association who may know of a young man in a locality where there is no association and think he might make a good corresponding secretary, or be likely to take an interest in the Y.M.C.A. matters. Such member would help the district committee by giving or sending in his name and address so that correspondence might be had with him, and prompted matter relating to the association's work be furnished him. This would create a sentiment favorable to our work. Will our hearers kindly think this matter over and act on it?"

The last item on last night's programme was probably the most interesting. It was a splendid speech from Mr. J. R. Mott on "The Student Missionary Uprising in Canada and the United States." The reception and amusement rooms were thrown open into the lecture hall to accommodate the large numbers of ladies and gentlemen who came to hear him, and for nearly two hours he held his audience quite still and deeply interested in his remarks.

To-day's list of work, which is given below, will conclude one of the most successful sessions that has ever been held in the country:

9:30 a.m.—Personal work. How organized and accomplished. Mr. J. R. Mott.

4:00—Service for men only, in Victoria Theatre. "Personal Purity." Mr. J. R. Mott.

8:15—Union service. "Why We Believe in the Young Men's Christian Association." Mr. J. R. Mott.

A Good Estate.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—The will of the late John Leys, shows an estate valued at half a million in personal estate and real estate worth fifty thousand dollars. There are numerous handsome bequests to charitable institutions.

Newspaper Sale.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—The Herald passed, yesterday, into the hands of a syndicate of Liberals, who will endeavor to galvanize it into life.

The Cotton Combine.

HAMILTON, Feb. 27.—Representatives of the Anglo-American syndicate have concluded arrangements whereby the syndicate is to take over the Ontario Cotton Mills on April 1. The same syndicate have control of all the large cotton mills in Canada.

Mercier Castigated.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—Robert Sellar, the well-known editor of the Huntingdon Gleaner, has addressed an open letter to Mr. Mercier, in which he castigates him for having brought such disgrace upon the Liberal party that it staggers under the load he has heaped upon it.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

An Unfortunate Woman Found Dead in Bed Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Supposed to Have Been Suffocated—She Expected a Visitor—Who Was He?

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 26.—About 11 o'clock, this morning, a telephone message was sent to the Chief of Police to the effect that the bedroom of a woman named May Hunter, alias May Todhunter, in a house of ill-constitution, could not be entered, and that the other occupants of the house, two women, were afraid something had gone wrong. Before the message was received by Chief Huston, Constable Box had been notified, and hastened to the house, commonly known as the "Court House," on Blackie street, where he found a crowd of people gathered. In the meantime a Chinese servant had entered the apartment by a side door, which communicates directly from the street, and found the door of the bedroom leading into the hall securely locked. He unlocked it, and, when Constable Box entered, he discovered that a terrible tragedy had taken place. Lying on the bed, face downwards, with her feet on the pillows, was the lifeless body of May Hunter, an unfortunate woman, who has been resident of the swamp for about eighteen months. Her feet were tied with a small towel, just above the ankles and the flesh of the lower part of the legs was discolored, evidently caused by stagnation of the blood. Her head was almost at the foot of the bed, the clothes of which were in general disorder. Very little clothing was on the body and, to all appearances, a violent struggle had taken place. Her face was very much discolored, while from the nostrils oozed a small quantity of clotted blood. Traces of blood were also visible on the cheeks. From the appearance of the face it was evident death had been caused by suffocation, and the distortion and discolorment of the lips led to the same supposition. The body was still warm. The room in which the body lay was in a state of great disorder. Wearing apparel was strewn over the chairs and lying scattered about the floor. A small drawer in the dressing table had been forced open, the broken lock of which was hanging inside. In this drawer the deceased usually kept her money and other valuables; but only a 25 cent piece was found at the bottom of a cigar box which lay in the corner of the drawer. It is known that she had a large amount of money in notes, yesterday, and if murder was committed, which is almost certain, the object was robbery. A $20 gold piece mounted in a gold wire frame, which was covered by some loose papers, was overlooked in an evidently hasty examination of the drawer. In the drawer was also found a small bible, several passages of which were marked, two empty purses, with pin open, and a lot of letters. No other drawer in the room had been opened, which would make it clear that the murderer and robber knew where the unfortunate woman kept her valuables. Dr. McLean was summoned by the Chief of Police, and after making a brief examination and finding life extinct, made a statement that he did not think death had been caused by poisoning. However, he could not say anything further until a post mortem examination had been held. The body was left in the position in which it was found, and a constable was sent to notify the coroner. The house was occupied by two other women, Birdie Kazar and Edith Smith, who were both placed under arrest. Edith says that she knocked at May Hunter's door at 11 this morning, shortly after she had come down stairs, but could get no response. Nothing that the door was locked from the inside, she rendered her knocks, and Birdie Kazar and the Chinaman, coming to the door, rapped also, but could get no reply. The Chinaman then went round to the side door, but could not open it. The women then left the house and went to summon the police, and a few minutes later, the Chinaman going to the side door again, to force an entrance, found it unfastened, and, entering unlocked the inside door, as already stated. The deceased went to bed at 1 o'clock this morning, and was heard about two hours afterwards walking along the passage in the direction of the wine cupboard. She was in an excited condition, last night, and was evidently expecting some person to come for her and take her out. Her bonnet, cloak, and gloves were laid out ready for use and she wore a handsome walking dress. Up till 1 o'clock her expected visitor did not put in an appearance, but as her room communicated directly with the street, it is possible she admitted some one after that hour. The other inmates of the house heard no sound of a struggle, or other noise, to excite their suspicions during the night or this forenoon. They did not leave their beds until 10:30 this morning, and the woman must have been dead two or three hours then. May Hunter, alias Todhunter, was of German extraction, and 35 years of age. Her parents reside in Chicago, where it is believed her husband and child are also living. She is supposed to have deserted her husband and child several years ago, and led a life of shame ever since. A photograph album, found in her room, contained pictures of her father, husband and child, and a number of friends. She was a woman of prepossessing appearance, slight build and of medium height. Her hair and complexion were light, and her eyes dark blue. On the street she was always carefully dressed, and gave little outward evidence of the life she was leading. About a fortnight ago deceased gave Chief Huston the address of her father and husband, saying at the same time that he need not be surprised if she was found dead, some day. What she meant by this the chief does not know, but he is aware that bad feeling had existed between her and several other parties for some time. A jury was summoned and sworn in by Capt. Pittendrigh, this afternoon, and after viewing the body, adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when evidence will be taken at the City Hall. A post-mortem examination will in the meantime be held.

ANOTHER CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Eight Thousand Cubans in the U. S. Said to be Ready to Join.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The World, this morning, publishes an article declaring that another revolution is on foot to liberate Cuba. Preparations, it says, are in active progress in this and other cities, as well as upon the island itself. When it will break forth is not yet known, but from indications, all the plans of the leaders are nearly ripe, and the first blow may be struck in a few days. The movement, it is stated on good authority, is to be the largest and most complete organization for Cuban independence. There are said to be eight thousand Cuban patriots in this country ready to join in the war. In Cuba the revolutionist party is also actively preparing for the outbreak, and when the word is given, the forces on Spanish and United States soil will act in conjunction for the overthrow of the Spanish yoke. The plans have been in progress for several months. New York has been made the headquarters, but so much secrecy has been maintained that the news of the contemplated uprising only leaked out yesterday. Then it became known that, for several months past, meetings of Cubans have been held in the cities of Tampa and Key West, Fla., and, during the past six weeks, in New York, for the purpose of organizing an army and raising funds to assist the residents of Cuba, who are dissatisfied with the Spanish Government.

In New York three revolutionist clubs have been formed, and another club will be organized on Sunday. The names of the clubs are the Los Independentes, the Jose Marti Club (named in honor of its promoter, Senor Jose Marti, the Uruguayan Consul), and Penos Neuvo. Next Sunday the Porto Ricano of New York will form a revolutionary association. A Cuban now in this city, who is one of the most prominent in the movement, says the people of Cuba are dissatisfied because the Spanish Government did not carry out the reforms which it promised after the late revolution. The clubs in this country, he said, had been thoroughly organized and their places been mapped out in good shape. The revolution, he added, would come very soon. Two coasting vessels left this port a few weeks ago and it was reported that each one carried a cargo of arms for Venezuelan insurrectionists, but it was said in Spanish circles, a few days ago, that the arms were landed in Key West and were destined for use in Cuba. R. A. C. Smith, the well known Wall street banker, has immense interests in Cuba. He recently returned to the United States from an extensive trip in the West Indies. When spoken to yesterday regarding the probable revolution he scouted the idea and said the island was never in a more prosperous condition. The planters, he said, were investing their money at home and that fact demonstrated to him that they have no idea of a revolution.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Universal Franchise Asked.

TORONTO, Feb. 26.—The W. C. T. U. have memorialized the Ontario Legislature to extend the elective franchise to all citizens regardless of sex.

Grocers' Guild Misunderstanding.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Owing to the continued dissensions in the Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Guild, the price of sugar is still being cut to bottom figures.

Carleton in the Commons.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 26.—D. McLeod Vince and Dr. Colton are again candidates for the Commons in Carleton, N.B.

Montcalm Nominations.

ST. JULIENNE, Feb. 26.—Messrs. Therien and Dugas, both Conservatives, were nominated in Montcalm County, yesterday, for the seat in the Commons vacated by the unseating of Mr. Dugas.

Tarte Won't Run.

QUEBEC, Feb. 26.—The Telegraph says that Mr. J. Israel Tarte has definitely decided not to stand again for Montmorenci, and that Joseph Daussust, printer, of Quebec City, will probably be the Liberal candidate in that constituency.

Quebec University Question.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Pope is preparing a bill determining the respective functions of the Roman Catholic Universities of Quebec and Montreal, and that it will emphasize the independence of the University of Montreal. The effect of the bill, said a professor, will be to give Montreal a thoroughly Catholic University entirely separate from the Laval University at Quebec.

Desertions From Mercier.

MONTREAL, Feb.—Mr. Mercier has left for Bonaventure County. Owing to the recent desertions from their ranks, the Nationalists are not so hopeful now of sweeping everything before them, but they still claim that Mercier will have a good working majority.

Hanlan and O'Connor.

TORONTO, Feb. 26.—Yesterday, Hanlan and O'Connor signed articles of agreement for a double scull race with Teemer and Hosmer; the race to be three miles with turn, and to be rowed at Chelsea, Mass., on May 30th. The race will be for the championship of the world and $1,000 a side.

Baird's Seat Confirmed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 26.—At Gagetown the judge announced the decision of the Supreme Court and declared Mr. Baird the representative for Queens. Counsel for Mr. King said that there would be no appeal to the Dominion Supreme Court.

A Central Bank Extradition.

TORONTO, Feb. 26.—The alleged forgery, for which the extradition from California of D. Mitchell McDonald, ex-director of the Central Bank, will be sought, is that of entries of fictitious subscriptions for stock on the original list.

Still Another Victim.

HAMILTON, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Hyslap, widow of John Hyslap, late treasurer of Ancaster township, who was murdered about a year ago, has died of La Grippe, aged 70. Her death may weaken the Crown's case against those now in custody for the crime.

Quebec West Elects John Hearn.

QUEBEC, Feb 26.—Hearn, Conservative, has been elected in Quebec West for the Commons, by 174 majority.

Probable Baie des Chaleurs Prosecutions.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—According to the Mail's Montreal correspondent, it is the general impression that if the De Boucherville Government is sustained in the Quebec elections, among its first acts will be the arrest of Mercier and some of his supporters, on a charge to be sustained out of the evidence given before the Baie des Chaleurs Commission.

Death of an Author.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Joseph Edmund Collins, author of the "Life and times of Sir John A. Macdonald, under the Marquis of Lorne," died at St. Vincent hospital, New York, yesterday of kidney disease.

Startling Testimony.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—The Royal Commission resumed its labors here to-day when Mayor McShane denied on oath that he had received $30,000 from J. P. Whelan, contractor, and James Baxter, broker, swore he had paid $3,000 to Mercier or McShane.

Special to THE COLONIST.)

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

The Mystery of a Box of Brazilian Diamonds—Red Hot Bricks for Sharks.

Eye-Witness to the Fatal Descent of a Snow Avalanche—Everybody Was "A-Gittin."

[Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.]

In the year 1867 I found myself at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, just out of hospital, not a dollar in my pocket, and ready to ask the American consul to send me to the United States in the name of charity. I had been out with an American whaler, and had been left there so broken in health that no one supposed I could live two weeks. As the ship had taken no oil there was nothing coming to me. Indeed, I was in debt to her, and but for the few dollars raised among the men I should have been a pauper on landing.

One afternoon, while I was on my way to the consulate to see what help I could obtain, I encountered an Englishman, whom I at once identified as a sailor—captain or mate. He stopped and inquired my name, nativity and occupation, and when I had given him the information he slapped me on the back and exclaimed:

"It's a bit of luck that I met you! I've got a place for you, and we'll drop in somewhere and have a glass and a talk."

He was a blunt spoken man, but a cautious one. He did not unfold his plans until he had pumped me pretty dry and apparently satisfied himself that I was a man he wanted. Even then I only got a part of the story, and am still in the dark as to many particulars. The stranger's name was Captain Roberts, and he had given up the command of an English brig on purpose to enter upon a hunt for treasure. Two years before, as he informed me, a coasting schooner, which was carrying half a million dollars' worth of diamonds, besides a large sum in rough gold, between Rio and Montevideo, had been wrecked about seventy miles below Porto Alegre. Why this treasure had been intrusted to a sailing vessel and whether it belonged to church or state or some individual I never learned. The captain had nothing to say about that, and I bound myself to secrecy regarding the whole affair.

How Captain Roberts had located the wreck was a matter I did not ask about, but I did hear it said that all the crew were lost. I was a sailor, and a diver, and he offered to stand all the expense of the search and give me $10,000 in gold if we recovered the diamonds only. If we got the gold as well I was to have a larger share. He had chartered a coasting schooner for three months, and was then getting aboard whatever he thought would be needed. I signed with him that afternoon as mate, and three days after we had picked up all our crew. Fortunately for us, a ship came in with twelve seamen rescued from a burning bark at sea, and we took eight of them and a cook. This gave us eleven hands all told on the little craft, but wrecking is a thing demanding plenty of muscle at the cranks, windlasses and tail ropes. The crew proper were not let into the secret, but signed for a voyage to Buenos Ayres and return. They were so happy at securing a berth that no one cared which way we sailed or what the object of the voyage.

There was a Rio banker behind the expedition, as I accidentally discovered, but he did not come near the schooner. And Captain Roberts visited him only by night. We were so well provisioned and provided that it must have taken a snug sum of money to fit us out. This the banker no doubt advanced and took his chances. At the custom house we cleared for the La Plata in ballast, but some of that ballast had been taken aboard under cover of darkness. We had a diver's outfit, timbers, planks, spare casks, extra ropes and chains, and about the last package received contained a dozen muskets and a lot of fixed ammunition. We slipped out quietly one night with the tide and before daylight came we were far away.

Captain Roberts had a pretty fair chart of the neighborhood of the wreck, and after a speedy run down the coast we reached it one forenoon about 10 o'clock. When we came to work in shore we got sight of the mountain peaks laid down on the chart, and in a couple of hours were satisfied that the wreck was within a mile of us north or south. Just there was a reef about four miles off shore and extending up and down the coast for thirty miles. Behind this reef in many places was deep water right up to the shore line. It being summer weather, with the winds light but holding steady, we anchored off the reef, and then the men were told that we had come to search for a wreck. It was all right with them, and after dinner two boats were lowered to begin the search. Taking the schooner as the center, we pulled both ways, running close to the reef. The treasure craft had been dismasted in a squall and driven shoreward, and we confidently expected to find her hull, if it had not gone to pieces, on or near the reef.

Before sundown we had made careful search for three miles either way, but without finding the slightest trace of her. Next morning we tried it again, but nothing was brought to light. In some places the reef showed above the surface at low tide, in others there was plenty of water to carry us over at any time. The treasure craft might have hit the reef at a favorable spot and been driven almost to the beach; but before accepting this theory we got out the drag and explored the deeper waters seaward from the reef. We spent three days at this work, grappling only the rocks hidden away from thirty to sixty feet below, and using up the men with the hard work. The schooner was then sailed over the reef and anchored in a snug berth in thirty feet of water, and we began the search of the shore waters.

Our progress of search was this: Each boat took certain shore bearings and covered certain territory between the reef and the beach. The water was so clear that, one holding an umbrella over his head to shut off the light could see the bottom anywhere at thirty or thirty-five feet, and there were no deeper spots inside the reef. In fact, the average depth was only about twenty-five feet. The shore was a rocky bluff crowned with a dense forest, with a few yards of shingly beach at long intervals.

We had searched this bay for four days without luck when I had the good fortune to discover the wreck with my own eyes. She lay within half a mile of the beach in in twenty-two feet of water, and was bottom side up against a big rock. She had probably passed the reef in safety, but had struck this rock, which thrust its head within three feet of the surface, and in going down had turned turtle. It seemed now that not a soul of her crew had escaped, and how anybody had afterward located the wreck and made a chart of the locality was a greater mystery than ever. Our first move was to bring the schooner as near as possible, and then we began preparations to lift the wreck. She must be turned over, so as to float on her keel, if nothing more. Lying bottom up there was no possible way to get into her cabin.

Next day, after the discovery, I went down in my diving dress and attached chains to her starboard side. These were spliced out with stout ropes leading aboard of our schooner, and after half a day's work we were ready to haul. We could lift her a bit, but not more than a foot, and after working one day we gave up that method for another. Casks were sent down to me and attached wherever possible, and but for the presence of sharks we would have had her over in a day. As if one monster had communicated with another for miles up and down the coast, they gathered about the schooner and the wreck, and I had the closest kind of a call from being seized by a man-eater that was fully fifteen feet long. Standing on our decks I counted eighty-six dorsal fins moving about us at one time, and I don't believe that was half the number of sharks within a circle of a quarter of a mile. There could be no more diving while they were hanging about, and we set to work to get clear of their company. Captain Roberts had forseen such an emergency and had come provided.

FOOD FOR SHARKS.

I doubt it a ship's crew ever had deeper revenge on Sailor Jack's implacable enemy. The muskets were brought up and four of the men told off to use them. A fifth man was given charge of a whale lance, and the rest of us were kept busy administering a punishment which might be called barbarous by humanitarians. We heated bricks red hot on the galley stove, swiftly wrapped them up in cloths, and they no sooner touched the water than they were gulped down. As soon as a shark was wounded by ball or lance so as to leave a trail of blood he was at once savagely attacked by others, and our hot bricks soon turned a dozen or more big fellows belly uppermost.

It was a regular circus for about three hours, during which at least fifty of the monsters were slaughtered, and then those that were left alive suddenly drew off to the last one, and we did not sight another shark during our stay. I did not go down again for twenty-four hours, however, not feeling certain that some big fellow was not lying in wait behind the wreck. When I did descend I found the schooner lifting to the casks, and after attaching three or four more she slowly rose to the surface. We then got the boats out and towed her into a depth of fourteen feet and then swayed her over until she righted. She went to the bottom again, of course, as the casks no longer buoyed her, but we expected that.

It was now a comparatively easy job to get at the cabin of the treasure craft. She had been dismasted and most of her bulwarks swept away, and her bows had been stove in as she struck the rocks. Everything appeared all right aft, however, and we had the yawl anchored over the wreck and I was all ready to go down when we had a second interruption. A coasting schooner going down the coast and standing well in shore, espied us, and either supposing we were in distress or actuated by motives of curiosity, she lay off the reef and began to signal us, asking what was the matter. We answered that we were all right, but he was not satisfied.

She lowered a boat to pull to us, but we got a head of her. The captain handed me down a box of cigars and a dozen bottles of wine, and I met the boat a mile away. The captain himself was in the stern sheets, and he seemed considerably put out when told that we had not been driven over the reef and were not in need of assistance. I told him that our schooner had been chartered by a naturalist, who was collecting fish from the shoals and birds from the forests ashore, and he swallowed the story and returned to his craft a happier man.

When I came to go down in my suit I found almost a clear deck. She had been schooner rigged and both masts had been carried away at the deck. Beginning at the heel of the bowsprit and running along the port side about twenty-five feet of her bulwarks were left standing. Capstan, windlass, hatch covers and the skylight of the cabin had been swept away. This latter fact was greatly in my favor, as I could drop directly into the cabin. I was told to look for the treasure in the captain's stateroom, but my feet had no sooner touched the cabin floor than my outstretched hands encountered something which I knew by the feel to be a dead man. My finding him in the situation I did still further deepened the mystery of the whole expedition. He was tied fast and I had to cut him loose with my knife. As soon as released the body floated upward, and the men told me that it floated out to sea with the tide, riding on the surface like a cork.

Evening was now drawing near, and further search was abandoned until another day. After breakfast next morning I descended again, and within two hours had the treasure out of the wreck. I found it, not in the captain's stateroom, but on the floor of the main cabin—the diamonds were in a cast iron box about as large as a child's savings bank and the gold in stout wooden boxes, and I left nothing behind.

From the treasure being found where it was I argued that there had been a mutiny before the storm, and that the captain had been tied in the cabin and the crew was making ready to divide up the spoils. Perhaps after driving over the reef and striking the rock one had been cast ashore to tell the story, and it was on his information we acted. If so, however, the fact was not admitted. I learned no more than I have told you. Not one of the crew knew the value of our find and, sailorlike, asked but few questions.

When the treasure was safe aboard we returned to Rio. For four days not a man was permitted to leave the vessel. Then I received the sum agreed upon, with a considerable increase, the men were made happy with a snug sum of money counted down to each, and we were all bundled aboard of a steamer bound for Cuba, each giving his promise to say nothing of the wrecking expedition to any one. I learned later on that government vessels searched for weeks for the wreck, and that the Rio banker had to flee to England for safety, but that only added to the strangeness of the adventure instead of clearing up the many mysteries.

BY A HAIR'S BREADTH.

It was a February day, with a warm sun and a Chinook wind from the Pacific ocean melting the snow. All along the trail, as we wound up the mountain side, great masses of snow seemed to overhang us, and more than once I noticed how anxious the grizzly haired old guide seemed to be. Only a narrow path had been cleared through the snow, and the twenty mules followed each other in single file. Half way up we came to four cabins occupied by miners. Three brawny men in red shirts stood at the door of one of the cabins talking as we filed past. Salutes were given and returned, but we had no occasion to halt.

We had gone about 300 feet and were about to make a turn in the trail when I hailed to look back. The guide was ahead—I came second. The line of mules was strung out for a quarter of a mile, and on foot among them were fire packers, all half breeds. I heard no signal of danger—no cry of alarm. With the swiftness of thought the snow 500 feet up the mountain began to move. The width of the avalanche was about half a mile, and it moved like a flash. I was looking full at it, but its speed confused the eye. There were thousands of tons of snow, hundreds of trees, hundreds of great bowlders. There was no rumbling, no crashing.

The rush was almost noiseless—simply a sound like a gentle wind blowing among the pines. In fifteen seconds it was all over, and a cloud of what seemed smoke hung over the spot. It drove off down the mountain after two or three minutes, and I looked for our pack train. Not a man nor a mule had escaped. I looked for the cabins. They had disappeared. Aye! the very trail had been swept down into the valley a mile below and almost across it. For a space half a mile wide there was neither tree nor shrub—not a yard of earth. The avalanche had ground its way down to the rocks heaved up in the convulsion of 10,000 years ago. I turned and looked at the guide, wondering if it was all a dream.

"Purty clus call that!" he whispered as he pointed to the well defined edge of the avalanche, not a yard from my horse's heels. "Come on. All the men in Montana could not dig them out!"

EVERYBODY WAS "A-GITTIN."

There was a lone woman in the seat behind me in the passenger coach, and by and by a man got on at a small station and took the seat ahead of me. They immediately recognized each other as acquaintances, and he said:

"Why, Mrs. Briggs, and whar' be you a-gittin to?"

"I'm a-gittin to Peterstown," she replied, "an whar' be yo' a-gittin to fo' the Lawd?"

"I'm a-gittin to Jamestown, and how be all ye'r folks a-gittin?"

"Purty well, thank yo', and I dun heard that ye'r brother Sam was a-gittin fur Alabama fur to take land?"

"Yes, Sam's a-gittin and Jim he reckons to be a-gittin in the fall, and if things go right I reckon I may be a-gittin afterward. Was yo'r man a thinkin of a-gittin anywhar'!"

"Sorter, but can't say. I'd a-git, but he's slow."

"A-gittin betters one, I think."

"It's accordin to whar' he a-gits. I take it, but I'm fur a-gittin to somewhar' or sumthin. If we'd a-got five years ago to Texas we'd a-been rich now, but Tom won't be fur a-gittin so long as he kin git co'n bread and coon meat. Everybody who's a-got out of our county is now a-gittin better nor never afore, and I'm gwine to keep pesterin Tom till he will a-git himself."

M. QUAD.

Chinese Statistics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Collector Phelps has prepared statistics that show a total decrease of 6,099 Chinese during the year 1891. There were 2,165 arrivals, 6,618 departures and 904 deaths of Chinese in America. In British Columbia there were 3,271 arrivals and 2,277 departures, an increase of 994 only, which, were they all smuggled over, would still leave a decrease of 5,015.

Spanish Steamer Wrecked.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 25.—Maull, Burton & Co., of Lewes, have contracted to save the Spanish Steamer San Alpino, which went ashore on Monday night, near Hog Island. The San Alpino was bound from New Orleans for Hamburg, with a cargo of cotton. She is full of water, and some bales of cotton are now on the beach. Twenty-seven of the crew were safely landed. One was lost by jumping overboard. With favorable weather the vessel and cargo will probably be saved. The wrecking steamer North America is now at the wreck.

Quebec Provincial Elections.

QUEBEC, Feb. 27.—Except in Gaspe and Chicoutimi, where the nominations have already taken place, the nominations for the Quebec legislature take place next Tuesday and the election a week later, on March 8.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY MARCH 4 1892.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Dominion Parliament met yesterday under what men of all parties must admit were favorable auspices. The bye-elections that have been held during the recess have resulted in strengthening the Government both numerically and morally. Very many Conservatives had misgivings as to what would be the fate of their party after Sir John Macdonald, who had been so long its leader, should be taken away. There were not a few who believed that Sir John was the life and soul of the party, that it was his personal influence that kept it together, and that when he was no longer at its head to settle disputes, to soften acerbities, to allay jealousies, and, in general to make matters smooth, the party would be split into factions, and would fall an easy prey to able and ambitious opponents. But none of these fears have been realized. Sir John has gone, but the party survives stronger and more closely united than when he was taken away. Recent events have proved that it has a large store of vitality, and that under judicious leadership it may enjoy a long and a vigorous existence. Mr. Abbott has to-day many more supporters than he had when he accepted the Premiership, and the Conservative party both in and out of Parliament is in better heart and has greater confidence in itself than it has had for some years.

The Speech from the Throne shows that the Government is bound to pursue a vigorous policy—that it is determined to deserve and to maintain the confidence it has gained. We see from the Speech that it has, since it assumed the reins of power, been very far from idle. It has addressed itself to the consideration of questions that have long been awaiting settlement, with what result the people of Canada shall soon see. The boundaries of Alaska, reciprocity in wrecking, international towing, and the long disputed fishery question, are all important subjects, which if not settled soon and satisfactorily, may engender bad feeling and cause embarrassment. There have been cases on this coast which have proved to all thoughtful persons that improvement in the relations between Canada and the United States with respect to wrecking and towing are required, and British Columbia is deeply interested in the settlement of the Alaska boundary question.

The redistribution bill will, no doubt, be the cause of lively debate and perhaps some ill-feeling. The provinces whose population has not increased during the last ten years, will not at all relish any diminution of their representation in Parliament. This is a matter on which they are very sensitive, and they have with them, the sympathy of all the smaller provinces. But they will have to yield to the inevitable. Then, no matter what care is taken in making the redistribution, or how desirous the Government may be to treat all provinces, and every part of each province fairly, the men in power will be accused of attempting to strengthen their own party. Accusations of gerrymandering will be rife, and let the majority do what it may, it cannot escape the charge of being unfair to the minority. We trust that the Government, having a conscience void of offence in this matter, will have the courage to do what is right regardless of the reproaches of opponents and the remonstrances of injudicious friends.

It its endeavors to reform the Civil Service, the Government will have on its side, the great majority of the really patriotic men of the Dominion. No true Canadian wishes to see the Civil Service made to serve purposes that are merely political, and every one of them desires to see it so regulated that honesty, diligence and ability will be adequately rewarded and that dishonesty, indolence and incapacity will be discouraged and punished. The investigations of last session showed very clearly that reform in the Civil Service was required. Some people seem to imagine that to expose the mistakes and misdeeds of civil servants is a sin against the party, but this is a mistaken notion. Loyalty to party does not require a Conservative to be silent about the blunders of civil servants or to endeavor to whitewash them when they are known to do wrong. On the contrary true party loyalty requires a party man to do what he can to prevent the incapacity or the insolence or the dishonesty of civil servants doing an injury to the Government they are bound to serve. We trust that one of the effects of the Civil Service Law promised in the Speech from the Throne will be to weed out of the Civil Service those who are hopelessly incapable and to make idleness and dishonesty in civil servants the next thing to impossible.

SLOCAN LAKE.

The returns laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday, relative to the action of the Government in reserving the land near Slocan Lake from sale, show that the Government acted judiciously in that matter, and with a promptness that is most commendable. They prove that, as soon as the Government knew that the land had been grabbed by a few speculators, who snatched it, not for the purpose of bona-fide settlement, but in order to get an advantage over men who would use it for their own benefit, and for the benefit of the country, it put a stop to their little game. It would not permit a few men to take advantage of their position and their knowledge of the country to exploit the industry and enterprise of honest settlers. The object of the law was to give the actual settler all the advantages that the land would yield to those that worked on it for any purpose, and when the Government put a reserve on the Slocan Lake area, it did what it could to carry out the intention of the law. In this it will be upheld by nine men out of every ten in the country.

When the facts are known, what will be thought of the men, particularly of the representatives of the people, who did their best to raise a feeling against the members of the Government for doing plainly what was their duty in this matter. These men proclaim that they are the friends of the hard-working settler—the toiler who, with his own hands, prepares the land for cultivation or takes out of it the mineral wealth it contains. They profess, too, to be the enemy of the mere speculator, the man who seizes the best land in the best situations, not for the purpose of working it himself, but of making money out of the man who does work it. But when the Government in West Kootenay prevented a number of mere speculators grabbing land before intending settlers had a chance to find out what it was like, these loud-voiced friends of the actual settler, without waiting to make a single enquiry, condemned its members for what they had done, and imputed to them the worst motives. It is very evident that their professions of interest in the settler and of zeal to advance his welfare which the denouncers of the Government profess, are hollow and insincere. It is very evident that what they want is a chance to condemn the Government and to bring it into discredit, and not an opportunity to befriend the farmer and the working miner. If they had really been in earnest, they would have commended the Government for what it had done, or they would, at the very least, have refrained from censuring it until they had found out whether it had done right or wrong in reserving the land that had been grabbed from sale.

The organ of the Opposition led the cry against the Government in this Slocan Lake land grabbing business. It must see now that, on its own principles; the Government deserved praise, and not blame, for having foiled the land-grabbers; but it will not have the honesty to take back a single word it has said in condemnation of the Government for having done what was clearly its duty. With the light, which the letters that we publish to-day throw upon the subject, every one can see that, in denouncing the Government for reserving the land in the vicinity of Slocan Lake from sale, both the Opposition and their organ not only did what was diametrically opposed to the principles they profess, but committed a blunder, phenomenally stupid in its nature.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The proposition made by the Hon. Mr. Vernon, on Wednesday last, that the question of water supply for Esquimalt is one that could easily be settled by amicable arrangement. Both Victoria and Esquimalt must get all the water they need, and, as there is quite enough within the twenty-mile radius to supply the two communities, there ought to be no difficulty in making a common sense arrangement, which would accommodate both and be injurious to neither. There should be no rivalry between Victoria and Esquimalt about the use of the water which the watershed, common to both, supplies in abundance.

We have been struck by the lack of information that was displayed by some of the disputants. No pains seem to have been taken by any one, except Mr. Hunter, to find out what quantity of water there is within the twenty-mile radius. Whether there is in it a sufficient supply for one city or for a dozen cities, no one seems to know. It might be supposed that before men would undertake to discuss the question and to refuse a neighbor so necessary an article as water, they would take some trouble to find out whether or not there was enough for all. We are quite sure that the citizens of Victoria have no sympathy with those who would refuse Esquimalt's request for more water merely because they have the power to refuse. The question, as we understand it, resolves itself into this: Is there enough water within twenty miles of this city for the wants of both Esquimalt and Victoria? If there is, why, in the name of common sense and common humanity, should any fuss be made about giving Esquimalt all it can use? No one wants to do Victoria the slightest injury. In point of fact, as Mr. Vernon observed, the two towns are virtually one, and the time cannot be very far distant when they will be actually one. They will both have to get their water supply from a common source. Those, then, who make the arrangement which has been suggested will only anticipate matters a little.

DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN COIN.

To THE EDITOR,—The proposition by the banks in this province to tax silver coin hailing from America seems a most just and laudable measure. It is one also which will find favor with all friends of restricted or unrestricted reciprocity, when it is taken into account that our neighbors exact at times as much as 10 per cent. on Canadian silver coin. Now, all this is right and proper, but what are we to use in place of the cartwheels and nickels? Nor does the trouble end here, as Canadian quarters and half-dollars are far from being of sufficient quantity to supply the demands of trade, and, if we banish the American coins, neither in paper or silver Canadian currency can trade be prosecuted. Without a single Canadian gold coin, or a dollar in coin of any description—without sufficient half or quarter-dollar silver coins—what are the Canadian people to do in this exigency? Substitute a sufficient supply of Canadian paper or metal coin and then clap on the premium on American money, but till then they should not place the public at a disadvantage. None of the banks signing the agreement to discount silver have a currency under $5. This is a matter where the Board of Trade could do infinite good, were they to take it up. Apologizing for intruding on so much of your valuable space.

A. M.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 26.

THE CITY.

Coffee and Spice.

New machinery for the Victoria Coffee and Spice Mills is now on the wharf, and when put in place and operation will render the city factory capable of producing a better article than ever.

B. C. Gazette Announcements.

A meeting of the Nelson and Fort Shepherd Railway Co. is called at the offices of the British Columbia Land and Investment company, Victoria, on March 12th, to elect directors and adopt by-laws.

Capt. Lawlor to Take Charge.

Capt. Lawlor, a well known and popular Salvation Army officer, now stationed at Winnipeg, is expected to reach Victoria shortly, to fill the position of matron of the Rescue Home, on Vancouver street, which is now without a superintendent. The home is doing a good work.

The Schedule Prices of Lumber.

There was another meeting of the lumbermen of the city, last night, at the office of Mr. F. G. Richards, to consider the new schedule of prices, and after a good deal of vigorous discussion of the list, as already drawn out, it was decided to let matters stand over for a while to give time for deliberation.

"C" Battery Band.

The fraternal feeling existing between the two great branches of the service, the army and navy, was well illustrated on Wednesday morning, when the fine band of "C" battery, R.C.A., turned out, twenty-one pieces strong, and marched to Esquimalt, to play at the funeral of the late William Caldwell, of the Daphne. The band is now a fine musical organization.

Much Exaggerated.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, A. W. Vowell, who has just returned from the North, says that the accounts of the fatal work of la grippe among the Indians have been very much exaggerated. The death rate among the natives is little higher than among the whites. At Alert Bay, where a large number of Indians of other tribes are spending the winter, perhaps 80 or 100 of all ages have died during the year, of a variety of diseases.

Signs of Summer.

The sun shone out brightly yesterday, and the weather had a not only spring-like but summer appearance. On many of the stores summer shades were drawn down to protect the goods displayed in the windows. The gardens are almost in full bloom, and everything is beginning to don a summer appearance. If the watering carts were but turned out one could imagine that some mistake had been made in the calendar, and that we were a few months behind date.

To Settle in Nanaimo.

Mr. James Young and Mrs. Young, (*nee* Miss Jennie Campbell,) left yesterday for their new home in Nanaimo. They were married a day or two ago at the residence of Mrs. F. W. H. Wright, Fort street. Miss Harris, Miss Nellie Harris and Miss Jessie Wolley, were bridesmaids, while Messrs. Jas. McIntosh and P. Craig, did the honors for the groom. The many friends of the young couple wish them every success and happiness in their new home.

Union Gun Club.

A meeting of the Union Gun Club will be held to-night at No. 6 Bastion square, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The present officers, and those who retire to-night, are: President, Mr. J. McB. Smith; Sec. H. N. Short; Treasurer, J. C. Maclure; Captain, C. W. Minor: Managing committee — Messrs. Falls, John Taylor, Gordon and Dier. It is probable that the first shoot of the season will be arranged tonight.

Gone to Rest.

Mr. R. C. Andrews, of the Occidental Hotel, yesterday received a telegram announcing the death of his brother William, at the family residence, Cobourg, Ont. The deceased had been ailing for the past nine months, an attack of hemorrhage bringing on consumption, and while his friends and medical advisers thought they could observe signs of improvement death was nearing. He passed away yesterday at 26 years of age. The death was unexpected, and is particularly hard on Mr. Andrews, who only a few months ago buried his father.

In Aid of St. Barnabas Church.

A largely attended concert in aid of St. Barnabas church was given in the Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge, last night, there being nearly two hundred present. The programme was composed principally of vocal and instrumental music of a very high order. During the evening refreshments were served, and the evening passed away in a manner very satisfactory to all present, who could not but say when they came out that they had enjoyed themselves. Those who took an active part in the concert were Messrs. Legge, Turner, Raynes, Reed and Hewetson; Miss Legge, Mrs. Hannon, Mrs. Turner and Mr. H. P. Johnson, organist of the church.

Preparing for the Conference.

Rev. J. F. Betts, president of the Methodist Conference of British Columbia, who has been here for the past day or two, returned by the Islander, this morning, to Vancouver. While here Mr. Betts has been making enquiries as to the necessities of the next year in the various mission fields of the province, so as to have the fullest information ready for the annual meeting of the conference, which will be held in Nanaimo sometime during the month of May. Mr. Betts has also been looking into the Indian mission work, so as to be in a position to report. Last year there were 12 new men required for the work, and it is expected that about the same number will be needed for this year.

JOE HESS TALKS TEMPERANCE.

Some Hard Nuts for Liquor Dealers to Crack From a Prohibitionist's Standpoint.

In theatrical parlance there was standing room only at Temperance Hall, last night. As a matter of fact, there was not even that, for scores of people who wanted to hear ex-prize-fighter Joe Hess, of Toronto, talk on temperance, were turned away from the doors. Last night's experience, in this respect, promises to be repeated to night.

Joe Hess looks every inch the ex-prize-fighter he claims to be. Short in stature, thick and chunky, he appears to be solid enough and strong enough to give and take hard knocks, and now that he has given up the old profession of fighting men, and adopted that of fighting the demon of strong drink, he goes just on the same principle, and hits as hard as ever. His lecture, last night, was not what anyone would call an intellectual treat. There was no high-sounding eloquence or the like. But instead there was an earnestness and vigor which carried home many of the arguments used. At times, too, the lecture was intensely amusing. It wound up with the same moral as most temperance lectures have—"Don't drink, and don't license saloon keepers to sell the fiery stuff."

There was also a good musical programme supplied, consisting of solos by Mr. Melvin, who is travelling with Mr. Hess, and some popular hymns led by the same gentleman. Mr. Hess lectures again to-night, same hour and place.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

Settled Yesterday by the Police Magistrate in the Exercise of His Duty.

Yesterday morning a Chinaman named Duck Ling summoned Mr. Brown, caretaker of the Outer Wharf, for assaulting him on the wharf on the occasion of the arrival of the last China steamer. Mr. Walker, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, and stated the case to the magistrate as being one not brought forward against the defendant so much on account of injuries inflicted on his client, for there had not been any, but simply in order to vindicate the equal rights of Chinamen and white men on public property, and to show officious people that Chinese were men just as much as those of any other nationality. Duck Lung had been before assaulted on the Outer Wharf, and that time severely beated by Captain Wise, the superintendent.

Mr. Helmcken appeared for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution was given by Duck Ling himself and a friend, both of whom swore that defendant had taken the former by the shoulder and turned him back from the wharf, at the time that ab ut two hundred Chinese were landed from the Empress of China.

For the defence, Mong Kow, Capt. Wise and the defendant were called. They proved that the latter was acting quite within his jurisdiction in turning plaintiff from the wharf, that he had used no violence in doing so, and that if local Chinamen were permitted to get to near too the hundreds of newly arrived ones it would cause endless annoyance and trouble.

The case was dismissed.

A COMPROMISE EXPECTED.

The Esquimalt Waterworks Company's Bill to Contain a Saving Clause.

Victoria City to Have a Prior Claim to the Water of the Goldstream.

Notwithstanding the opposition that has developed to the Esquimalt Waterworks Company's bill, now before the Legislature, it may safely be predicted that the bill will go through.

The reason given by those most interested in the matter, for being able to make so positive a statement, is that when the bill goes into committee, a clause will be inserted as suggested, yesterday, by Hon. Mr. Vernon, making a compromise in the matter, and protecting the interests of Victoria city as well as the interests of Esquimalt. The clause suggested will be to the effect that at any time the City Council or Board of Aldermen, of Victoria, shall so desire, they will be at liberty to put in pipes and get all the water they want from Goldstream. An option is also to be allowed so that in case the City of Victoria, instead of laying pipes, wishes to get a supply of water from the Esquimalt Company, they can do so at a nominal price. This price has not yet been decided upon, but it is probable that it will be somewhere from 5 to 10 cents per 1,000 gallons. A sliding scale is suggested. That is, if the city takes half a million gallons per day, they can get it at a certain figure, say, 10 cents, while a million gallons per day will cost, say, eight cents per 1,000, and so on.

Some of the parties interested in the Esquimalt Company were occupied yesterday endeavoring to make an agreement or compromise that would have the effect of withdrawing the present vigorous opposition to the bill, but with what success is not yet known. The line of argument used by the city was indicated in the remarks of Hon Mr. Beaven in the Legislature on Wednesday, when, in reply to Mr. Croft, he said that the "proposition" was only another evidence of the supreme cheek of the company in proposing to sell to the city what the latter already owned. Whether the argument that the city already has all the rights, and the only rights, to the water from Goldstream and neighboring creeks, is tenable or not, the company say that their proposition is still a fair one, as they are willing to supply the water to the city at what really will amount to less than the interest on the cost of laying the pipes.

There will be no session of the Legislature again until Tuesday, and it is quite probable that in the meantime some adjustment, on about the lines indicated above, will be made. The promoters of the bill say that, whether such a compromise is made or not, the bill will carry in the House with the clause they propose inserted.

The Delta Dyke.

The Municipalty of Delta appears to be in earnest about their dyking project. From Mr. H. B. Smith, C.E., of Keefer & Smith, of this city, who came down from Ladner's by yesterday's steamer, it is learned that the scheme as originally proposed has been considerably extended, so as to cover the whole sea front of the municipality. The total length of the dyke will be about nine miles. It will be built in the most approved manner, and will be sufficiently strong to resist much greater storms than have ever occurred on the coast. Several sloughs will be crossed by the embankment, and at these points substantial gates will be provided, so that the drainage of the interior lands will be uninterrupted. The ratepayers are unanimous in their opinions as to the absolute necessity of the works and are quite agreed that solid substantial work must be obtained, whatever the cost. As soon as the final plans and other details have been sent in by Messrs. Keefer & Smith, a by-law will be passed authorizing the expenditure of the necessary money, and it is expected the works will be completed before the next winter's storms. The total area of land protected by this dyke will be 54 square miles.

Y. M. C. A. Conference.

A large attendance is expected, this evening, at the opening session of the third annual conference of District No. 1 Y.M.C.A. of the Pacific Northwest. Delegates will be on hand from all parts of the District, including Nanaimo, Vancouver, New Westminster and the Sound cities. The local members of the Y.M.C.A. have made all arrangements to give their visitors a cordial and hearty reception. The chair will be taken, this evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

There has not been an Alaskan steamer at this port for some weeks, the reason being that there has been no freight or passengers going North from Victoria.

THREE LIQUOR CASES.

A Field Day for Licensed Victuallers at the City Police Court Yesterday.

The Information Against John Drout Dismissed—M. Marbœuf's Case—All a Mistake.

Yesterday, when proceedings were opened at the police court, a great many of of the retail liquor sellers were present to listen with interest to the arguments adduced on both sides in the three cases affecting their fellow-tradesmen. One of the cases referred to, that of Escalet, brought out no very novel points, but in each of the other two there were legal objections made and allowed that vitally affect the new Liquor License Regulation Act, and which are entirely new, so far as is known. They will, no doubt, be noted very carefully by both legal practitioners and saloon keepers.

The first case called was that of E. Escalet, proprietor of the Delmonico Restaurant. He was charged with selling liquor over a bar at the Assembly Rooms, at the time of the recent Knights of Pythias ball, not being the possessor of a license to sell on those premises. Mr. P. G. Walker, who appeared for the defence, said that his client had to confess the sale of liquor on that occasion, but that, in acting as he did, he had no knowledge whatever that he was doing anything wrong. He had made no attempt to disguise the sale. In fact, several officers of the police force were at the ball at the time, and it was absurd to suppose that, for the sake of $10 for a temporary license, Mr. Escalet would run the risk of a heavy fine. It had been the custom in former years to get a temporary permit from the Mayor for $10 on such occasions, but seeing that he had a retail license for the Delmonico, and taking into consideration the fact that his client could not possibly have been attempting to evade the law, Mr. Walker asked the Magistrate to inflict a nominal fine, or order payment of costs.

The Magistrate said that he agreed with what Mr. Walker had said, to a great extent, but that if the Mayor had ever issued any temporary $10 permit, the action was most illegal, as he had no right whatever to do such a thing. He had never heard of it having been done, and there was certainly no by-law to that effect.

The Chief of Police explained that Mr. Walker was correct in stating that such had been the custom.

His Honor then ordered the defendant to pay the costs incurred by the action, imposing no further penalty.

The second charge on the list, was that against Mr. Louis Marbœuf, and the information claimed that he had sold liquor between the hours of 11 o'clock on the night of Saturday the 6th inst., and 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 7th inst., at the Poodle Dog Restaurant, on Yates street. The defendant, through his lawyer, Mr. Gordon Hunter, pleaded, "not guilty," and the evidence for the prosecution was then called.

Henry W. Sheppard, sworn: On Saturday night, the 6th inst., at 11.20, I went into the Poodle Dog, on Yates street, and saw defendant pouring out champagne. There were some men, with glasses in their hands, standing at the counter. Didn't know any of the party. Heard them say, "we will go and sit down at the table and drink there." I then left. On the Saturday previous I had seen the defendant doing the same thing. Told him, on the last occasion, that it was about time to put a stop to it.

By Mr. Hunter: I went into the restaurant in the exercise of my duty as a police officer. I have a perfect right to go where I like without a warrant. Know that the liquor was champagne. There were six or seven men at the bar when I went in. Didn't see anybody pay any money. If the defendant swears that there was nobody at the counter when I went in he tells a lie.

H. A. Levin, Sergeant of Police, sworn: At about 12.30 on Sunday morning, the 7th, I saw two or three gentlemen at the bar of the Poodle Dog. Mr. Marbœuf was behind the bar. Officer Hendry was with me. Defendant shook the dice and cigars were handed out as a result of the shake. Marbœuf handed down a bottle from the shelf and passed a glass of liquor out to one of those before the counter. I rushed in. Marbœuf at once turned round and accused the man of taking his liquor, which I ascertained was Vermonth. The customer then drank the contents of the glass, which Marbœuf accused him of appropriating. I told Marbœuf that it was either a case of larceny on his customer's part, or infraction of the liquor license regulations on his own part. He said that the drink was his own, and that no money had been paid by anybody for it.

The cross-examination of this witness was the cause of a great deal of amusement, the subject of liquors and liqueurs being gone into fully.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Counsel for the defence stated that, as the case for the prosecution was closed, and as the police had not shown that his client was the possessor of a license, they had not made out their case, and he was therefore entitled to a dismissal. It was distinctly laid down that in cases of the present kind it remained for the prosecution to prove that the defendant was the holder of a license. This had not been done. And again, according to distinct precedents, which treated of the matter in unmistakable terms, it was the duty of the prosecution to show that in the alleged infraction of the statute there was no requisition from a medical man. There had been no attempt on the part of the police to prove that, either.

His Honor, after considering the matter carefully for several minutes, came to the conclusion that Mr. Hunter's first contention was well taken, but that he was not sure how far the second was correct. However, he would adjourn the case until this morning. If he found the second point correct as well, he would be forced to dismiss the case, but if not, he would consider the advisability of allowing the prosecution to reopen their case to admit of the evidence concerning the license.

Mr. Hunter protested against the case of the prosecution being re-opened. He had taken considerable pains to find out whether the complainants had really closed their case, and, besides, it was against all precedent to allow such a thing to be done.

His Honor pointed out that it had been done, very often indeed, in the Victoria police court, although he certainly considered the practice wrong, but he looked on this as an exceptional instance. He would adjourn the case until to-day.

John Drout was charged with selling liquor between prohibited hours—to wit, Sunday morning after 12.30 and 1 a.m.

Mr. S. P. Mills appeared for the defence.

Officer Kenny, sworn, said that last Sunday morning at the time mentioned he was passing Drout's saloon, when he heard a clinking of glasses. Went to the window and saw a man named Smith and another man being served with beer out of a lemonade bottle and a sarsaparilla bottle. Heard one man ask Drout what kind of beer they were drinking. I went inside and Drout showed me two glasses, one containing sarsaparilla and one sweet soda.

By Mr. Mills: Just looked over the frosted window and saw what I have described. At the time of the Johnson street fire I went to Drout's saloon, and, because he didn't let me in when I knocked, I told him he would suffer for it some day.

Fred. Smith, an employe of Weiler Bros., said: Was in Drout's saloon on Sunday morning, when a constable came in; was at that time drinking sarsaparilla and soda; often had that drink there. Had been playing cards there for several hours before the constable came in. Did not drink any beer after 11 o'clock on Saturday night.

Charles Kent, collector of licenses, stated John Drout was the possessor of a liquor license.

Henry Lucas swore that he was drinking sweet soda that evening at Drout's saloon. Had no intoxicating liquor that night, after 11 o'clock.

John Drout called: Am the owner of the saloon at the corner of Johnson and Blanchard streets. After 11 o'clock last Saturday night I told everybody in my saloon that I could serve nothing but temperance drinks; I served no intoxicating liquor after that hour to anybody. I have been particularly careful about infringing the regulations, because I knew that Kenny would try to trip me up out of revenge whenever he got an opportunity to do so.

This closed the case, and Mr. Belyea found that the change had not been substantiated. He therefore dismissed the case.

ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

American Silver Coin Will No Longer be Accepted at Par in Victoria.

On and after Tuesday next, the first of March, the Bank of British Columbia, the Bank of British North America, the Bank of Montreal, and Green, Worlock & Co., all the local banks—will refuse to accept American silver coin, except at a discount of five per cent., the same rate of exchange demanded on Canadian metal money over the Sound, and the general rate throughout the Dominion.

For the past ten years or more, American money, of all kinds, has passed at par in Victoria, to the wonder and delight of visitors, who could not understand how it was that, while in Port Townsend, a dollar in Canadian money was only worth 90 or 95 cents, in Victoria an American dollar was worth its face value. Twelve years or so ago the discount on American silver, here, was as high as 7½ per cent.; then it was knocked off altogether, and has not since been imposed. The banks, having now taken the initiative, it is to be supposed that all classes of the business community will follow suit.

SAILOR DROWNED.

An Agent Induces Sailors to Leave their Ship —One of Them Gets Drunk and is Drowned.

CHEMAINUS, Feb. 25.—On arrival of the Colorado alongside of the mill wharf, yesterday evening, a man, evidently an agent of the Sailor's Union, came on board the vessel and enticed several of the non-union crew ashore. He then supplied them with liquor and promised to pay their fare to Nanaimo and Vancouver if they would leave the vessel. They all got drunk and quarrelled. On going on board the vessel this morning at two o'clock one of them fell off the plank a distance of 25 feet and broke his neck. The men were all at the station, this morning, on the way to Nanaimo when Mr. Planta, S.M., prevented their leaving until an inquest had been held on the body of the dead man, whose name is Michael Hogan. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the evidence "that the deceased came to his death by falling of the gang plank and striking on a boom stick, thereby breaking his neck."

THE WATERWORKS QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—The organ of the tramway company, this morning, printed an article antagonistic to the granting of privileges to the Esquimalt Waterworks Company in the Goldstream watershed. Prominent members on the Government side of the House are opposing the bill and button-holding members to secure their votes against it. Of course, the argument advanced is "the public interest." So far as the "dear public" is concerned, these legislative lobbyists do not come in the map. There is a "nigger in the wood-pile," of course. The public interest may go to smash, so long as the mercenary interests of the tramway are conserved. The fact of the matter is simply this: the tramway own three hundred acres on Goldstream at a low altitude, which they fondly anticipated could be made the base of transmitting power to Victoria. Their anticipation has proved fallacious. By opposing the waterworks bill it is imagined that they will be enabled to make a good "arrangement," for their influence in the House, and thus recoup themselves from a bad investment with profit. This is the real reason why the tramway organ, and a portion of its stock represented in the House, opposes the Esquimalt Waterworks Bill. It does not require an engineer to figure out whether Victoria will be injured by the granting of the required privilege to the Water company. Any one possessed with ordinary common sense can visit Goldstream and its neighboring creeks and demonstrate for himself that there is enough water in them to supply Victoria, Esquimalt, and their populations for a couple of hundred years to come, with all the water they can use.

By all means, protect Victoria interests, ye legislators. But don't be hoodwinked by schemers into the belief that you are serving the public, when you are only aiding a clique in an endeavor to gain mercenary and unjust ends.

ESQUIMALT.

HARD ON MERCIER.

The Bishop of Three Rivers Denounces the Mercierites as Thieves.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Monsigneur Lafleche, Bishop of Three Rivers, has caused to be published in the Trifluvian, a wholesale denunciation of the Mercier administration. He advises the electors to vote against Mercier and all who support him. Among other things the Bishop says the ordinary thief runs away and hides himself and by these acts pays homage to the human and divine laws which condemn his crime. The thieves under discussion, however, do not hide themselves but have the audacity to ask off the people an approbation of their conduct.

Plans are being prepared in Victoria for a fine new tug boat similar in size and general design to the Lorne, which will be built at home in the next few months.

SLOCAN LAND GRAB.

Full Text of the Communications in Regard to the Reserve.

Opinions Expressed by a Couple of the Prominent Men of Nelson.

For the information of readers of this paper who are interested in the Slocan Late land reserve, the following full copy of a return brought down to the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday by Hon. Mr. Robson, is published. Those desirous of satisfying themselves as to the action of the Government in the matter will do well to read the communications carefully. They are as follows:

NELSON, B.C., 14th December, 1891.

Hon. John Robson, Victoria:—

SIR—I beg to bring to your notice the way in which the Land Act is used by a few speculators for speculative purposes, thus defeating the intention of its framers to benefit the general public. You are well aware that in the Kootenay District there is but little level or arable land, and I find that as soon as any mining excitement occurs a certain class of people, principally saloon keepers of Nelson and Ainsworth, rush in and stake off land. This is not done for the purpose of *bona fide* settlement, or even with the intention of working it "in future," but solely to lay it out as a townsite and to sell the lots at a high figure. Now, I respectfully submit that all land for that special purpose should be in the hands of the Government, and I would draw your attention to the present applicants on the Slocan lake and river, who answer the above description.—Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. E. TAYLOR,
Manager of the Kootenay Safe Deposit House.

VICTORIA, B.C., 6th January, 1892.

Chas. E. Taylor, Esq., Manager Kootenay Safe Deposit House, Nelson:—

SIR—I am desired by Mr. Robson to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you bring to his notice the action of certain land speculators in the Kootenay District, and to thank you for the information supplied. I may add that, as regards the vicinity of Slocan lake, steps have been taken to reserve all lands from sale or pre-emption for the present.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

TELEGRAM.

NELSON, B. C., 13th Jan., 1892.

Hon. John Robson, Victoria:

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a largely attended public meeting held here to-day: "That this meeting strongly disapproved the action of the Government in reserving the Slocan Lake lands, considering such action highly impolitic and likely to be most injurious to the progress of the Slocan country, and, that if the reserve is intended to apply to land already staked and applied for, we consider it flagrantly unjus.

(Signed.) GEO. A. BIGELOW, President.
GESNER ALLEN, Secretary.

TELEGRAM.

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 15, 1892.

Hon. John Robson, Victoria:

Your telegram received. Reasons given are unsatisfactory; does the reserve apply to land staked before December 31st. If it does you may expect serious trouble.

(Signed.) G. A. BIGELOW, President.
W. GESNER ALLEN, Secretary.

LETTER.

NELSON, B. C., January 15, 1892.

Hon. John Robson, Victoria:

SIR,—I understand that those land-grabbers interested in the "Slocan" held an indignation meeting (!) and sent you a telegram condemning the Government, C. P. R. and everybody else in general. I merely wish to say that public sentiment will approve of your course in reserving such townsites for the public benefit. I cannot understand how a person such as a coroner deputy sheriff, who, in fact, is a servant of your Government, can countenance such meetings, and even go the length of acting as secretary. Yours respectfully,

(Signed.) CHAS. E. TAYLOR.

LETTER.

Victoria, B. C., January, 25, 1892.

Chas. E. Taylor, Esq., Kootenay Safe Deposit House, Nelson.

DEAR SIR,—I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, on the subject of land grabbing.

I thank you very much for this and your former letter on the same subject, as information of this kind, coming from a reliable and independent source, is calculated to strengthen one's hands in resisting the wrong and doing the right.—Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Nelson, B. C., January 27, 1892.

Hon. John Robson, Victoria, B. C.

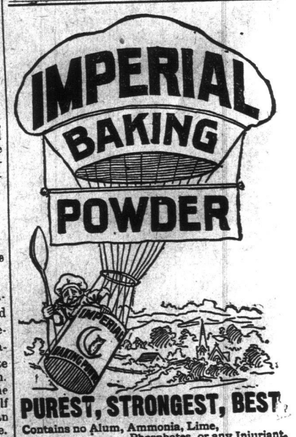
SIR,—As a representative of the mining industry of the West Kootenay District, allow me to thank you for the action you have taken in the matter of acquiring land in the Slocan country. The parties—whose schemes of deriving a rich haul by the sale of town lots &c., the Government has thus defeated—are, almost without exception, the very last ones in the district who would spend or have spent, even $100 per annum, under the development of mining claims. The *bona fide* prospectors and miners are with you in this matter, for they know—from past experience—that these land speculators seize hold of every stranger that arrives and pester him with rash statements as to the advisibility of leaving mining property sternly alone, and of investing in their real estate. Some of them, even, do not hesitate to resort to falsehood, making disparaging statements and false reports re claims they have never even seen, which, in any case, they would be incompetent to value.

The men, the efore, who own claims in the Slocan, are greatly encouraged by the belief, that visitors to the new Camp in 1892 will be free to devote their sole attention to the mineral wealth of the new discoveries.

I may add that I am disinterested in this matter, for I own no interest whatever in any of the Slocan discoveries.

If a townsite be needed let the Government establish one.—Yours respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. E. R. ELLIS, M.E., F.C.S.



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

CLEAN SEED OATS.

THE American Banner Oat, which yields from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, for sale by A. C. WELLS, Chilliwhack, B.C.

fb11-1m w

LAND GRAB.

the Communications in
rd to the Re-
serve.

ressed by a Couple of
ominent Men of
Nelson.

mation of readers of this
terested in the Slocan Late
following full copy of a re-
wn to the Legislative As-
esday by Hon. Mr. Rob-
d. Those desirous of satis-
as to the action of the
the matter will do well to
nications carefully. They

N, B.C., 14th December, 1891.
on, Victoria:—
ing to your notice the way in
Act is used by a few specula-
tive purposes, thus defeating
its framers to benefit the
You are well aware that in the
t there is but little level or
I find that as soon as any
ent occurs a certain class of
lly saloon keepers of Nelson
rush in and stake off land.
for the purpose of *bona fide*
even with the intention of
future," but solely to lay it out
d to sell the lots at a high
respectfully submit that all
ecial purpose should be in the
overnment, and I would draw
the present applicants on the
river, who answer the above
urs respectfully,
igned) CHAS. E. TAYLOR,
Kootenay Safe Deposit House.

RIA, B.C., 6th January, 1892.
or, Esq., Manager Kootenay
t House, Nelson:—
ired by Mr. Robson to acknow-
pt of your letter of the 14th
h you bring to his notice the
land speculators in the Koot-
nd to thank you for the infor-
. I may add that, as regards
S ocan lake, steps have been
e all lands from sale or pre-
present—Yours faithfully,
) A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

TELEGRAM.
NELSON, B. C., 13th Jan., 1892.
bson, Victoria:
resolution was passed unani-
rgely attended public meeting
y: "That this meeting strongly
e action of the Government in
locan Lake lands, considering
hly impolitic and likely to be
to the progress of the Slocan
hat if the reserve is in ended to
ready staked and applied for,
flagrantly unjust."
GEO. A. BIGELOW, President.
GESNER ALLEN, Secretary.

TELEGRAM.
NELSON, B. C., Jan. 15, 1892.
bson, Victoria:
m received. Reasons given are
; does the reserve apply to land
December 31st. If it does you
rious trouble.
G. A. BIGELOW, President.
W. GESNER ALLEN, Secretary.

LETTER.
NELSON, B. C., January 15, 1892.
bson, Victoria:
rstand that those land-grabbers
he "Slocan" held an indignation
d sent you a telegram condemn-
nment, C. P. R. and everybody
I merely wish to say that pub-
will approve of your course in re-
townsites for the public benefit.
erstand how a person such as a
ty sheriff, who, in fact, is a ser-
Government, can countenance
s, and even go the length of act-
ry. Yours respectfully,
CHAS. E. TAYLOR.

LETTER.
Victoria, B. C., January, 25, 1892.
aylor, Esq., Kootenay Safe De-
e, Nelson.
—I have now to acknowledge the
ur letter of the 15th instant, on the
nd grabbing.
very much for this and your for-
the same subject, as information
coming from a reliable and inde-
rce, is calculated to strengthen
n resisting the wrong and doing
ery sincerely yours,
JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Nelson, B. C., January 27, 1892.
Robson, Victoria, B. C.
representative of the mining in-
West Kootenay District, allow
you for the action you have taken
r of acquiring land in the Slocan
he parties—whose schemes of de-
haul by the sale of town lots &c.,
nent has thus defeated—are, almost
eption, the very last ones in the
would spend or have spent, even
um, upon the development of min-
The *bona fide* prospectors and
with you in this matter, for they
past experience—that the land
seize hold of every stranger that
pester him with rash statements
vis bility of leaving mining pro-
alone, and of investing in their
Some of them, even, do not hesi-
t to falsehood, making disparaging
and false reports *re* claims they
even seen, which, in any case, they
ompetent to value.
the efore, who own claims in the
greatly encouraged by the belief,
to the new Camp in 1892 will be
vote their sole attention to the
alth of the new discoveries.
d that I am disinterested in this
I own no interest whatever in any
n discoveries.
site be needed let the Government
e.—Yours respectfully,
GEO. E. R. ELLIS, M.E., F.C.S.

ST, STRONGEST, BEST
no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

EAN SEED OATS.

American Banner Oat, which yields 80 to 100 bushels per acre, for sale by
A. C. WELLS,
Chilliwhack, B.C.
m w

SALMON COMMISSION.

Offal Declared to be a Positive Source of Danger and Detrimental to Settlement.

The Scavenger Fish a Boon in Columbia Waters—White vs. Chinese and Indian Labor.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 26.—The Royal Fisheries Commission resumed at 10:30, this morning. William Arthur was the first witness called. He had resided in British Columbia for three years; is a farmer; was aware there is a law regulating the disposal of offal. His farm is two miles from the Delta cannery, and is situated on a slough, which at low water is dry. The tide carries the cannery refuse to the lower end of the slough, and when the tide recedes the offal remains. There were seventeen cases of typhoid fever during last summer. There were four cases of typhoid in his own family, which cost about $600 for medicine and attendance. Did not hesitate to say that the cause of this sickness was the result of putrid offal in the slough. The Delta cannery is badly situated for the disposal of offal. At Canoe Pass, there are little pockets in which the deposit of offal is so bad that frequently residents have to remove it to overcome the unbearable stench. From the fact that offal is permitted to be discharged carelessly, and owing to the prevalent sickness, his land had depreciated $20 per acre. Others are affected similarly. He used some of the refuse from the oil factory, and considers it good as a fertilizer. There is no odor from it. During its operation the oil factory gives an offensive odor. It would be a simple process to do away with the offal by false bottomed scows. People are deterred from coming to the settlement by reason of the offal nuisance. During an abundant run the canneries get choked with fish, and large numbers of decayed fish are thrown over. Last year about 2,000 gallons of fish oil at 50 cents per gallon were purchased from the oil factory. It is used as a lubricant and for other purposes. Offal oil is preferable to dog fish oil, as it is not so offensive in smell. Witness thought that in the interests of morality and for the benefit of the fishing business, a Sunday law should be observed.

E. A. Jenns, barrister, said that offal was good for the lower classes of fish and he believed it did not injure fish life. Offal has little effect either on water or air as it is consumed readily by the scavenger fish. He would not object to reside alongside a cannery from a sanitary point. The offal deposited along the sloughs is what the scavenger fish did not consume. Had seen thousands of dead fish floating down the river between Yale and Boston Bar; had seen fewer dead fish on the lower parts of the river. The Sunday close law is good. All British subjects should have a license and they should not be transferable. A stipulated number of licenses should be given all canners.

A. L. Lord, a resident of fifteen years in British Columbia, and a cannery employee, said: "I know little about the effects of offal on fish. Fish average about seven pounds in weight, about a hundred hands are required in a cannery where 15,000 cases are put up. About seven or eight are white men and the rest are Chinamen and Indians. On the Columbia river Chinamen are the principal employees. White men could not live on the wages earned by Chinamen. The working time is much broken, and generally depends on the run of the fish. I prefer a good white man to a good Chinaman. The Sunday close law is right. The hatchery is somewhat beneficial. Licenses should be given to all British subjects and not be transferable. I think that cannery licenses should be uniform on all the rivers of British Columbia.

Jas. A. Laidlaw was giving evidence when the Commission adjourned.

THE CROFTERS.

Ample Provision Made for a Market for Their Work at Remunerative Rates.

Major Clarke, representing the syndicate formed to dispose of the product of the Crofters' labors, was seen by a COLONIST reporter, yesterday. The Major said that matters had not as yet culminated. He was not prepared to name the site on which the Crofters would be asked to locate, but said that the fullest enquiries had been made, and that the best location would be recommended, and, no doubt, approved of. The places favored by the company had been named to the Government; but he was not in a position to say which of them would be selected. "As far as the market is concerned," said he, "that is undoubted. The demand for fish and fish products for years to come will be far greater than the supply and we have all the cities of the States within easy range—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul and many others. Then we have the Canadian cities, which will be a great source of demand. We can get the fish to all these places in good condition and fresh. Of course, they will be brought in refrigerator cars, and sold as fresh fish."

"Do you intend going in for selling, canning or preserving?" was asked.

"Not at present," replied Major Clark. "Our idea is to dispose of fresh fish. Of course, as the trade developes, there will arise the necessity for extending our operations, but at the start, we will only handle fresh fish, and for this, there is a great market. Fish are migratory, but we have taken steps to ascertain the best stations for the Crofter settlements, and these have been submitted to the Government. There is no limit to our market for fresh fish, the only obstacle being to reach the source of consumption in good order. Those cities to which we calculate upon supplying the fresh article, we can furnish without difficulty, and for a long time to come, they will be able to take all we can supply."

"What are the stations selected?" was asked.

The Major declined to answer the question definitely. All he would say, was that as the result of careful enquiry, several places had been named, and that it was for the Government to make the selection. So far as the scheme had gone, there could be no doubt as to its success.

Heavy Damages Allowed.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The Superior Court jury, to-day, rendered a verdict giving an aggregate of $25,500 damages to N. P. Osgood and Emily Fessenden, in three suits against the Lanson Cash Railway Company. The plaintiffs alleged that, in order to injure O. P. and Broyon A. Osgood, who were interested in another cash carrier scheme, the Lanson Company, in 1885, illegally attached the plaintiff's property in their Hanover street dry goods store, thereby breaking up a prosperous business.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 26.

THE CITY.

No Meeting Held.

A meeting of the McLeod committee was to have been held, yesterday morning, but, owing to the absence of several of the members, it was postponed.

The First Road Ride.

A party of Island Wanderers are arranging for a run out to Saanich Arm, next Sunday, if the weather and roads keep good. It will be the first road run of 1892.

Orange Grand Lodge.

The Orange Grand Lodge, of British Columbia, will hold its annual session in Vancouver early in March, the first meeting being set for Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

In Token of Respect.

The wholesale houses of Messrs Lenz & Leiser, and of Mr. Simon Leiser, on Yates street, were closed yesterday afternoon, during the funeral of the late Mr. Emmanuel Cook.

The Clarence to Re-open.

Arrangements were completed, yesterday, for the re-opening of the Clarence hotel, at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, by Messrs. Ashton and Robrig, who have secured a two years' lease of the premises.

Nothing New Developes.

Representatives of the city, who are opposing the Esquimalt Waterworks Company's bill, now before the Legislature, have not yet decided to withdraw their opposition. There are no further developments in the matter.

Cigar Makers' Union.

At Thursday night's meeting of the cigar makers' union, it was decided to adopt the Pacific Coast Union label, so that those who smoke domestic cigars may know the difference between union and non-union made goods.

Adam's Ale.

To the city official who ordered that the water be again turned into the trough at the junction of Yates and Wharf streets, the hack and express drivers tender their thanks. Their horses are grateful too, though their pleasure cannot be testified to by words.

Funeral of Mrs. Cavin.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Cavin took place yesterday afternoon, the interment being made in Ross Bay cemetery. At the grave Mr. O. C. Hastings conducted services, and the Spiritualists' choir sang. Very many friends accompanied the remains to their last resting place.

To Be Opened Thursday.

The extension of the Tramway company's Douglas street line along the Saanich road to Tolmie avenue is now all complete, the only work remaining to be done being at the curves. It is expected that the first car carrying passengers will run over the new piece of road on Thursday next.

The Writ Amended.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Siddall, armed with an amended writ issued at the instance of the Sehl, Hastie & Erskine Co., served it a second time on Mrs. Fox, who, it will be remembered, some days ago escaped the *capias* on a legal technicality. She will now be proceeded against on a judgment through the courts.

Funeral of the Late E. Cook.

The services of the Jewish church were conducted, yesterday, by the Rabbi, Dr. Philo, at the funeral of the late Mr. Emmanuel Cook, which took place at 2 o'clock, from the family residence at the corner of Cook and Yates streets. Very, very many friends attended, all who knew the deceased seemingly being anxious to pay to his memory the last token of respect. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Isaacs, Moss, Bornstein, Leiser, Thuringer, Strouss, Franck, and Braverman.

Peach Trees in Blossom.

If the present weather continues, the winter of 1892 will go down into history as one of the mildest and most pleasant British Columbians have ever known. One evidence of the extreme mildness of the weather is on exhibition at the COLONIST office. It is a branch of a peach tree, and shows four well developed blossoms and any number of buds. It is a safe assertion that nowhere else in Canada at the present time can any such sight be seen. A number of people in this city who have rose bushes in their gardens have had to pinch the newly-formed buds off, as in case of a frost, the buds would be killed and there would be no more roses this year.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Missionary Society, held on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Hon. President, the pastor; President, Hon. John Robson; Vice-President, Dr. G. L. Milne; Sec.-Treas., A. B. Fraser; Executive Committee, Messrs. J. F. Smith, D. McLean, Bethune, Laing, Cruickshank, Thompson, Kerr, Mesdames A. Carmichael, McInnes, Russell, Misses Gordon, Russell, Mortimer, and Murray. The treasurer's report gave evidence of the highly satisfactory nature of the work done during the past year, the donations towards missions having amounted to $522.15.

They All Come To It.

All over the city, merchants are preparing for the war on American silver money initiated by the bankers declining to accept it at par, and little signs as below are becoming familiar to the eye.

American silver
Subject to
5% discount.

The city and public offices have followed the bankers in giving notice, and the tramway company have adopted a sliding scale, at which American money will be accepted. It is:—

American dollar—95 cents.
" half-dollar—45 cents.
" quarter—par.
" dime—par.
" nickel—two for one fare.

Some Important Innovations.

Fisheries guardian O'Neill intends, as soon as Mr. Wilmot reaches here from New Westminster, to make requisition upon him in connection with several important matters relating to the fisheries question in and about this city. He will first apply for a special boat to be placed at his disposal, and for rigid laws, made permanent by an order in council in regard to the regulation of fishing in Victoria and Esquimalt harbors and up the Gorge. The licensing of fishermen of all classes will be strongly advocated, and a stop put to the persistent breaking of the law by men who continually catch fish indiscriminately. It is probable that all operations in Esquimalt harbor will be forbidden, as in the past almost incalculable harm has been done by those engaged in the trade wantonly hauling up great quantities of fish too small for sale, and letting them rot on the shores. Up to the present the authorities have allowed those trespassing in this respect to go free, but in future there will be no mercy shown to those who wilfully break the law and do so much harm to the future of the industry.

Credit Where Credit is Due.

In reporting the concert in aid of St. Barnabas church, at Spring Ridge, on Thursday evening, the name of Mr. J. Sterling Floyd was unintentionally omitted from the list of those taking part.

Gone Over the Sound.

Joe Hess, the ex-pugilist, did not speak at Temperance Hall, last evening, the announcement of his second lecture being the result of a misunderstanding. He went over the Sound, yesterday morning, and spoke in Seattle, last night.

Charged With Larceny.

The Provincial Police, last evening, arrested a man named Sullivan upon a warrant, information having been laid by W. G. Bowman, livery stable keeper, charging him with the larceny of a number of pigs and a quantity of personal property.

The Greer Case.

The decision in the case of Samuel Greer has not yet been rendered by Mr. Justice Crease. Greer is still breathing the air of liberty in Vancouver, anxiously waiting for a call from this city that will settle his fate, one way or the other, for the next two years.

An Important Meeting.

A number of gentlemen prominently identified with the Victoria-Aberdeen railway scheme, will be over from the Sound to-day, to consider the early establishment of a ferry to Victoria, and also to decide upon the Straits terminus of the main line.

Will Probably Build.

It is understood that arrangements are now being made by the trustees of the Yates estate for the erection of a three story brick and stone building, on their Wharf street property. It is not yet definitely settled, however, pending receipt of advices from England.

A Combination Attraction.

The Entertainment Committee of the Victoria Athletic Club, hold a special meeting in the club rooms, this evening, to decide upon the date for the approaching exhibition, promenade concert and ball, which is to be held in Assembly Hall in about three weeks. The affair will be a grand one in every way.

That Bow Window.

Mr. Turner has filed his answer to the corporation's application for an injunction to compel him to tear out the part of his new building on Broad street—the now celebrated bow window. The case will now be advanced as quickly as possible through the various stages required to bring it into the Supreme Court.

A Street Squabble.

Two men named Harvey and Rourke appeared in the dock in the police court, yesterday, to answer to a charge of creating a serious disturbance on Johnson street, the night before. Both were very penitent, and pleaded guilty to having indulged in a very pleasent rough and tumble on the public thoroughfare. The usual fine was imposed and promptly paid.

Too Quiet to Suit Them.

The era of quiet and rest has now deserted the upper portion of the Supreme Court building, and is at present visiting the Provincial Police Station down below. The officials of that department are loud in their complaints against the dull time they are having and the utter absence of any exciting work to make life interesting. They fondly hope that times will mend.

Lives to Fight Another Day.

Two followers of the sea, by outward appearance, at least, engaged in sanguinary battle on Yates street, just below Government, yesterday afternoon, and a crowd of 200, or more, soon gathered to see the fight. It occupied undivided attention for ten or fifteen minutes, and then the false alarm of "Police," caused one of the combatants to take to his heels with a celerity that was commendable.

To Build a New Wharf.

Messrs. Spratt & Gray intend building, shortly, a new wharf where the old one now stands, so as to provide better accommodation for boats under repairs. The new wharf will be 100 feet long, and will project into the water a distance of 40 feet. The firm are making a new boiler and hoisting machine for the paper mill at Alberni, besides a large quantity of machinery which they have in hand for the northern canneries.

Paid Dear for His Whistle.

Several days ago, a hansom cab, purchased across the Sound, arrived in Victoria, and the owner having paid the duty, took possession of his vehicle, forgetting at the time to mention that there were two sets of harness in the cab, which were also liable to duty. The owner whistled blithely, but the Customs Officials were not asleep, and, yesterday, he was called upon to pay the penalty of his forgetfulness—the full value of the harness, plus the duty, and all incidental expenses.

The Marbœuf Liquor Case.

The case against L. Marbœuf, in the police court, yesterday, charged with selling liquor between prohibited hours at the Poodle Dog, between the 6th and 7th inst., was finally disposed of by Police Magistrate Belyea. His honor who had, it will be remembered, adjourned the case from the previous day in order to consider the legal points raised by Mr. Hunter, came to the conclusion that they were sound, and therefore dismissed the charge.

The Old Standby.

The *rule nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Drake for a new trial in the case of Gray v. McCallum, is now being opposed in the courts. Yesterday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crease sat to hear the arguments on both sides. Mr. F. G. Walker appeared for the applicants, with the Attorney General and Mr. Bodwell against him. The whole day was taken up by the Attorney General, who argued at length against the granting of a new trial. He will continue his argument to-day, and it will probably be Monday before he concludes.

Good Advice.

Yesterday morning, young Van Horst and his companion in crime, Jeff Nibby, were sentenced by Messrs. Robt. Ward and Pearson, JsP., in the provincial police court, to three months' imprisonment in the reformatory, for stealing a boat. The lads seemed most penitent, and Mr. Ward in sentencing them took advantage of the occasion to give them both a sound lecturing, and a good deal of honest, sterling advice about their future. The magistrate spoke to them at some length, showing them very plainly where their present behaviour would land them, and entreating them with great kindness to turn over a new leaf. Probably those sensible utterances will do more in the work of reforming them than the sentence imposed by the court.

Jovial Scots.

The Thistle Club danced, with their friends to the number of 75 or more, in the Sir William Wallace hall last night. The music was excellent, the floor in good condition, and the happiness of all complete.

Lost in Shooting Craps.

A stranger from Ontario who arrived in the city a few days ago, and put up at one of the leading hotels, mourns the loss of all his spare cash—amounting to some $87. He fell in with a couple of parties from the Sound, and lost the money shooting craps. Now he thinks the dice were loaded.

Think Their Groceries are Poisoned.

A report has reached this city that some of the Naas Indians, who have suffered so severely during the winter from influenza and kindred diseases, are complaining that the cause of the trouble is that the groceries, etc., supplied them by white traders are adulterated or poisoned. It is quite probable that the complaint is groundless, but it goes to show that the natives are superstitious and suspicious, and it would serve to satisfy their prejudices if an investigation were held.

The New Stock Company.

By advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Madison Square company, whose presentation of Captain Swift here the other evening will long be remembered by all who witnessed it, are going to start their stock engagement at The Victoria on Thursday night next. The repertoire includes some of the finest plays produced on the dramatic stage, and no doubt a season of splendid performances is in store for theatre goers of this city. It is a matter for congratulation that Victoria has now a stock company better than any other on the coast.

Entertained at Government House.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entertained the following guests at Government House last evening, at the first state dinner given during the present session of the legislature: Hon. John Robson, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. Theo. Davie, Hon. F. G. Vernon, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., Hon. Justice Crease, Hon. Justice Drake, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, Capt. Benson, Capt. Palmer, Dr. Duncan, Commander Wood, R.N., H.M.S. Daphne; Lieut. Martin, R.N., Mr. Kingsworth, R.N., Capt. A. W. Jones and Mr. Herbert Stanton.

Reported to Ottawa.

The matter of foreign schooners, particularly those flying the American flag, landing on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, shipping B.C. Indians as hunters, and interfering with those already engaged, has been brought to the attention of the authorities at Ottawa by Collector Milne, the transgression of the mysterious schooner at Carmanah Point being the latest instance. The British Columbia sealing men have also sent a strong communication on the subject, as well as in relation to the trading with the Indians, carried on by these same United States schooners. A reply from the Dominion capital is expected every day.

James Bay Athletic Association.

Last night the Managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association, held an important meeting, at which the canvassers presented their report. It was very satisfactory, showing that $3,000 had already been subscribed, representing nearly two hundred shareholders. As another $2,000 is still needed, it was decided to give the canvassers another week's time, in order to enable them to sell more stock. When this matter had been settled a discussion ensued as to whether the association should open its doors on the 1st of March or not. It was finally decided that, in all probability, the operations of the club would be resumed by the 1st of April.

Not Her Son.

Mrs. O. D. Lytle writes to the COLONIST from Afton, Ohio, enclosing a photo of her son, a salwart young fellow in sailor dress, whom she has not heard from for many weary months. The boy went to Gray's Harbor in 1890, and it was from there that his last letter home was mailed. The young man's full name is Roderick D. Lytle, and anyone knowing of his whereabouts would be doing a kindness by communicating with his mother. She had heard of an accident befalling a young man named Robert Lytle on the City of Carlisle, seeing an item in reference to it in the COLONIST of November 17th last. She thought it might be her boy. Investigation shows, however, that this Lytle was an apprentice who came off an English training ship, signing in the old country. On reaching Victoria he deserted, and went up north with a survey party.

Where is Mr. Ritchie?

Ever since his arrival here from Scotland, ten months ago, Mr. Muir, who is connected with the Hudson's Bay Company in this city, has been prosecuting enquiries concerning Mr. Robert Ritchie, an old pioneer of the Kootenay country, who has for the past three or four years been missing in some way or other from the Province. Mr. Muir received letters from Scotland yesterday from Mr. Ritchie's relatives, urging him to continue in his search, and he is once more opening up the subject. From what could be learnt last night by COLONIST reporters, Mr. Ritchie is a man over 65 years of age, who for some years held a government position in the Kootenay country, and who went to San Francisco about four years ago. During his visits to Victoria he frequented the old "Standard" office, and was very well known among the old timers. His brother in Glasgow is most anxious to hear from him, and no doubt there are some in this city who will oblige by forwarding to this office some information that might act as a clue concerning his whereabouts.

The California Coal Market.

Mr. John Rosenfeld, Sr., alluding to the affairs of the N.V.C. Co., in an interview with the Nanaimo Free Press, says: It is almost impossible in the present state of the coal market to say much about the future movements of the company. The whaleback SS. Wetmore has been chartered, and she will be in the harbor next week for a cargo of coal; whether she continues on the route depends entirely upon the state of the market. The SS. Romulus has also been chartered, and she will arrive for her first cargo about the beginning of May. Speaking of the state of the coal market in 'Frisco, Mr. Rosenfeld said that it was at present flooded with cheap coal, and it would be hard to say when there would be a change. Freight rates from Liverpool and Australia were still very low, and there are such a number of ships laying idle that they would be kept so for some time to come. Mr. Rosenfeld added that British Columbia coal could compete against the Australian article, even under existing circumstances, if only it could be delivered in San Francisco at a slightly reduced cost. If this was so, and coal could be received at from 25 to 50 cents less a ton, the N.V.C. Co. would be able to sell easily all the coal they could raise.

The Gun.

The Union Gun Club, held their annual meeting at their rooms this evening, the principal business being the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were selected: President, J. M. B. Smith (re-elected); Vice-President, Dr. J. C. Davie (re-elected); Secretary and Treasurer, B. H. John; Captain, C. W. Minor; Managing Committee, Messrs. White, Hewlings, F. Maclure, Todd, I. M. Langley, Adams and Ella.

The Cutting Case.

The police court yesterday morning was well filled with 'longshoremen and wharf loungers, who had assembled to listen to the case of cutting and wounding preferred against Hans Petersen and injuries inflicted on George Bowen on Monday night last, the particulars concerning which were published in Tuesday's COLONIST. Mr. Taylor appeared in defence of the prisoner, who himself seemed rather badly knocked about, as a result of the struggle. The police produced several witnesses, the most important of whom was Captain Victor Jacobsen, who swore that the prisoner had come to him very drunk and crying, a few minutes after the occurrence, and had confessed to him that after being trampled on and maltreated by about a dozen men he had used his pocket knife to enable him to cut his way out. He had also given the knife to witness, who further stated that, after he had told his story, the prisoner went to sleep on a couch in his dining room. Mr. Taylor, on behalf of Peterson, did his utmost in an address to the Bench to point out the very shadowy nature of the evidence for the prosecution, taking into consideration the fact that all those participating in the row were very drunk, and that prisioner, if the magistrate chose to believe any part of his story told while in that state, had been under great provocation. Mr. Belyea, taking into account the circumstances, imposed a fine of $75, or in default three months' imprisonment. The fine was at once paid.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The City Urged to Grant Contracts Only to Those Who Pay Union Wages—Mr. Keith's Bill.

The regular meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, was held last night. Credentials were received from the Steamship and Stationary Firemen's Association, the delegates being John Dutton and Frank Abbott.

The report of the Legislative Committee was received, and progress reported. A discussion on the Sweating System took place, and a resolution was passed, recommending that the City Council let contracts only to those who pay the recognized scale of wages. A resolution was also passed, endorsing the action of the city's representatives in the Legislature, regarding the city water supply, and strongly protesting against the giving away of any privileges granted to the city by a previous Legislature, to any corporation or monopoly, and calling upon all members of the House to record their vote with the city members.

A further resolution was passed, endorsing Mr. Keith's Bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and recommending to all city members, the advisability of giving the said Bill their utmost support, in order to protect the interests and lives of the white miners of this province.

A FATAL STEP.

David Lewtas Meets with a Sudden and Untimely Death.

About three months ago a young man named David Lewtas came over to Victoria from Manchester, England, and put up with his brother, John, who resides at 103 Fairfield Road. David was a grocer by trade, and was expecting a position here. On Wednesday last he went out to apply for a situation, and returned apparently in good health and spirits between two and three o'clock.

In going upstairs to his room, and when about half-way up the first flight, he fell backwards, his foot catching between the bannister and the step. The household was alarmed by the sound of a fall and the man's cry for help. Coming to the rescue, the members of the family picked up the sufferer and conveyed him to the parlor, where he was laid on a sofa and medical assistance called in. Dr. Morrison was soon on the scene of the accident, but ere his arrival life was extinct. No external signs of injury presenting themselves, the doctor did not think it necessary to examine the body. He, however, made enquiries, and found that deceased had been ailing for some time, two bottles of medicine from Bowes' drug store, containing stuff liberally charged with quinine, lying on his table.

The cause of death is given as heart disease, Lewtas, just before he breathed his last, complaining of intense pain in the region of his heart. It is supposed that, the heart being affected, the shock of the fall caused death. The deceased was but 26 years of age, and unmarried.

The body was, yesterday morning, interred at Ross Bay cemetery, Rev. Coverdale Watson, of the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church, conducting the funeral services.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease).

Bennett v. Howard—Mr. Peacock for plaintiff, Bodwell & Irving for defence. Order made to dismiss the case for want of prosecution.

Phœnix v. Bunster—Mr. Walls for plaintiff. Order made for the examination of judgment debtor.

Wagner v. The Corporation—Mr. Aikman for plaintiff, Mr. Eberts for defence. Order made for the examination of Thos. Deasy, Chief of the Fire Department.

Sehl, Hastie, Erskine, Co., v. Bergmann—Mr. Gregory for plaintiffs, Mr. Mills for defence. Order made for judgment under Rule LXXV.

Caton v. Cook & Burrowes—Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff. Judgment ordered to be signed under Rule XIV.

Turner v. Power—Adjourned till 27th instant.

Adams v. Mathison—Per postponement of trial for six weeks. Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff, Mr. Wooten for defence. Order made.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

The following cases were adjourned:—

Martin v. B. C. Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Appeal from order of Mr. Justice Crease.

Ashwell v. Jessop—Appeal from order of Mr. Justice Crease.

Hidden Foes.

Among the many foes to human health and happiness dyspepsia and constipation are twin enemies greatly to be feared. With B. B. B. to drive them out of the system, however, no danger need be anticipated, as every dose brings the sufferer a long step further on the road to perfect health and strength, and a permanent cure always results.

A S[illegible] EVENT.

The [illegible] C. Church [illegible] argely

Pretty Co[illegible] Children—The Ac[illegible] Properties of the New Building.

The doors of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral were thrown open, last night, for the purposes of the long-looked for concert in aid of the fund to provide a memorial window to the late Archbishop Seghers—and to say that there was a large audience present would not convey half the truth, for not only was the body of the church filled, but the two galleries were likewise crowded. The seating accommodation, it is true, was not so good as some might have wished for, but, under the circumstances, no one complained. The programme, which was in charge of Mr. Wybert Hall, was as follows:

Quartette	Messrs. Shaw and Stewart / Messrs. Lang and Sehl.
Toy Symphony	Prof Hellinger and children
Song .... "Playmates"	Mr. Jas. Collins
Minuet	Children in costume
Recitation	Mr. Wybert Hall
Song	Mr. Lang
Mother Goose Melodies	Children in costume
Violin Solo	Mr. F. Victor Austin
Solo	Miss Goddyn
Accompanist	Miss Campbell

From start to finish there was not a hitch. Everything promised was carried out exactly as arranged, and this fact alone speaks volumes for the ladies who had the event in charge. They spared no pains to make the concert a complete success. One good feature was that no encores were allowed, and the two hours allotted were just nicely filled in.

The opening number, the quartette by Misses Shaw and Stewart and Messrs. Lang and Sehl, was an admirable selection ably rendered. Mr. James Collin's song, "Playmates," was heartily applauded. Mr. Collins was in good voice and spirit. One of the most pleasing features of the programme was Mr. Wybert Hall's recitation, "The Last Shot," by John P. Reid. Mr. Hall, who is well known to Victoria audiences, made a special effort to please, and succeeded admirably. He was followed by Mr. Lang, who sang "Pardoned," to the delight of the assemblage. Perhaps the gem of the evening, in the musical line, was the violin solo by Mr. Austin. His subject was from Leonard's souvenir to Haydn—the Austrian Hymn, with variations. Mr. Austin, who came here only a short time ago, is an acquisition to the musical talent of the city, and his appearance in other concerts, from time to time, will be looked forward to with pleasure. Miss Goddyn closed the programme with an especially pleasing song in French, "Judith," a selection well calculated to show her magnificent voice at its best.

The "little ones" who took part were most prettily costumed. Their training in the melodies has been excellent, and they acquitted themselves very creditably, indeed. There was but one drawback that was conspicuous all evening, and that arose from the unfortunately bad acoustic properties of the new church. Perhaps by the time the building is completed this defect will be remedied. Otherwise wires will have to be strung.

VICTORIA BEHIND.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Vancouver newspapers report that the school trustees of that enterprising city have petitioned the Government to increase the salary of their High Scool Principal to $125; and that New Westminster has followed suit with a similar application, but the trustees of Victoria, with a high school larger than these two cities combined, rest satisfied with an $110 Principal. Are our own trustees dealing justly with Victorian interests in thus allowing their principal teacher to be placed third on the list in the estimates; the effect of which (industriously circulated as the fact will undoubtedly be) must be to our disadvantage, and place both the city and schools in a false position before the world. VICTORIAN.

[If the Government increases the salaries of the High School teachers of Vancouver and New Westminster it will certainly give a proportionate addition to the salary of the Victoria High School. The requirements of the position will be considered by the Department. The Principal of the High School will not be made to suffer because of the slackness of the city trustees.—ED.]

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Revised Tariff for C. P. R. and Its Branches—A Deranged Man Hangs Himself.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.—The C. P. R. and connecting lines, including the Manitoba and Northwestern and the Great Northwest Central, have issued a joint revised special all rail tariff on grain, flour, oatmeal, millstuffs, etc., in carload lots from grain shipping stations in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to points in Ontario, Quebec, and the maritime provinces. This tariff goes into effect March 1st.

The conference between Superintendent Whyte, of the C. P. R., and the trainmen who are agitating for an increase of wages, did not take place, to-day, being postponed till Monday, owing to the absence of some of the men.

A young man, named Jas. Fisher, committed suicide, yesterday, a short distance from the city, by hanging himself to a rafter in his father's stable. He was deranged.

Thomas Norquay, son of the late Premier Norquay, is here from Victoria, B. C., in the interests of a Kootenay mining company.

Extradition proceedings against Begsley, who is wanted in North Dakota for committing rape on a woman of 84 years, began here, to-day.

Constable Redgrave, of Donald, passed through here for Pilot Mound, to-day, where he will take in charge a man wanted at Field, B. C., for various crimes.

A Burning Brig Reported.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Capt. Woodrick, of the steamer Caracas, arrived to-day from Porto Cabello, Curacao and La Guayra. He reports that on the voyage from New York to Curacao, on February 1, at 3 p.m., they sighted a burning vessel, name unknown, brig rigged and on fire from stern to main mast. Her royal top gallant and upper top sails were furled, and lower top sail and foresail hung loose. Then steamed slowly around her, burning rockets, but could see no signs of crew or passengers.

Ireland in the Coming Election.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The National Federation of America is preparing to issue a call to all the friends of the Irish Home Rule movement in this city to organize for the coming general election in Ireland, as soon as the time and place of meeting can be arranged. The call will be issued.

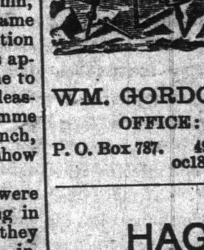
GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto
ju2-tts

The Celebrated French Cure,
Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded.
IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the

BEFORE

AFTER
excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address
THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Cornerof Douglas and Yates streets,
tno23-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria.

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,
OF CANADA, LTD.
MONTREAL.

ROCK DRILLS
Air Compressors.
General Mining and Quarrying Machinery. A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.
WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.
OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK,
P. O. Box 787. 49½ Government St., Victoria
oc18-su-w-f-d&w-1y

HAGYARD'S
"YELLOW OIL"
Cures Rheumatism.

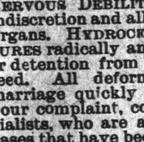
Freeman's Worm Powders
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE —The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. 11s. fe12 6m

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
ROYAL MAIL LINES.
Cheapest and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

		From Halifax
Parisian	Allan Line	Jan. 23
Sardinian	do.	Feb. 6
Sarnia	Dominion Line	Jan. 30
Labrador	do.	Feb. 13
		From Boston
Lake Ontario	Beaver Line	Feb. 1
Lake Winnipeg	do.	Feb. 11
		From New York.
State of Nebraska	Allan-State Line	Jan. 28
Teutonic	White Star Line	Jan. 20
Brittanic	do	Jan. 27
Majestic	do	Feb. 3

Cabin—$40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate—$25, $30, $35. Steerage—$20.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.


Drs. Merrill & Merrill
SPECIALISTS
Treat SCIENTIFICALLY and SUCCESSFULLY, cure QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY, PRIVATE BLOOD, AND SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Power through Indiscretion and all Disorders of the Generative Organs. HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE and STRICTURES radically and safely cured without pain or detention from business, and cures guaranteed. All deformities and impediments to marriage quickly removed. No matter what your complaint, consult these successful specialists, who are able to effect cures in many cases that have been pronounced hopeless.
Consult personally the OLDEST and most EXPERIENCED SPECIALISTS on the coast, or write, sending stamp. Consultation free and confidential. Tremont Block, 814 Front Street, Seattle, Wash. ja9-3m-d&w

The Colonist.

FRIDAY MARCH 4 1892.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES.

The riot in Berlin shows the world that there is beneath the smooth and calm surface of society in Germany a seething mass of dangerous material which may some day break through the thin crust that covers it, and overwhelm institutions which appear to be beyond the reach of all disturbing forces. The "dangerous classes" threaten society in all the nations of the Old World and in none of them, perhaps, are they more to be feared than in Germany. Repression may for a time prevent this volcanic material from showing itself on the surface but it cannot stop its growth. Men may, by repressive measures be prevented from expressing their thoughts but the sternest rulers in these days cannot prevent their thinking.

The growth of socialism in Germany, in spite of the measures which Bismarck resorted to to keep it down, has been rapid. Socialists are now found everywhere and in all classes of society. They have formed a party in Germany which is largely represented in the councils of the nation. The great bulk of them belong to the working-class. Some of them are quiet and well-disposed, who propose to reform society by peaceable means, but very many of them—perhaps the majority—hold extreme views, and are ready, whenever the opportunity offers, to resort to violence in order to carry them into effect. When the men who are dissatisfied with the organization of society are to be counted by the million it is hard to predict when a revolution may break out or what form it will take.

It may be said that a military state like Germany has nothing to fear from a popular outbreak. The soldiers could soon disperse the greatest mob that could be collected, and there are bayonets enough in Germany to keep down discontent and lawlessness of all kinds. Those who say this forget that the German army is composed of the German people, the sons and brothers and neighbors of the men who are discontented with the present state of society, and are ready to take up arms against it as soon as they see a favorable opportunity. Is it not more than likely, is it not, indeed, certain, that a large proportion of the soldiers who are now depended upon to maintain and defend the established order of things, entertain the same opinions and cherish the same aims as the men whom they are expected to put down and keep down? Much is said about the force of discipline and the habit of obedience, but there are limits to this force and to the influence of this habit. When the leaven of Socialism, as it appears in a fair way of doing, leavens the whole lump of German society, at any rate, its lower strata, the army drawn from those strata can hardly be depended upon to give the deathblow to a system, of which a very large proportion of its rank and file, when they were in civil life, approved. A prudent Government would be very careful indeed how it used the military to suppress such a movement.

The Emperor of Germany, it will be observed, did not order out the military to suppress the serious outbreak that took place under his own eyes. Although the police were hard pressed, and although it appeared at times as if it were beyond their power to restore order, they were allowed to continue the contest unaided. A word would have called in the aid of the soldiers but that word was not given. The young Emperor, who is said to be arbitrary and impulsive, deserves credit for this forbearance. The more so as he himself was treated with scant courtesy by the rioters. The insulting remarks and the derisive epithets must have sounded strange to ears that had been accustomed to nothing but the language of compliment and of cheerful submission. Nothing is said of the Emperor's demeanor while the riot was going on, but it is known that he was not provoked by insult and contumely to punish the offenders instantly and severely.

Quiet will of course be restored in Berlin. The ringleaders of the riot will be punished more or less severely. But the causes which brought about the outbreak will be none the less active, and will, no doubt, continue to work until they produce results far more serious.

MERCIER'S METHODS.

Mercier is making great capital out of Judge Jette's decision, but in that decision may be found the severest condemnation of the Count and his methods. It is, as regards Mercier's complicity in Pacaud's robberies, very much like the Scotch verdict, "not proven." There was no evidence before the Commission that Mr. Mercier knew of Pacaud's deal with Armstrong, or that he was a party to it, but there was evidence that he pocketed a share of the spoil. This is quite enough to condemn Mercier in the estimation of all honest men. And it condemned him in Judge Jette's eyes, if any meaning is to be attached to the following passage from his decision:—

"Whatever may have been, on the one hand, the means employed by Mr. Pacaud to fulfil his promise, and on the other hand the reasons for Mr. Armstrong's action, it is proved that the latter only consented to pay $100,000 to Mr. Pacaud to obtain his influence with the Government, so as to have his syndicate accepted for the continuation of the Baie des Chaleurs railway enterprise upon the new conditions authorized by the Act 54 Vic., cap. 88.

"Now, public order, that is to say, that assemblage of rules which goes to make up the social organization and secure good government in the general interest, recoils against the principle upon which such a bargain is based. And it would be sufficient proof of it to measure the consequence, or rather, the ravages which such a principle would produce in the body politic if it were once admitted."

If the public order recoils against the principle on which [illegible] is based, public opinion is [illegible] he man who countenanc[illegible] make the bargain, and [illegible] protest or attempt at resta[illegible]ted by the bargain after it [illegible]. People who pay more attention [illegible] nature of a transaction than to the legal subtleties and technicalities connected with it, are at no loss to take the measure of the men who permitted such bargains, and who benefitted personally and politically by their results. No man who does not shut his eyes to facts and does not allow his party feeling to bias his judgment, can acquit the Mercier Government of being guilty of corruption of the grossest kind. This is the conclusion at which Mr. Casgrain, Mr. Boyer, and many other old Liberals have arrived, and we hope it will be the decision of the majority of the electors of Quebec.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Very little is heard about Mexico in these days. We were told, a little while ago, that it was threatened with a rebellion, but the interest felt in the movement was very faint indeed, and not by any means widespread. The people of the United States and Canada have very little in common with the Mexicans. Differences of race, language and religion, place a wide gulf between them, and for all that they know of each other they might almost be the inhabitants of different planets. Yet Mexico is a most interesting country, and its people are making steady, if not rapid progress, in all that pertains to civilization.

As every one knows, Mexico is a republic in name. It has popular institutions, and a President elected by the people. But there is very little of the spirit of republicanism in the country. The President, Diaz, if all accounts are true, is as despotic a ruler as the Czar of all the Russias. His will is law in every part of the country, and any one, whatever be his position, who opposes him or even openly criticises his acts, finds himself in a very unpleasant position. Diaz has a comparatively large army under his control, and he uses it without scruple to carry out his designs.

The clergy opposed some of his measures, but he soon taught them that it was he and not they who ruled Mexico. Popular education was the chief bone of contention between the President and the priests. He punished them for their opposition by closing their convents and prohibiting the establishment of monasteries. He imprisoned hundreds of them and prohibited the ringing of church bells in certain localities. When he took such sev[illegible]ere and unscrupulous m[illegible]sures against so powerful a body as the clergy, it can easily be imagined how he would treat laymen who made themselves obnoxious to him in any way. Men of spirit and independence are impatient of his rule, but they, for want of a leader, find resistance hopeless. This is how a writer in the New York Herald describes the rule of the President of the Mexican Repub[illegible]:

Men of ambition and influence have been rewarded with [illegible] positions and power, the latter limited only to their loyalty to Diaz, who, while acting as chief executive of a Republic, is a king. The will of Diaz is law and none dare [illegible]ay aught against his wishes. To critic[illegible]se his official acts is treason, and dar[illegible]ing is the man who opposes any of his ed[illegible]cts. There are but two social classes i[illegible] Mexico—the rich and the poor, or th[illegible] *pallados*. There is no middle class. The *pallados* are ready at all times to join any army which will clothe and pay them a small sum. The richer class, however, are the sufferers. They are overburdened with taxes to support a government in which they have no confidence and of whose edicts they stand in awe.

Yet Mexico has prospered under this stern ruler, and he is in a certain sense popular. At any rate, the time to elect a President is approaching and there is no one either bold enough or popular enough to oppose him. He has caused railroads to be built and has covered the country with a net work of telegraph lines. He has encouraged the development of the country's resources, and, as we have already indicated, he has established a system of popular education.

Diaz is strong in the country, but his strength may be more apparent than real. He has many and powerful enemies whom he keeps down with a strong hand. What would happen if the men who are impatient of his rule found a leader on whom they could depend, it is hard to tell.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The more we read of the evidence taken before the Fishery Commission the more strongly are we convinced that is has opened its proceedings at an unfavorable time. For the Commission to sit while the Legislative Assembly is in session—its Speaker being one of its members—is so clearly a mistake that we are altogether at a loss to see how it could have been committed. Any one at all capable of reflection must have seen that, if the work of the Commission went on during the Session, Mr. Higgins' duties as Speaker, must clash with his duties as Commissioner. If three Commissioners are needed at all, the time of meeting should be so chosen that they all could be present at all the sittings. It is doing Mr. Higgins a very glaring injustice to assume that, for a considerable part of the time in which the Commission is pursuing its enquiries, its work can be done as well without him as with him. We believe that the absence of that gentleman at any sitting of the Commission is a very serious loss. His presence is, we are satisfied, needed for the proper conduct of the business of the Commission.

But, independently of this blunder of convening the Commission while the Legislature is in session, a serious mistake has been made in its pursuing its inquiries before the fishing season had commenced. If the Commission sat during that season its members would have ocular evidence, and the evidence of experience, with respect to many things of which they can now get information by only oral testimony from witnesses, some of whom may be prejudiced, and others may be wholly unfit to give evidence on the subject. The Commissioners could, during the fishing season, obtain evidence on matters of which they could not get a personal knowledge, as well as they can now, and they would have opportunities of coming to sound and sensible conclusions after seeing the canneries in operation, which are not within their reach at this season of the year. It does seem singular that, having the chance of seeing with their own eyes how the salmon fishing is conducted, the authorities should deliberately prefer testimony which is less reliable and in every way less satisfactory. Although we are not ready to declare that "seeing is believing" invariably, we know that more knowledge can be gained of a subject, such as the catching and canning of salmon, by a few hours' personal observation, than by volumes of testimony of even competent and disinterested witnesses. It may be objected that new regulations are required for the coming season, and that there is no time to be lost. This appears to us to be a very lame excuse for undue haste and an incomplete enquiry. No great harm could come of going on for another year under last year's regulations, and it is of very great importance that the regulations when they are drawn up shall be so well suited to the conditions under which the salmon fishery is carried on that there will be no need of changing them for many years.

A PEACEFUL INVASION.

The Chinese are, it appears, giving Russia much annoyance. There is an overflow of Chinese from their own country into the dominions of the Czar. That part of Asiatic Russia which borders China is fertile and well-watered. It is described as a tempting field for emigration. The Chinese know good land when they see it as well as the men of any other nation, and this fine Russian country is temptingly near them. All they have to do is quietly to cross the boundary, in small companies, with their household goods and their farming implements, and settle comfortably in the thinly-peopled country. This process, it appears, has been going on for some time, and there is now quite a large colony of Chinese on the Russian side of the line.

The inhabitants of the country, who, we presume, are Russianized Tartars, look upon the Chinese invasion with dislike and alarm. They see the invaders gradually increasing in numbers and they know that behind them is a practically innumerable host of their countrymen. They fear that the Chinese will swarm into their country in such numbers as to become virtually its possessors. They have therefore in several places attempted to drive away the Chinamen, and there have been quite a number of riots in the border country. The Russian Government has taken no part in the anti-Chinese movement, but soldiers, when they have been off duty, have been seen to join the Russian rioters. All that the authorities have done is to proclaim an exclusion ordinance, forbidding natives of China, under severe penalties, to enter Russian territory without a permit. This is not likely, along such a stretch of frontier, to do much towards preventing Chinese immigration. The upshot of the unpleasantness will, in all probability, be a war between Russia and China. It will most likely be staved off until after the great Siberian railway is constructed. For without it Russia will hardly be in a position to go to war with so distant a country as China. The result of such a war, if the numbers on both sides were anything like equal, would be easy to foretell. But as the seat of war will be in or near China, and as that country has an unlimited supply of men, and would not be much the worse for a little blood-letting, it is not so certain, as at first sight appears, who will come out of the struggle victor. Besides, China may then have powerful allies. Who knows?

MORE VICTORIES.

It is very evident that Liberalism is at a very low ebb in Ontario. Every succeeding election in that province shows that it is more and more discredited. If Sir Richard Cartwright is not now certain that his policy of unrestricted reciprocity, from which he hoped so much, is not utterly distasteful to the electors of his own province, he must be a very hard man to convince. Gild it as he may, his countrymen refuse to swallow the annexation pill. Not only has he made no converts among the Conservatives, but he has not been able to keep the Liberals in the Grit field. On Thursday, Dr. Spohn, Liberal, who was elected in March of last year by a majority of 207, was defeated by Mr. W. H. Bernet by a majority of 25. This makes a difference of 232 votes. On Friday London was recovered from the Liberals. At the general election Mr. C. S Hyman beat the Hon. Mr. Carling by 183 votes; yesterday Mr. Carling defeated Hyman by a majority of 107. This makes a Conservative gain of 290 votes. The Government was also victorious in Quebec West, the seat to which the Hon. Thomas McGreevy was elected. Mr. Hearne is returned as an Independent supporter of Mr. Abbott. His majority was 380. Mr. McGreevy's majority in March last was 53. The Government majority in the House of Commons will, when the elections are all over, exceed fifty.

Card Fortune Teller Murdered.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The widow Heil, a card fortune teller at Salmunster, was found dead on her doorstep yesterday morning, having been murdered. She had been accused of witchcraft and was regarded with mingled feelings of fear and aversion by many of the dwellers in the vicinity. Three crosses marked in blood were on the door above where the murdered woman lay. The police have arrested two women on suspicion of causing the fortune teller's death.

HOW TO KEEP HIM.

Olive Thorne Writes of that Husband of Yours—You Must be his Equal, You Must Remain Young.

Your Life Together Should Not Be Narrowing—You Must Not Efface Yourself.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

Having won your husband, during the first few months of married life you naturally wish to keep him, to have him yours not only in law but in spirit, to be so united that the years and the trials before you, as before every child of Adam, shall only bind you more closely. And also, what is of even greater importance, that your life together shall not be narrowing; that you shall make and not mar each other's mental and moral growth.

The first and the most important duty of the wife—the indispensable factor in their united well being—is to preserve her own individuality. A man may enjoy having a human echo, but he will never respect her, and mutual respect is the keystone in the arch of a perfect marriage. His enslavement of the one who should stand by his side to help and to share in his moral growth, reacts upon himself; he cannot rise far while his wife is under his feet. In spite of himself he is narrowed; his selfishness and love of rule are cultivated; he degenerates day by day. If the wife had no duty whatever to herself or her children; if she were created for the sole purpose of ministering to her husband (as, indeed, some men think she was), it would still be her sacred duty to place herself by his side, to preserve her individuality, to retain her self respect and to insure being respected by him. What she does is not half so important as what she is.

Self abnegation then is so far from being a wife's duty that it is an actual crime against her husband's and children's best interests. To utterly efface herself, to yield to her natural unselfishness and live only to serve those about her is in fact sowing in them the seeds of some of the most pernicious and irradicable moral evils. I am aware that this is not the popular view, but a close study of the families of truly self effacing women would surprise most people.

Such a woman reaps her sa[illegible] in the scorn and ne[illegible]ect of her husband, and the ex[illegible]tions and contempt of her children. If she does everything for them, they soon come to regard her as their natural slave and to expect her service; if she gives up all her own tastes and wishes for them, they soon grow to despise her. Such are the terrible penalties attached to the self abnegation of a wife and mother, and few who suffer the result suspect the cause.

The remedy for all this, which is in your own hands, my sister, is by no means in cultivating your own selfishness, but in realizing your true position, and taking it, or, in a word, preserving your own individuality. Take deeply to heart the golden saying, "Familiarity breeds contempt," and while partaking heartily of the pleasures and even the nonsense of your household, always stop short of entire giving; always have your own room, from which you are at liberty to exclude everybody; your own pursuits, which you do not give up at every beck and call. This is not a small matter, as it may seem; it is deeply significant; it is of vital importance.

Again, my sister, do not grow dull and stupid, bound down to a set of narrow duties; this mistake has wrecked the lives of thousands. Can you wonder that a man, even a husband (for I might say, especially a husband, smarting under the feeling of being bound) turns from a dull, faded, tired specimen of womanhood, who talks to him only of servants or children, or of what he ought to do, to a brighter, perhaps a younger one, who is lively and chatty, and entertains him without constituting herself a judge of his duty?

It's all wrong of course, but we'll not discuss his wrong doing; what I say is that you are greatly to blame for it. It is your duty to keep yourself interested in things beyond your four walls, to know what is going on in the world and be able to break the dull monotony of the domestic circle by conversation outside of home affairs. It is better that you have yourself some external interests, that you should join a woman's club, or a charity organization, or a Browning class, and go out part of every day to let the breezes of heaven blow new life into you. Then, when you come together in the evening you will be enlivened from contact with others, able on your side to entertain and amuse, and to do your share toward brightening the spot you call home in other ways than by polishing the brasses or making the furniture shine.

To this end it is your bounden duty to keep yourself young, and as well dressed as you can afford, and when you begin to fade to avoid above all things falling into careless ways. Throw away the hideous old wrapper and slippers, abolish the long aprons and steel your heart against the seductions of a careless knot of hair. On the contrary, select your gowns with care, make your aprons pretty, put up your hair in the most becoming manner, and never leave your room in a dress you would not receive a caller in. In a word, preserve any external attractions you have and conceal the ravages of time in the most pleasing way possible.

Above all, never forget that youth and age are from within. Keep young in heart, never subside into armchair and slippers, never get too old to enjoy good music and art. A woman young in heart is as bright and enjoys life with as much zest at seventy as many do at thirty. You have it in your power to keep yourself young in thought and feeling and therefore young in looks.

To accomplish all this you must keep well. Health and illness are much under the control of the will. Many a bedridden invalid would be walking about and enjoying life today if she had insisted upon it, had fought her aches and pains and kept right on as if she had none. Believe this, my sister. I assure you it is true.

A most important thing is to become a companion to your husband. It is quite possible that your book knowledge is greater than his. While you had time and a father's money to send you to college and give you intellectual advantages he has had to be winning his way in the world to be able to support a household. Therefore you can be of immense use to each other, for while you—if you do not assume the aggressive in these matters—can guide and help him in delightful ways of intellectual culture, he can teach you a certain breadth of view that men get from mingling with the world.

He can help you to become interested in the politics of our country, in social questions, in problems our foreign brothers are settling with their heart's blood. Both sides are necessary to a well rounded character; excessive devotion to either narrows the life and the views. If you are not interested in the subjects mentioned, study and become so. Not to echo him, but to give intelligent attention to what interests him and to be able to give him the benefit of two points of view.

You want also to lend your aid in keeping him alive to what is going on in the world of deed, as well as in the world of letters, in keeping him public spirited and up to his duty as a citizen. Never fail to show him the cowardice, the weakness of saying (as so many of our best men do), "Politics is a hopeless muddle, therefore I will not vote," which is in effect saying, "Bad men have got hold of the government, the making of laws, and are doing every thing possible to ruin our country, therefore I'll shut myself up at home and let them have their own way." Make him feel, on the contrary, that every good man has a sacred duty—to do what one man can to purify politics.

The making of a home is your beautiful and blessed work. No one else can do it, and it is because of your need of wisdom and of the importance of all these points that I have dwelt upon them. There can be no real home where is not affection, intelligence, justice to the least one, respect for all and a mutual desire to make happy. Grumbling and dictating, fretting and nagging are the [illegible]ces of the home life, the petty vices that undermine so many families. The first two may be usually laid at your husband's door, the last two are more often your own faults. Could you but realize the power for good of a true home, in the lines of both parents and children, I am sure no fretting word would ever again come from your lips, no nagging would ever again drive your dear ones out into the world away from you for peace.

One cause of the prevention of these vices is the belief that has been instilled into women of their responsibility for all the faults and shortcomings of their households. How can a wife or mother who so believes avoid a constant effort to cure the faults she sees so plainly? So soon as she rises out of this falsity and grasps the truth that she is not responsible; that while it is her duty, as it is generally her pleasure, to do her best to influence for good, with the result she has nothing to do, how much happier will it be for all!

"Throwing cold water" is, I fear, one of your pet vices. To dampen the enthusiasm of the children, to throw doubt on the reality of their dear delusions, to check alike their noisy animal spirits and their generous impulses: likewise to see nothing attractive in your husband's plans, and instantly to pitch upon the one difficulty instead of trying to find a way out of it; to mildly scoff at his enthusiasm, to speak with a superior air of his love of hunting and fishing, for example, as a weakness that must be tolerated; or meet his warm praise of the sailing of his yacht in a severe manner that plainly accuses him of selfishness or extravagance in keeping one. It may very likely be both, but that is not the way to convince him nor to promote peace and good will, which are of more value than all the money at his command.

Nor do you always remember that everything you do to take away from the perfect freedom and enjoyment of home adds an attraction to other places deadly foes of the home. If you make a man feel small and mean, what more natural than that he should go where his self esteem is raised? it's so much easier than to reform his life! And remember, too, that by the voice of society and custom he is perfectly justifiable in seeking any refuge from an uncomfortable home.

I will end with the words of a thoughtful writer: "Love in the family, in the home, in society and in the world is the fulfillment of the law! He or she who leads a thoroughly loving life not only 'lives in God,' but shares something of God's own power to move and bless the world."

OLIVE THORNE MILLER.

Mrs. Kyle's Faith in Her Husband.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, had a curious campaign. He persistently declined to run and was as promptly made a candidate. Finally he gave in, but the conditions were so tangled that a prophet would have been afraid to predict his election. Mrs. Kyle, judging from her faith in the ultimate result, must be a believer in the doctrine of foreordination, and comes by it rightfully, since Senator Kyle was formerly a Congregationalist minister. Through it all Mrs. Kyle picked her husband for a winner, and the politicians watching the election say the faith she displayed was something to wonder at. When the neighbors laughed Mrs. Kyle told them to keep on, but that they would see. She herself says, "I never ceased to believe we would be in Washington this coming winter." She has strong convictions in everything, and though the Kyles are not wealthy enough to entertain frequently Mrs. Kyle will make a mark among those who like a woman who will be heard from.

ANNIE PIXLEY AT HOME.

Interesting Sketch from the Pen of Olive Harper.

Among the many good and true women of the stage few have the home instinct more largely developed than Annie Pixley, and her home life is an exquisite repose after the work and glitter of the theater. There she lives a sweet, wholesome, womanly life and gives her time to the decoration and beautifying of her pretty home like any young woman, rejoicing in its orderly arrangement, and her hands have wrought out marvels of dainty grace as restful as it is artistic.

Her home is in a delightful, large New York flat, with a great bay window in the parlor which gives a view into

ANNIE PIXLEY.

one of the prettiest parks, and this room opens with folding door to a sunny library. Here is the desk where she writes all the pleasant little letters her friends love to get, and the safe where her MS. plays are kept. There are three there now, which she will produce as soon as her new theater in New York is ready. She is resting this season.

Her parlor is unusually large for a flat, and is handsomely furnished in soft, pleasing color. Over the chimney is a novel arrangement of mandolins, guitars and other musical instruments, and in a corner an etagere full of curios that are really rare. She has a wonderful parrot in a cage that chatters like a four-year-old girl child, and a canary sits in his cage by a window.

On the wall hangs a life size picture of Roland Fulford, her only child, whose sad death at the age of twelve has cast a shadow over his young mother's life that will never lift.

In her bedroom, which is just back of the parlor, is a fine marble bust of this beautiful boy, and everywhere are sweet reminders of him, so that his presence seems to pervade everything.

Annie Pixley is the happy wife of Robert Fulford, to whose good judgment and careful management much of their financial success is due, and their married life has been exceptionally happy.

On the stage Annie Pixley is sprightly, gay and apparently full and running over with animal spirits. At home and by nature she is serious almost to gravity, but always sweet and womanly. Her voice is low and musical, and she is quiet in her movements and of the most refined manners. No word of slang or scandal ever passes her lips, and much as one must admire her on the stage she proves ten times more lovable in her home.

She dresses for the street with quiet simplicity and her home gowns are models of taste and neatness. She can make and always designs her own dresses, and is very fond of sewing.

Annie Pixley is a Californian.

OLIVE HARPER.

To Preserve Photographs.

To make a really exquisite photograph frame cut—no, tear—two pieces of water color paper eight by ten inches in size. Lightly sketch in the center an ellipse large enough to show, when cut out, a cabinet photograph. Do not cut it out yet, however, but with a coarse brush and some water color cobalt blue, shade each embryo frame from a deep color at the edge to white where the opening is

A PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

to be made. While each is drying prepare two similar sized sheets, without any place for openings, and shade them away to the center, which should be almost white. These will form the backs. Take the fronts and with the deep color outline large stemless daisies, arranged so that each one's petals touch some of those on either side around the ellipse.

When these are dry place the paper on a board and cut out the opening with a knife point, following the lines of the petals where they lie next to the oval. Prepare two sheets of bristol board a little smaller than the sheets of tinted paper and glue one behind each piece which contains the opening. A little glue in each corner will be all that is necessary. Lastly, glue the tinted backs to the other side of the bristol board and place all under a heavy weight to become quite smooth. The next step is to put gilt centers to all the daisies. Finally punch holes in each half of the holder, one near the top, one near the bottom, and fasten with narrow blue satin ribbon.

A Nebraska woman tried raising sugar beets last season. She did all the work with her own hands except preparing the ground and digging the beets when they were grown. Result—12,158 pounds of sugar beets. They were sent to the agricultural experiment station, and the director found they contained 19.7 per cent. sugar, which proved them of first class quality.

COLLECTION OF CURIOS.

A Number of Interesting Articles Unearthed Including a Number of Mummies.

Something About the Natives of Peru—A Civilized People.

Amongst the most interesting of the stories told by Mr. W. J. Macaulay, of this city, about his recent trip to Chili and Peru, is the following. He says: "On my return trip, while anchored at Chula, Lieut. George Stafford, a Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Jeans, got on our ship. They were just back from Ancon, Bolivia. Lieut. Stafford is one of the commissioners sent to Peru to collect antiquities for the Chicago exposition, and Mr. Dorsey was collecting for the Peabody Institute, Mass. They told me of valuable and interesting articles they have unearthed, including seventeen mummies, specimens of ancient pottery, spinning and weaving utensils and a considerable number of textile fabrics. Ancon has already a world-wide reputation on account of its vast aboriginal burial ground covering an area of several square miles and containing most varied as well as interesting relics of the early inhabitants of Peru. The Javaros, one of the tribes, occupies the country from the upper Pastaza to Santiago down to the pongo of Manaseriche. They live like the Yaporos, rear pigs and fowls in abundance, hunt monkeys and eat all kinds of animals. They preserve their dead by drying them by means of a slow fire and much smoke and thus mummifying them.

The Javaros are said to be a fair race of people owing to the capture of some Spanish women in 1599. They have liberty and can tolerate no yoke, but have fixed homes, cultivate maize and yucas, and live in well built huts. The feathers of which their garments are made, are furnished principally by three birds, viz: the famchaw or familiar cook of the rock, a beautiful bird of soft, scarlet plumage, the head being surmounted by a tuft of feathers; another bird of deep cobalt blue, called by the Indians, sinami; the third, a specie of Toucan. Lieut. Stafford says he has seen the royal feathers of the King of Hawaii, but they cannot compare in his estimation, so far as artistic contrast of color is concerned, with the garments of the Javaros.

"The Indians who inhabit the northern mountain[illegible] of Peru, and were now conquered by either the Incas or the Spaniards, are described by Markham as having light, muscular bodies, animated black eyes, acquiline nose and thin lips. The Indians kill the birds with a pucima or "blow gun," made by forming two straight half tubes wrapped together, the hollow part of the two pieces forming a straight, smooth bore. Darts or long, sharp bamboo needles, and calabash, containing seita or vegetable silk, are used, wrapped in the form of a bulb around the dart.

Among other objects of special interest a subterranean chamber was discovered. In it, seated on a kind of platform or throne constructed of reeds, was found the mummy of a female. Before her lay many utensils, and on each side, leaning against her shoulders, were bundles of reeds tied together with thread of the brightest colors. In a calabash were the remains of small fish, like pejereyes; in an earthern bowl were sea crabs in a perfect state of preservation, and in the jars were found ears of red maize and bran. Two water jars had evidently contained either water or checa. Nearly all the vessels had been covered with calabash bowls and saucers, placed in an inverted position over them. In the chambers before mentioned were two other mummies, one of them being that of an infant, the other that of a child about two years of age. Each mummy had its accompanying jars of food. The floor of the chamber was nine feet below the surface and the roof consisted of two mats of 7½ foot square, supported by rafters of pacay wood, and these mats were made of reeds, similar in every way to those now used by the Camerone fishers. In making their traps the upper mat was laid upon the lower one so that its reeds lay in transverse position across those of the latter. On the roof was thrown loose thatching of mosslike plants, that may still be seen growing on the hillsides which slope down to the Ancon deserts. The roof was two and a half feet below the surface. Two mummies were found laying horizontally across the roof, their accompanying huacas or food vessels being in no way distinguishable in form or quality from those in the chamber below."

U. S. Trade With Cuba.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 26.—A party of millers of the North West, leave this city, to-night, for Havana, Cuba, to make arrangements to begin a trade in flour with the Spanish Islands. At Chicago and other cities, the party will be joined by a number of persons interested in the Cuban flour trade. Before the reciprocity treaty went into effect Cuba had a tariff of $5.85 for 200 pounds of flour, and, therefore, none from the United States could be sent there. Now this market is open to the American trade under the reciprocity arrangement.

Bradstreet's Report.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Specials to Bradstreets say: "In the Province of Ontario, general trade has been fairly active, with prospects for a greater demand at the millinery opening, next week. Hardware sales are also active. In Quebec, dullness continues to prevail. The demand from the Maritime Provinces, is satisfactory, as heretofore. The bank clearings at four Canadian cities, are about one and one-half per cent. less than a week ago. The business failures in Canada aggregate 48 this week, against 43 a week ago.

Mr. Spurgeon's Successor.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—James Spurgeon, brother of the late Charles Spurgeon, has provisionally assumed the duties of the pastorate of the Metropolitan tabernacle. Rev. Dr. Pierson was the most popular candidate, but is a Presbyterian, and the trust deed requires a Baptist. Pierson will continue to occupy the pulpit, and will probably formally join the Baptists.

TION OF CURIOS.

or Interesting Articles Including a Number f Mummies.

bout the Natives of Peru Civilized People.

most interesting of the Mr. W. J. Macaulay, of his recent trip to Chili e following. He says: trip, while anchored at George Stafford, a Mr. Jeans, got on our ship. back from Ancon, Bol- Stafford is one of the com- to Peru to collect an- Chicago exposition, and s collecting for the Pea- Mass. They told me of interesting articles they d, including seventeen imens of ancient pottery, reaving utensils and a con- ber of textile fabrics. eady a world-wide repu- nt of its vast aboriginal covering an area of several nd containing most varied resting relics of the early Peru. The Javaros, one ccupies the country from aza to Santiago down to Manaseriche. They live s, rear pigs and fowls in nt monkeys and eat all ls. They preserve their g them by means of a slow smoke and thus mummify-

are said to be a fair race of to the capture of some n in 1599. They have tolerate no yoke, but nes, cultivate maize and in well built huts. The hich their garments are ished principally by three famchaw or familiar cook beautiful bird of soft, e, the head being sur- tuft of feathers; another obalt blue, called by the i; the third, a specie of t. Stafford says he has feathers of the King of ey cannot compare in his far as artistic contrast of ned, with the garments of

s who inhabit the ne- ucherh eru, and were now con- er the Incas or the Span- ribed by Markham as hav- uscular bodies, animated uiline nose and thin lips. ll the birds with a pucinna " made by forming two tubes wrapped together. t of the two pieces forming oth bore. Darts or long needles, and calabash, con- r vegetable silk, afe used, e form of a bulb around the

er objects of special interest n chamber was discovered. n a kind of platform or ucted of reeds, was found f a female. Before her lay , and on each side, leaning oulders, were bundles of ether with thread of the rs. In a calabash were the all fish, like pejareyes; in owl were sea crabs in a per- reservatfon, and in the jars rs of red maize and bran. rs had evidently contained r checa. Nearly all the ves- covered with calabash bowls laced in an inverted posi- n. In the chambers before re two other mummies, one that of an infant, the a child about two years of mummy had its accompany- d. The floor of the cham- feet below the surface and ated of two mats of 7½ foot rted by rafters of pacay ese mats were made of reeds, ry way to those now used rone fishers. In making e upper mat was laid upon so that its reeds lay in sition across those of the he roof was thrown loose mosslike plants, that may growing on the hillsides own to the Ancon deserts. two and a half feet below Two mummies were found ntally across the roof, their g huacas or food vessels be- y distinguishable in form or those in the chamber be-

. Trade With Cuba.

is, Minn., 26.—A party of North West, leave this city, Havana, Cuba, to make ar- begin a trade in flour with slands. At Chicago and other ty will be joined by a number erested in the Cuban flour e the reciprocity treaty went ba had a tariff of $5 85 for 200 r, and, therefore, none from tates could be sent there. Now open to the American trade iprocity arrangement.

radstreet's Report.

, Feb. 26.—Specials to Brad- "In the Province of Ontario, has been fairly active, with r a greater demand at the ening, next week. Hardware active. In Quebec, dullness prevail. The demand from the ovinces, is satisfactory, as here- ank clearings at four Canadian out one and one-half per cent. eek ago. The business failures gregate 48 this week, against 5.

Spurgeon's Successor.

Feb. 26.—James Spurgeon, e late Charles Spurgeon, has assumed the duties of the pas- Metropolitan tabernacle. Rev. was the most popular candidate, byterian, and the trust deed ptist. Pierson will continue pulpit, and will probably for- e Baptists.

Special to THE COLONIST.]

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

He Enumerates his Patent Rights Collected for the Benefit of His Heirs.

The Arizona Kicker's Contribution—How the Reputation of Camp Hard Luck Was Saved.

[Copyright, 1892 by Charles B. Lewis.]

Being still of sound mind, but not knowing what a day may bring forth, I am preparing a list of the patent rights I have on hand and stored away for the benefit of my heirs. During the last thirty years I have picked up a good thing in this line whenever opportunity offered, and if my heirs display proper energy in developing these patents after I am laid away, every one of them will rank with the millionaires. The list, so far as I have had time to complete it, reads:

No. 1—A washing machine invented to save all the soap, half the rubbing and a good deal of water. Makes washing more of a pleasure than going on a huckleberry excursion. Will save over $3,000,000 worth of soap in the United States alone in one year, and yet the patentee sold it to me for $600 cash. I have always felt conscience stricken for taking advantage of him, but my heirs need have no qualms. Valued at the low figure of $4,000,000.

No. 2—A flying machine to enable my heirs to fly. Warranted to convey eighteen passengers and 2,000 pounds of baggage from New York to Chicago, and thence to St. Louis and return by the way of Cleveland in half a day. The inventor valued this patent at $2,000,000, but as I happened to catch him just as he was about to be sued for a twenty dollar board bill, he sold it to me for $750 cash. I advise my administrator to value it at $3,000,000. This will swell my assets and not hurt the feelings of my heirs at all.

No. 3—Perpetual motion machine. Can be used to shell corn, pare apples, freeze ice cream, husk corn or dose the children with castor oil. The inventor was dying in a town in Nebraska when I walked in on him and basely offered him $500 for all rights. He accepted it and was able to be about the next day. Had I discovered him in Kansas, in the full enjoyment of health, I should have to pay a great deal more. It should be listed with my assets at $1,500,000. The heir who gets it for his share is advised to add another drive wheel and arrange for it to feed the coal stove, wind the clock and fodder the hogs.

No. 4—Labor saving machine for the farmer. Digs the potatoes, feeds the live stock, repairs the fences, kicks tramps, cuts corn, gathers pumpkins and pulls turnips while he sits in the parlor and plays the piano. Would also go to town and pay his taxes if it wasn't for the fences in the way. The patentee valued this machine at half a million dollars, and when he closed with me at $350 there was a painful silence lasting four minutes. I afterward learned that he was homesick and wanted to go back to Omaha. It has not been unboxed for twenty-two years, but I am satisfied that my heirs will find all the pieces and bless me for my perception. The estimated value is plainly marked on the box—$2,000,000. I hope it won't go for less than twenty-five dollars.

No. 5—Another washing machine. You put the clothes and water and soap into the machine and then go to the opera and pay three dollars a seat. On your return the washing is all done, the clothes dried and ironed, and you have nothing to do but sit down and wonder how our forefathers got along without any of these conveniences. There is no saving of soap, but you get a good deal more opera than with any other machine. I ran across the inventor of this machine on a steamboat which was about to founder in a storm, and I suppose it was taking advantage of him to offer him $400 in cash and a life preserver—the only one to be found aboard the boat. I expected he would try to back out when we were finally saved, but he didn't. This should be enlisted among my assets at $500,000. Can probably be arranged to act as a burglar alarm, in case burglars are willing.

No. 6—Another flying machine, warranted to fly somewhat faster than the other one. I had no idea of buying this machine, but the inventor borrowed $100 of me and left it on my hands. From what he told me about this machine before he flew and left it, I believe it will fill a long felt want. I think it should be listed at $200,000, but do not wish to be captious. Would recommend my heirs to remodel it into a fire escape, if not too much expense.

No. 7—An arrangement for holding a person down on a common table in case it becomes necessary to amputate a leg. Can be arranged in one minute, and there is no possible excuse for a surgeon amputating the wrong leg. I bought invention at an express company's sale of unclaimed goods, and labored under the idea that the box contained twenty-four volumes of Shakespeare. The inventor is unknown to me, and I should like to open a friendly correspondence with him and get some idea of its value.

No. 8—A loom for weaving camel's hair shawls. I have been troubled in my conscience ever since I bought it. The patentee was drunk and I got it for $200. I had intended long before this to export a lot of camels and make them up into $500 shawls, but have always been too busy with other matters. My heirs will find full instructions as to the cost of camels, best mode of working them up and all other details.

No. 9—A fort intended for seacoast defense. Can be raised and lowered with a crank by any person of ordinary intelligence. Is armed with a gun having a range of twenty-one miles. I bought this invention out of pure patriotism, intending to present it to Uncle Sam, but as he refused to increase my pension after a reexamination I withheld the gift. Would recommend my heirs to hold on to it as a good thing to have some fun with. Sure to astonish a chap twenty-one miles away, and no delicate gearing to get out of order. Can probably be converted into a windmill for pumping water and sawing wood, should peace continue too long, and only a small outlay would be necessary to turn it into a carpet beater or a lighthouse.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

NOT EXACTLY CYCLONES.—An Eastern subscriber to The Kicker writes to ask us if this section of Arizona is ever visited by cyclones. We don't think it is. At least we have never seen, read or heard of a cyclone within a hundred miles of this town. On the contrary, gentle zephyrs begin to blow with the rising of the sun, and keep it up until the shades of evening fall—zephyrs so soft and gentle and good natured that half a pound of buckshot in a man's coat-tail pockets will keep him plumb up and down all day long.

No, we don't run to cyclones. We have a better and cheaper way of getting rid of the company of a citizen who renders himself obnoxious to the community. It also leaves his remains in better shape for his relatives, if he happens to have any.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.—The former mayor of this town was a good hearted man, but utterly unfit to fill the high and responsible position. Strangers used to call at the city hall, to find him so boozy that he couldn't tell an eastern professor from a Chicago embezzler, and if a speech of welcome was to be made he paid Jim Savage, the city clerk, ten dollars to stutter it off and wring in a dozen or more Latin phrases.

Since we were elected mayor by an overwhelming majority, the boys see a great difference. We permit no gambling in old sledge in the mayor's office. We are never drunk. We always have on a white shirt, and when a stranger calls we welcome him in a neat little speech without anything but plain English in it. Although elected only a month ago we have already been told that we are good for two or three more terms, and we may add that we have already begun laying wires for re-election.

A SAD DUTY.—Our subscribers will bear witness that we have never mentioned our contemporary when we could possibly avoid it. We have no quarrel with him. He runs an alleged weekly paper which has 430 subscribers, including deadheads. He can neither shoot nor edit. He ought to have come here and started a small cooper shop. We never think of him without a feeling of pity, and have always stood ready to lend him our card cutter or furnish him with enough old patent medicine cuts to fill up his fourth page.

However, unless our esteemed ceases to pitch into us as editor and mayor, we shall have a sad duty to perform. We shall have to publish the evidence in our possession that he stole hogs in New Hampshire and was obliged to leave that state between two days to save his bacon. We don't want to interfere with a man who has come west to make a new start in life, but he must not interfere with us. A word to the wise is sufficient. Let us alone and we will keep quiet about the hogs; continue to pitch into us and we will give the number (seven), the color (spotted) and the name of the man (George White) from whom they were stolen.

TOO BUSY.—We are in receipt of an invitation to deliver an address before the Oregon Society of Archeology on the 2d of April next, taking as our subject the artificial antiquities of Arizona. We must decline with thanks. While Arizona has lots of artificial antiquities, of which all of us are justly proud, we are too busy to handle the subject as it ought to be handled, and we have no railroad pass to take us to Portland and return.

We are now editor and proprietor of a great weekly, mayor of the town, owner of the only concert hall, and the only capitalist in the place who can lend a man fifty dollars without selling a mule or a pair of revolvers. In addition, we conduct a grocery, feed store, harness shop, hardware store, butcher shop and gun store, and furnish daily weather reports from the tower of our office. It will thus be seen that our time must be fully occupied.

A PRUDENT MAN.—We were out with the boys last Friday night to look after the welfare of Catamount Jim, a new arrival, who was firing away a great many cartridges around town to make somebody

THE MULE HE WENT AWAY ON.

stand in awe of him as a terror. We did not find him. He had got word that the grip had reached town and he didn't want any of it. The mule he went away on was only valued at fifteen dollars, but it probably made the first ten miles in one hour.

WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

Camp Hard Luck was six months old, and we hadn't yet lost a man by death. Now and then one had met with an accident to lay him up for a few weeks, but it was a subject of congratulation that no one had actually turned up his toes. Almost while we congratulated ourselves on this good fortune, Deacon White took to his bed and became seriously ill. The deacon was a quiet, dignified man, who never thawed out even when whiskey was plenty, and he was the acknowledged peacemaker of the camp. The chaps just over the hill at Cherry Diggings were a quarrelsome, brawling lot, but for the efforts of Deacon White there'd have sometimes been rows in which somebody would have got hurt.

Three days after the deacon was taken down he sent for two or three of us to pay him a special visit. When we had come together in his shanty he said:

"Boys, I'm a very sick man. It's my last sickness. I'm an old man, and I realize that I've got to go."

We knew that it was a serious case, but yet we talked encouragingly and tried to brace him up.

"It's no use," he protested after we had said our say. "I've got to die, and the only question is how I shall go. If I die in my bed the boys won't like it. It would look too womanish, and the fellows over the hill would have another chance to brag. They've had three men die, and all died with their boots on."

As a matter of fact, we were a little tender on that point, but we were willing to make an exception in the case of the deacon. He was not a fighting man, and he couldn't be expected to get off a dying bed and get in the way of a bullet. We talked and argued with him, and apparently made him see things as we did, and after an hour or so we returned to work, leaving him in the care of a man whose foot had been hurt and who was just able to limp around.

This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 4 a Cherry Diggings man, who had filled up on whisky, appeared on the crest of the hill and began whooping and yelling and giving our camp the grand defi. Following our usual line of conduct, we paid no attention to him, but he kept on seeking a quarrel, and by and by something happened to startle us. We heard a ringing war whoop and looked up to see Deacon White, fully dressed and having a revolver in his hand, striding up the trail. The man left with him had fallen asleep, and the deacon had dressed and armed himself without anyone being the wiser. He was a man six feet tall, but he looked to be a foot more as we saw him now. His long, black hair was blowing out behind from under his hat, and the yells he uttered as he went up the trail sent chills over every man of us.

A BULLET IN THE LEG BROUGHT HIM DOWN.

The chap from Cherry Diggings must have been dumbfounded, even though half drunk. He ceased his shouting and stood stock still until the deacon came within pistol shot and opened fire. Then he turned to flee, but a bullet in the leg brought him down. The deacon continued to advance, firing all the time, and we suddenly saw him throw up his arms and fall at full length. Only then did any of us move. It had all come upon us in such a way that we stood spellbound. When we did move, a hundred of us went together, and in three minutes we were at the crest of the hill. There lay the deacon, shot through the heart, and there lay the Cherry Diggings man, having four bullets in him and dead enough before we got there. As we looked down on the face of the deacon we expected to find it wild and distorted, but it was not so. There was a smile there—a smile fading away into pallor as death claimed the victory. He had died with his boots on and saved Camp Hard Luck from being disgraced in the eyes of Cherry Diggings.

HE OWNED HIS FLY.

By and by the baldheaded man, who had been asserting that the world was created at least half a million years ago, and that no one could make him believe in the theory of transmigration, leaned back in his seat and settled himself down for a nap. I saw him take out an artificial horesfly and place it on his nose before closing his eyes, but it was a quarter of an hour before it attracted attention. Then a woman looked back and noticed it and said to her husband:

"Samuel, do you see that? You'd better go and brush that fly off that poor man's nose. It's a wonder he can sleep with it; but I s'pose he's tired out."

"Yes, I guess I'll do that much for him," replied the man, and he rose up and went back. The fly was very quiet, and he advanced his thumb and finger and carefully picked it off and dropped it on the floor.

"Wha—what is it?" asked the baldheaded man as he roused up.

"A fly on your nose, sir."

"A fly, eh! Where is it? Ah! I see."

He picked it up and replaced it on his nose and said:

"Sir, I would thank you to mind your own business! This is my fly. I bought it for ten cents. Atttend to your own fly and I will to mine!"

He leaned back for another nap, and after looking at him in a bewildered way for half a minute the farmer returned to his wife.

"What is it, Samuel?" she asked.

"Nuthin—nuthin 'cept if I had that feller down in our tamarack swamp I'd maul him 'til he couldn't breathe fur makin a fool of me!" M. QUAD.

WOMEN'S CHARITY.

Of the $25,000,000 set apart last year out of the world's wealth for the support of the world's poor, Emma Abbott contributed $100,000; the Marchess Bugeba, $500,000; the Duchess Bolognini contributes jewels to the value of $100,000 in memory of her son; $200,000 was bequeathed by Miss Mellor; and $100,000 by Mrs. Spencer-Bell.

Prince Victor Emanuel, heir to the Italian crown, is one of the handsomest and most accomplished men of his station in life. Although near thirty years of age and widely traveled, he is yet unmarried. He is liberal in his political views, versed in several languages, amiable and intellectual, and generally and justly beloved.

ROMANCE OF A PAINTER.

The Widow Who Came to Dispossess Him Stayed to Accept His Love.

[Paris Letter to Philadelphia Bulletin.]

There is a friend of mine, a painter, who has all the talents and no talent of his own. He would copy or imitate a Greuze or a Watteau to perfection. A Diaz by him only wants the signature, which an unscrupulous dealer does not hesitate to forge. My friend, whom we will call Durand, is an excellent man, industrious and clever, but too negligent to take the initiative in anything, even in painting. Well, he had given notice to quit the apartment last July, on the fifteenth day of the month, at noon, according to the customs of the country. He had, however, been so absorbed in his painting that he had forgotten to retain a wagon to take away his furniture, and when he did at last concern himself about the matter he only succeeded in securing one for the end of the day. But at noon precisely, just as he was putting the finishing touches to a copy of Greuze's famous "Cruche-Cassee," there came an imperious knock at the door. It was the new tenant, escorted by her furniture. She was furious to find that Durand was "dawdling over his paint brushes," while all her furniture was out in the street exposed to the gaze of indiscreet by-passers. She even threatened to send for the police in order to bring Durand to a sense of his duties as an outgoing tenant.

Durand, like many painters, thought the sea more charming than ever when agitated by a storm, and concluded that his fair visitor was rendered more beautiful by her anger. She was about twenty-five years of age. She had dark hair and blue eyes, a fine supple figure, and her pretty nostrils were slightly dilated by her emotion. She was accompanied by a little girl of six years of age—a little golden-haired fairy. "What!" continued the irate lady, "you are not going away until five o'clock? It is absurd! What am I going to do with my furniture? Where is the proprietor? I must see the proprietor!" It was impossible to gratify her last wish. The *concierge* alone was available, but the newcomer was so terrible, so aggressive and so threatening that Cerebus was tamed and ran away, leaving his broom behind him.

Durand ought, according to his system of imitation, to have become wrathful, too, but his adversary was a pretty woman, so he sought an ally. The little girl was playing with a shepherdess in porcelaine de Saxe that adorned one end of the chimney piece. "Should you like it?" "Oh! yes, it is so pretty." "Take it." "Jeane," said the mother, "I forbid you to accept anything!" "If it were only to please her," replied Durand, "I could understand your prohibition, but it is an economy for me. I shall have so much less to move."

Women are ready laughers. The lady fixed her eyes on the wall in order to keep her countenance. "Your name is Jeanne?" said the painter. "Yes," answered the child. "And your papa—where is he?" "He died two years ago." "And mamma is a widow?" "Yes, monsieur."

Then turning to the lady, Durand apologized for his sins, told her that he had cleared one room and that he would go and help her get her furniture in. So on the furniture began to find its place—the wardrobe, the mirror, the bookcase. "Oh, madame, without knowing you, as I look at these books I can read your mind. Balzac, Hugo, Lamartine"—"Ta, ta, ta," cried the irate lady, "you would have done better to clear out before noon than to be trying to study my character!" "I am working all the time, madam. Look! I have put that console there—here the statue of the Virgin—this little mirror opposite the window." "Oh, it is no use; you cannot make peace with me!"

There was an interval of twenty minutes, during which the lady stood at the window. Durand had remained in his room with the child. "Are they coming to-day or to-morrow—your men?" she asked, angrily, as she came back into the room. But she stopped in the middle. Jeanne, motionless and smiling, was seated on a chair and Durand was painting her portrait. "Mamma," said the little one, suddenly, "I am hungry. You have some wine and a pate in the big basket." "Come, then, and breakfast on the balcony," murmured the mother. Durand was left alone to finish his sketch. There was a silence of ten minutes. Then the child returned timidly. "Mamma has something to ask you." "What?" "She does not dare." "She wants to turn me out?" "No." "What, then?" "Mamma would like to know if you would like to know if you—if you would like a piece of pate."

This happened on July 15, and when the *concierge* arrived, all trembling, to announce that the men had at last come to remove Durand's furniture, he found him sitting on the balcony at table with the mother and dandling the child on his knee.

Misfortunes, however, never come alone. The wagon was too small. It would not hold all Durand's things at once. "Leave your palette, your easel and your pictures," said Jeanne: "I will take care of them, and then you will be obliged to come back again and finish my picture." He left them. He only came into possession of them two days ago, Jan. 15, when he brought all his furniture back into his own room. This time, however, there was no difficulty about the outgoing tenant, for she had meanwhile, become Durand's wife, and the two households were merged into one.

ILL-MATCHED.

Yet another ill-matched international couple are the Prince and Princess de Scey-Montbeliard. The princess, whose Christian name is Winnaretta, and who is the daughter of the late Isaac Singer, of sewing-machine fame, was married in 1887. The prince set to work to make ducks and drakes of the large fortune of his American wife, and when the latter attempted to check his extravagance, he inaugurated a course of such ill-treatment that she has been forced to sue for a separation. She is now living with her younger sister, Isabella, the Duchess of Decases, whose husband is famous only for his diminutive size. He is a duke not only in the peerage of France, but also in that of Denmark.

Special Correspondence of THE COLONIST.]

NYE MEETS EUGENE.

His First Acquaintance With Chicago's Classic Poet—Scenes at Ann Arbor.

Meeting With a Strangely Beautiful Creature With a Bang—Story of a Remarkable Shot.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.]

EN PASSANT, February.—We visited Ann Arbor not long ago. The town is like all college towns. The citizens are solemn and reserved, with an apprehensive air, as if they were watching to see what the students would do next.

The college I believe to be one of the most progressive and ready to seize upon the pompadour topnot of Time and be the first on the ground of any in our country. The students are handsome specimens of young American manhood, and the law department has long stood well up at the top in the judgment of able jurists, not counting myself.

We visited the D. K. E. headquarters for a couple of hours in the evening, where we were made welcome with college song and salad and marmalade. I shall long remember our evening there among the future judges and physicians and governors of the Union; the young men in whose hands Mr. Blaine and I will soon have to place the welfare of our common country.

THE BANG.

On the train we saw a student with the most phenomenal chrysanthemum bang that I ever met. His hair elsewhere was short, and he wore the slightest little silk skull cap that fitted him like a bald head, but over his brow this wild and storm tossed bang boiled up in the most wonderful profusion and swayed to and fro like a bunch of straw colored asparagus gone to seed.

Several gentlemen in the smoker were telling how they had sworn off from certain things the other day. "I have sworn off in the matter of 'wet pool,'" said a traveling man.

"And what is a wet pool?" the student with the bang and a chaperone was heard to inquire.

"It is pool at the end of each game of which," said the bagman, as we call them in England, "the loser has to stand the grog."

"And what made you swear off?" came the birdlike voice of the boy with the noiseless bang.

"Well, last Thanksgiving I was sort of practicing with the pool balls when a tall, thin man strolled up to the table and asked if I would like to play. I said yes, and we played one game, which was on him, and he drummed on the floor with the butt of his cue and asked me what it would be. I told him, and we had the order filled. So it went on till we had played twenty-seven games of wet pool. I did not sell any more goods that week, and when I got ready to go at it again I found out at the hotel office that my tall, thin adversary had been three days in his grave.

"When I play now it is for the natural exhileration of the game, and the most arid pool there is is the pool I prefer."

"I have sworn off from drinking in a drug store any more," said a large powerful man, who handles millinery goods on the kerosene circuit in Kansas. "I have to make Kansas twice a year, and you know of course that there the prescription business runs largely to vinigalici, tonics and the frumenti side of the pharmacopœia. One evening we gathered in the back room of a drug store, three of us—Ellis, who handles overalls; Bascom, selling grain elevators and union depots by sample, carrying three trunks with street numbers on them instead of names, and myself. We took port wine three times around. I skipped the last round, because I had promised my wife before I left home that I would not touch liquor of any kind—unless I wanted it very much indeed.

"Ellis went home with me and Bascom went to another hotel at the station. Ellis snored so in his sleep that I tried to wake him up, but couldn't, so I got mad and emptied the ice water all over his head. Then I poured the contents of the big pitcher on him and got him on his feet. I gave him everything in my valise, including a package of common baking soda and a mustard plaster that was a Christmas present from my wife. Just as I got him so that I could walk him around the room and knew that he had given me a general idea of what his diet had been for a day or two, there was a big racket in the hall and pounding on the door. A big doctor rushed in, and with him a sobbing drug clerk. The doctor rummaged around among Ellis' vitals with a stomach pump, and finding that, barring a few follicles and the everyday coat of his stomach, he was pretty empty, he got his breath and told us that Bascom was dead and if Ellis got through it would be due to my wonderful foresight, for the clerk had given us laudanum the last round by mistake. So I get along now without a prescription in Kansas, and hope to die a natural death, greatly beloved and mourned by all who know me, casting a great big gloom over our quiet little community and generally mourned on account of my charming qualities both of mind and heart. Eastern papers please copy."

Then the conversation gradually drifted into other channels, and a man who handles trusses for the northwest got to talking about hunting. He could shoot with unerring accuracy, he said, and loved dearly to shoot all kinds of large game. He preferred elephants, I judged from his talk, and when he scared up a covey of these little feathered songsters it was very seldom that any of them got away.

He was shooting the Rocky mountain sheep last year in Montana, he said, and had bagged two or three at about 3 in the afternoon. He was just eating his frugal lunch of hot terrapin, cooked over an alcohol stove which he always carried with him, when a big horn weighing at least 600 pounds sprang past him and stood about 600 yards from him on a ledge across a deep gorge in less time than it requires to ejaculate the word "scat!"

Seizing his trusty rifle and placing it to his shoulder it was but the work of a moment to aim for the magnificent beast, as he had one eye already closed by a gentleman whom he had thoughtlessly charged with falsehood while east.

He had not time to pull the trigger, however, before the alert animal had bounded up the face of the cliff, which was at an angle of 45 degs. at least, and stood entirely protected by an immense overhanging rock.

Here was a problem. He could not cross the gorge. The animal was no doubt safely there. He could calculate exactly where he stood beneath the big and beetling cliff, though entirely out of his range of vision.

Making a few rapid geometrical calculations—for he admits that he is a fine mathematician and billiard player—he aimed for a certain point on the angle of the rock and then fired.

For a moment the report seemed to deafen him, then there fell on the sloping rock at least a half bushel of warm vitals and mutton tallow, and he knew that his aim had been true.

It took two days to get the animal by a roundabout way, and then he found that the flattened bullet, with an edge like a razor, had completely disemboweled the animal, these organs having been neatly cut out and dropped down the gorge. The heart and liver had been carefully preserved, while the bullet had in its flight also cut off the limb of a sagebush and inserted it in the rift of the carcass so as to prop it open and cool off the mutton in the pure, crisp air of the mountain.

I ran across Eugene Field once more the other day in Chicago. The gathering years have dealt very generously with Gene, and he is growing to resemble me.

"Yes," he said, in that rich, deep, melodious voice of his, a voice that would win the chick-a-dee-dees down from the bushes—"yes," he said, coloring up with boyish delight, "several people have spoken of it. You do not mind it, do you?"

"Oh, no," I said. "Anything that gives you pleasure pleases and delights me almost to death."

It was quite a good many years ago that Field and I met in Denver. I had some pelts to market one spring, the winter having been very severe on my stock, killing two out of my herd of three cattle by its severity. Fearing to trust the arduous task to other hands, I took the pelts myself, together with an article on "How to Write on an Empty Stomach Without Pain."

NYE VISITING GENE.

I went to The Tribune, which has since been swallowed up by The Republican. It was edited O. H. Lothacker, since dead, and had Charlie Raymond at the counter, Field where he could be drawn on at a moment's for anything from a poem on "Thought" to an obituary of the Ahkoond of Swatt, and Fred Skiff to aid and abet the others; and Tom Dawson, now at Washington and as fat as the thin, piping voice of a passe prima donna, gave dignity to the paper.

Mr. Field's room was entirely papered with envelopes, each of which hung on the wall by its flap, like a well merited rebuke on the brow of beauty when administered by my coworker in the dramatic field, Colonel John L. Sullivan. This was Gene's scrapbook. He has since secured letters patent on it, but is kept busy fighting infringements. It consists simply of a box of manilla envelopes, each of which, when called into use, contains the scrap with title on outside of envelope. Then the owner, with a dexterous movement of the damp tongue, prepares the flap of the envelope and deftly sticks it to the wall. When Field required any of these envelopes he would walk around the room, reading the titles, till he came to what he wanted, and if it happened to be out of his reach, he would call Mr. Skiff, who is a very tall man, and mounting on his shoulders would soon have it down.

I was introduced to Field by Colonel William Lightfoot Visscher, of Kentucky, who was then running a bright little paper called "Hello!" It was cut off by the central office about two weeks afterward, and folding his little tired hands over its pale, calm face, its little scare head fell forward on its form and all was still save the muffled remarks of the printers' towl or the dying echoes of the hammer as Colonel Visscher finished nailing another political lie.

Field welcomed me heartily to Denver, and taking his foot out of a large hole in the wall which he had bored with his heel—a fashion he has yet while engaged in thought—he rose to his feet and catching apprehensively at the waistband of his trousers ere it was too late to put his suspender back over his shoulder again with a sigh of relief and grasped me heartily by the hand. While at work Mr. Field removes a great deal of his clothing. Sometimes when a poetess calls on him suddenly while at work he only has time to stick his limbs into the drawers of his desk and run his head through a vile contemporary, allowing it to droop down over his shoulders, before some great warbler from the tall grass of the literary field enters the room.

He asked me to be seated, pointing to the only chair in his office, barring his own. I began to remove the exchanges of which there were a great number, but he said: "Never mind the this, that and the other papers. Sit down on them. Everybody else does." So I sat down on them. I can remember it yet. There was no seat in the chair, and so I passed on rapidly till I struck the floor with much feeling. I never saw any one feel sadder than Field did over that, for he never could bear to give any one needless pain.

Once he left a hotel in Denver and went elsewhere because, as he said to the proprietor, he had thoughtlessly, while asleep, rolled over on several little creatures in his bed, crushing the life and lights and fragrance out of them, and he would pay his bill, please, and go elsewhere, where he would not give pain to the smallest or smellest of God's creatures.

So he went away to another place, for Field has a tender heart.

Mr. Stone, who used to own The News, but who is now a banker and has pleasant relations with dividends and first mortgage bonds and preferred stock, said that three boys hung around his office once for several days, attracting his attention by their brightness and pathetic and hungry look, till at last he enquired about them, for they were handsome boys, and yet their poor little blue toes stuck out out of their little red and broken shoes, while the blast outside seemed at times almost to outshriek the blast that Mr. Stone was giving the corrupt city government at that time.

Finally he called the boys to him and asked them whose children they were—if they had any father. One of the lads rubbed his purple foot against the calf of the other leg and said in a pathetic child treble, while his little chin quivered, "We are Mr. Field's little boys."

That settled it with Mr. Stone, for he has a kind heart. "Is it possible," he said to himself, "that we are accepting the wonderful work of this wonderful man, yet failing to pay him enough to keep his family from want?" On the following day Gene's salary was doubled, and patting the little boys on the head that evening he complimented them on the way they had "created the part," and he gave each of them a nice candy cane over five feet in length.

Three years ago, on a professional trip with Mr. Riley, and while my wife was with me bound for the coast, we got word at Kansas City that the children had been attacked simultaneously with scarlet fever, and so it was necessary to give up the California trip.

Our manager hated to give up the tour entirely, and in order to make it more impressive wired that I was ill, which was all right for a manager, but would not do for anybody else. He sent the following message, totally unpunctuated, to Field:

KANSAS CITY, April 20, 1889.

Eugene Field, News, Chicago:
Nye very ill west of Missouri what would you take for sixty nights with Riley? POND.

Eugene did not seem to understand the telegram, I judge, for he wired back:

CHICAGO, April 21, 1889.

J. B. Pond, Kansas City:
I am also sick west of Missouri, but do not know what I would take. EUGENE FIELD.

Mr. Field is an erudite scholar and a great collector of antiques. I have promised him a joke of mine to put with a bookworm which he has in a bottle of alcohol.

In his office while at work once he was interrupted by a very raw visitor who wanted to see how he thought his thoughts. "Do you think them easily?" he asked. "Do you think them between meals, or how?"

"Oh, I never know when it will attack me," Field said. "This divine racket is liable to catch me at any moment." He then looked far away and his symmetrical limbs began to jerk.

"Excuse me a moment," he said; "I must write a poem." He then put his feet on the table, with one heel in a ventilator over his head, and wrote that beautiful and pathetic little thing that has spoken with tenderness and tears in many lands, the story of "Little Boy Blue." The visitor did not know that Gene had already written it in his mind and only wanted a little leisure to put it on paper just as the visitor came in, but it happened so, and now he reports in his home in Egypt, Ills., that Mr. Field has times when he can no more help writing a poem than a man can avoid feeling a freshly painted letter box.

BILL NYE.

Sykes: "He isn't well bred. You never catch *me* letting a lady precede me up a stairway."

Potts: "Particularly when you are both trying to catch an L train and she is ahead of you."

Miss Barton (to sea captain): "How do you like living all your life on water, Captain?"

Captain: "I doesn't do it, Ma'am. I live mostly on whiskey, Ma'am.

"What's the charge against this man, officer?"

"No visible means of support," returned No. 5070.

"I can't afford to take my wife wid me everywhere," growled the prisoner.

Mrs. Trotter, passing out of church after the ceremony: "Strangest case I ever heard of. Why, they actually met and became engaged at the seaside and now are *married*."

Judge: "Have you any witnesses for yourself?"

Prisoner: "Yes, Sor, myself."

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Inflammatory News Sent from Chili by a U. S. Agent—"The Napoleon of France."

In Favor of the Postal Telegraph—Distinguished at Baccarat—U. S. Campaign Funds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A Valparaiso special cablegram to the Herald says: "Judge of Crimes Nogura is conducting an enquiry into the authorship of certain dispatches to a New York newspaper from this city. The agent of the company was summoned to testify and said the messages were signed 'Reamy.' This is declared to have been the assumed name of Lt. Harlow, the World's Fair Commissioner to Chili. Valparaiso papers to-night publish the facts in the case and say that they do not understand why Lt. Harlow, sent to Chili on a mission of peace on account of the World's Fair, should spread such inflammatory news in the United States. They express the hope that the directors of the World's Fair and the United States government will take cognizance of Lt. Harlow's actions. The telegraph manager also testified that Lt. Harlow received messages under the name of 'Reamy' at the U. S. consulate. Public opinion is considerably excited against him and Consul McCreery. Lt. Harlow has all along denied sending news abroad, while Consul McCreery has stated publicly that he was not aware of Harlow doing anything of the kind.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Henry S. Ives, the "Napoleon of Finance," is reported to have made $300,000 by a deal which he is said to have recently put through in connection with the sale of the stock of the Journeay and Burnham company, of Brooklyn, which was formed recently. Mills W. Barse, president of the Exchange Bank of Olean, N.Y., some time ago bought Mrs. Journeay's interest for $500,000, paying $25 000 down to bind the bargain. Mr. Barse is said to have purchased the interest for Henry S. Ives. John H. Conklin, manager of the Journeay and Burnham corporation, denied, yesterday, that Ives was behind Mr. Barse in the business.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 24.—A contract has been entered into between the Merchants' Steamship Company, lately incorporated here, and the Canadian Pacific to put on a line of steamers between this city, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its line of steamers to China and Japan. A ten days' service will be inaugurated during March, and later, if found necessary, a five days' service between Portland and Victoria. This virtually gives Portland the fourth transcontinental railroad and the completion of the Great Northern will, in the near future, place her out of reach as the greatest railroad centre on the Pacific Coast. The first steamer on this new line sailed to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—It is authoritatively stated that there is no truth whatever in the widely circulated report that there has been a difference of opinion between the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, respecting the place of the Duke of Clarence's burial. It appears that the Queen and their Royal Highnesses have from the first concurred in deciding that the coffin of the lamented Duke shall remain permanently in the Albert memorial chapel, and it will soon be placed in a sarcophagus, similar to the one in which the Duke of Albany is buried. It is unfortunate that the rumor in question should have obtained general currency, as it may have given pain to the Prince and Princess, who in their great grief and affliction have the sympathy of all classes.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Arthur Wilson, jr., of Tranbycroft fame, was married yesterday afternoon, to Miss Alice Cecil Agnes Tilmer, daughter of Lady Tilmer.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 25.—At a meeting of the Sacramento Board of Trade resolutions were adopted requesting representatives in Congress to urge the adoption of Postmaster-General Wanamaker's report favoring the appropriating of $700,000 for the establishment of a postal telegraph system. Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to all boards of trade in the hope of inducing united action thereon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A Richmond, Indiana, special to the Times says the story which is said to have come from Henry Villard, the railroad magnate, to the effect that Postmaster-General Wanamaker, just previous to the last presidential election, approached him with a proposition to place at his disposal the commissionership of the general land office for $100,000, to be used for campaign purposes, has been brought to the attention of Wm. Dudley Foulke, civil service commissioner. Mr. Foulke makes this statement for publication: "I did have a conversation with Mr. Villard in regard to the solicitation of campaign funds by Mr. Wanamaker. This conversation was at the Arlington, in Washington, a few days before the inauguration of Mr. Harrison. Mr. Villard told me of a conversation which he had with Mr. Wanamaker upon the subject, but I do not now feel willing to give for publication any of the details of the conversation without Mr. Villard's consent. It was not stated that the conversation was confidential, but at the same time it was an interview which I do not now feel like repeating for the purpose of publication." When asked why, as it seemed that Mr. Villard had let the matter out, he refrained from talking, he expressed disbelief in the report that Villard had talked, explaining that he himself told a certain man in Chicago of the matter, and he evidently had let the story leak out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A press special from Washington, says a report that Secretary Noble was about to leave the Cabinet in order to succeed Whitelaw Reid as U. S. Minister to France, which was current here to-day, is the renewal of a report based upon the preferences of Secretary Noble, and believed by many who ought to know, to be not discordant with the unexpressed desire of the President. There is, however, no basis for the rumor in any accomplished or contemplated negotiation. It is generally accepted in Washington, that Minister Reid has made every proposition to resign his commission and to return home this summer in time to take part in the Presidential campaign. The State Department has denied that Mr. Reid will resign. That, however, has nothing to do with the undoubted fact that Secretary Noble is tired, and would have resigned the cares of the Interior Department, last summer, had it not been that the President requested him, at that time, to continue in office.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from [illegible], Ont., says: It has transpired that Wm. Turnbull of the American warship Baltimore, murdered during the disturbance at Valparaiso, Chili, was not an American subject but a Canadian. His aged father, Capt. Turnbull, is a resident of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and has made a claim on the American Government in respect of his loss by his son's death.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 24.—Rumors have been in circulation here for the past two days to the effect that a large number of Chinese had been smuggled over from British Columbia, and were to land near Port Discovery. Collector Wasson and force were on the alert for the new arrivals, but failed to detect them. It is said that a sloop manned by whitemen dressed as Chinese was sent out from Victoria, on Monday, to throw the customs officers off their guard, and while all the attention was given to this craft a large boat load of Chinese landed near Port Townsend. Collector Wasson now receives a report whenever a Canadian Pacific steamer arrives from Japan. The Empress of China arrived on Monday with 171 Chinese, most of them bound for the United States. Only one Chinaman has been legally entered at the custom house here since October.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The delegates to the big national industrial conference profess to believe that a mammoth new political combination is in existence for the coming presidential campaign. A stormy convention probably never before ended so quietly, in seeming harmony, and that, too, after virtually slamming the doors in the face of a national party claiming a million voters, all the efforts of Miss Willard for juncture with the Prohibitionists having been snuffed out at the last moment. The People's party men, who are chiefly from the Northern states, figure to-night that they have by strategy captured the political strength of the Alliance in the South. On the other hand, the Southern Alliance men, under the plea of having acted as individuals, assert that they have not altered the views they have held from away back.

ONTARIO, Cal., Feb. 25.—There were two more, but slight, shocks of earthquake last night, one at 9:30 and the other at 2 o'clock. The first occurred while a large audience was listening to G. W. Cable at Workman Hall. Had it been heavier a panic would have resulted.

SANTA ANA, Cal., Feb. 25.—Three light shocks of earthquake were felt here early this morning.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—Hon. Mr. Patterson's election in West Huron appears to be very gratifying to the French Canadian press, which claims that the new Secretary of State is very friendly to the French Canadians and Catholics.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25.—Ex-Premier Mercier has taken action against A. P. Pelletier for defamation of character.

BRESLAU, Feb. 25.—Henry Hiker, of Berlin, Ont., took a fit of coughing here yesterday. Hemorrhage of the lungs followed and he died in ten minutes.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Dominion elections take place to-morrow. There is much excitement over the contest.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—The revised majority of Hon. Mr. Patterson, in West Huron, is 22.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—Premier Greenway has been re-nominated as the Government candidate for Mountain.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Council of the Colonial Bishops fund of the Church of England have promised £1,000 each toward the diocese of Calgary.

HAVELOCK, Feb. 25.—Wm. Keith, aged 71, a prominent resident, committed suicide by shooting. He was depressed by sickness.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 25—The men employed in the West End Granite Works have been discharged, and the works have been closed it is said for good. Manager Bupee says that the plant is likely to be removed to Eastport, Maine, as business is impossible in Canada, owing to the heavy tariff imposed by the United States.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—A special cable to the Star, from London, says immigration prospects are most hopeful. The steamship companies say that all their booking agents report well. The Canadian Pacific exhibit car has done good work in the Southeast of England. Mr. Hazlett leaves in March with 100 families for the Northwest.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—Arthur Boyer, who was a member of the dismissed Mercier Ministry, has openly repudiated Mr. Mercier, and will, under no circumstances, accept his leadership. In making his declaration, Mr. Boyer says he remains a Liberal and stands by the traditions of the old Liberal party. News of the stand taken by Mr. Boyer has caused a sensation in political circles.

MONCTON, Feb. 25.—Matters are still in an unsettled condition in regard to the dismissals on the Intercolonial. It is said a hundred more men will be dismissed between Moncton and Halifax, and there will also be reductions in the Chief Superintendent's and other offices.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—An action was instituted on behalf of one of the shareholders in the defunct Central Bank, to procure the arrest and extradition of D. Mitchell McDonald, one of the directors of the institution, on a charge of forgery. McDonald is in Los Angeles, Cal., where he has been since the bank failure.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—Charles Hebden, an Englishman, about 30 years of age, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been despondent for some time past.

COBOURG, Feb 25.—The Liberals of West Northumberland, have nominated Mr. Hargraft for the Commons.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—Mr. Tarte will run in Montmorenci, this time as a straight Liberal candidate. His opponent will probably be J. P. Turcotte, whom he defeated last March, by 105 majority. The voting takes place three days after the local election.

CORNWALL, Feb. 25.—The weavers on the flannelette looms in the Canada Cotton Company's mills are on strike. There are 170 out. The balance of the mill is running as usual.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Feb. 24.—[Special cablegram to the New York Herald.]—The Torpedero Saer Jenta Alder, on a voyage from Talcahuano to Valparaiso, ran short of coal and provisions a few days ago. Capt. Espenosa, in attempting to land, was drowned in the surf. The corvette Magallanesi is conveying the Alder into port.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The condition of the working classes in Brunswick is deplorable. Labor riots occur almost daily in the various towns of the province, and every meeting which is held by the working people to discuss their grievances is broken up by the police, generally with a degree of violence which seems unnecessary, and which tends to increase the discontent of the masses.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—While the famous Ludlow fox hounds were out, to-day, they ate something poisoned, and three of them died in their tracks. A dozen more are dying. The local excitement over the affair, could hardly be greater, if as many people had been murdered. A big reward is out for the miscreants who set the poison, and there is talk of lynching the offenders, if they can be caught.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Veckers, a prominent ship owner, has sailed for New York, on business in connection with a proposed new line of steamers to ply between Liverpool and New York, and take advantage of the increased traffic of the Columbian exposition year. The special commissioners detailed on the continent are all busy and confident. Messrs. Higginbotham and Bryan are in Italy, Major Bracket in Spain, and Mr. Bill in Germany. The first named are in an enthusiastic mood over an interview with the Pope, in which his holiness spoke approvingly of the exhibition. They even profess to believe that the Pope will issue a letter advising Catholics to participate liberally in the enterprise.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Fullerton, who won the Waterloo coursing cup, was throughout the favorite in the betting and was awarded the victory by the judges, this being the fourth consecutive time he has won the cup. Colonel North, the nitrate millionaire, owns the dog.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Excitement was caused a few days ago by the information that a large quantity of dynamite had been stolen from a factory belonging to the State where the explosive is made. It was immediately concluded that the theft was the work of Anarchists, and, to-day, the police searched all the houses known to be occupied by Anarchists. They refuse to divulge the result of their search. This evening, it is said, that dynamite was stolen from stone quarries. Only a few of the missing cartridges were discovered, and these were in the lodgings of an Anarchist. The Journal des Bebats, says the police have information that the cartridges were designed to blow up the Spanish Embassy, in Paris, to avenge the recent execution of Anarchists at Jerez.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Major Malet, in charge of Chicago World's Fair operations here at present, addressed to-night one of a series of meetings held for the purpose of arousing public interest in the exhibition among the working people. The meeting was in the Goldsmiths' New Cross, the centre of a district densely populated by working men. James Dredge, of the British Commission on the Fair, presided over the gathering. A remarkable degree of interest was manifested by the large audience. Major Malet, in an interview to-night, after the meeting, said that the working people were showing much interest in the enterprise. He knew of one workingmen's club, whose members had been saving up for months to defray the expenses of a visit to Chicago next year. Other meetings were held in St. James' Hall, the well known Cape Colonist, Murray, presiding; in the Lambeth Polytechnic, the millionaire pottery manufacturer, Sir Henry Bolton, presiding; and in Exeter Hall, with Sir Douglas Dalton in the chair.

KEEP THIS FOR REFERENCE.

Table Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Etc., For 1892.

The following table shows the dates and places of holding Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer for the Province for the year 1892:

SPRING ASSIZES.

(On Vancouver Island.)

Victoria	Monday	16th May
Nanaimo	Tuesday	7th June

(On Mainland.)

New Westminster	Wednesday	4th May
Kamloops	Monday	6th June
Clinton	Monday	13th June

FALL ASSIZES.

(On Mainland.)

Richfield	Monday	12th September
Clinton	Wednesday	28th September
Kamloops	Monday	3rd October
Lytton	Monday	10th October
New Westminster	Wednesday	9th November

(On Vancouver Island.)

Victoria	Monday	28th November
Nanaimo	Tuesday	6th December

THE TRAGEDY AT CANNES.

The Aggrieved Husband Interviewed—Relations Between His Wife and Abeille Notorious.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Deacon has been interviewed at Grasse. He says that the story that he is a crank and is given to moroseness is untrue. He had showed considerable self-restraint in the treatment of his wife, and had been anxious to find reasons that would extenuate her conduct. Four years ago he received an anonymous letter charging improper relations between his wife and Abeille. He showed this letter to Abeille, with the statement that he did not believe it, but that he must not come to his house again, because, as an American, he objected to his wife's name being implicated in scandal. "I did not know that my wife had kept up an acquaintance with Abeille untill last May," he added. "When I returned home unexpectedly my wife ran out and embraced me in a gushing manner. I thought it strange, and just then I saw the curtain move. On looking behind the curtain I found Abeille. My wife had just been sick, and for that reason I did not throw Abeille out of the house. My wife afterwards taunted me with lack of courage on that occasion. The children told me that Abeille was visiting my wife regularly.

"Friends dissuaded me from divorce proceedings for the sake of the children. Then my wife went to Engardine. A Geonese lady wrote to me about Abeille and my wife. Before going to New York last fall my wife refused to see me. I wrote and cabled that I was coming back, and she replied I ought not to come until Christmas. When I returned Mrs. Deacon did not meet me at the Paris station, but sent a swell carriage for me. Abeille was a frequent visitor at the house, 12 Rue Penthevere, after it was rented. Abeille taught the children to call him Gateau. So notorious were the relations between Mrs. Deacon and Abeille that after my wife had sat for her portrait, Parisian ladies who went to see the portrait would ask to see that of Abeille."

CANNES, Feb. 25.—The statement of Mrs. Deacon that Abeille was only paying her a friendly visit on the night of the tragedy was disproved at the judicial inquiry to-day. Her maid and the secretary of the hotel testified that she was undressed at the time and that there were other indications of impropriety.

Mrs. C. E. Redfern and Miss Redfern, have left on a visit to friends in England.

The Blood is The Life.

Good health without pure blood is simply impossible, and to secure pure blood is therefore absolutely necessary, especially in spring, when bad blood is very prevalent. Burdock Blood Bitters is *the remedy*, without an equal in the world of medicine. It drives out all poisonous humors of the blood from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

THE MURDERED BARONESS.

A Retired Army Officer Convicted of the Crime and is Sentenced.

PARIS, Feb. 26—The trial of Lieut. Anastuy for the murder of the Baroness Dellard, which began yesterday was brought to a close to-day. The atrocious incidents of this crime were fully proved. It appears that he was an old acquaintance of the Baroness and her husband. She lived with her son on the Boulevard du Temple, Paris, where, on the 4th, a man came and asked to see M. Dellard. He was shown upstairs. Half an hour later the neighbors were alarmed by the cries of the servant, who appeared at the window overlooking the court, and shrieked, "Help! help! We are being murdered!" She had a gaping wound in her throat, and as she screamed the blood poured down into the courtyard At this moment the man who had been seen to go upstairs crossed the court, and stopping at the concierge's lodge said sharply: "Shut the door! Don't you hear some one crying for help?" As he spoke he went out. The poor old lady was found lying dead on the floor in her son's bedroom, with her throat cut to the spine. The carotid artery was severed, and death must have been instantaneous. In the next room lay the servant, and near her was the knife which had served to commit the crime—a large kitchen knife, about six inches long and two inches wide, and very sharp. After the murder of Mme. Dellard the assassin went into her bedroom, and was breaking open a large wardrobe when he was surprised by the servant, who was attracted by the noise. "What do you want?" she said. "I want, I want——" he said, and sprang at her, threw her down, and, to use her own expression, "sawed at her neck." Then he fled, and she opened the window and screamed. All these facts were fully proved, in addition to which it was shown that Anastuy had had a long acquaintance with M. Dellard, he being received on a most intimate footing in their house. It is understood that Anastuy confessed his crime, and no attempt was made to rebut the testimony. His lawyer in defence fell back on the plea of insanity. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. Baroness Dellard was the widow of a colonel of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, and the daughter of General Baron Boulart, who was in command of the artillery of the Old Guard of Napoleon I. Baron Boulart served with distinction in most of the campaigns of the First Empire. The name of General Baron Boulart can be found among those inscribed upon the Arc de Triomphe. The father of the first Baron Dellard, the husband of the murdered woman, is credited with having performed legendary acts of heroism in the Napoleonic wars. The murderer was a retired army officer, who was arrested on the day his victim was buried, having been denounced to the police by the abandoned woman with whom he had been living, and who betrayed him out of revenge.

ABLE TO RAISE THE DEAD.

A Strange Scene in the Provincial Police Station, Yesterday Afternoon—"I'm the All Wise."

Yesterday afternoon a COLONIST reporter was standing in the Provincial police office, when an aged colored man, bent, and almost in rags, came in slowly, helping himself along with a crooked stick. When he got to the middle of the room he stood still, and asked in a feeble voice for the sheriff. The sheriff was not in at the time, and he was requested to state his business. This is how he did it:

"My name is James Stevens. Everybody in Victoria knows me, and on several occasions I have raised the dead and brought down the angels from Heaven to bless old women in Victoria. About thirty-two years ago I was invested with a power from over the seas, and since then, I have been performing miracles. In looking at my memory diary, I find that Jehovah was overthrown on the 15th of February, 1865. The downfall of goodness in the world, dates from that time, but thanks to me, it will once more reach its old condition on the 3rd of January, 1899. I am hard at work contending against the superior powers of some evil spirits, but as far as anything earthly is concerned, I have already become sufficiently strong to overcome it. I can kill any man at a glance, and for sixteen years have had the power of life and death over all men. All the property on the corner of Kane and Douglas streets belongs to me. It is set down as my possession in the book of fate, which was shown me last week. The Lord has explained the reason why I don't own it down here. You see evil spirits are preventing the people who have the title deeds from doing their duty. But soon I will kill them and then I will have men to carry wood around me in a circle all day long. I am the all-wise. I am more powerful than all the seraphs in heaven, because *I* know how the world was made and *they* don't. I can read what the earth and the water say, too. The water in the harbor has told me three secrets. The greatest is that under the Hudson's Bay wharf are $16,000,400, in Spanish gold, stored in canvass bags by an Italian mariner three hundred years ago. Then under the rocks at the Marine Hospital are fifteen torpedoes lined with silver filagree work torn from the palace of the Emperor of China by General Gordon. Under the railway bridge is the body of a white man, murdered by two highly respected citizens of Victoria.

"I keep two devils along with me always. One is the little electricity devil, and the other the jealousy devil. I move the world with them. Should the German Emperor try to become a Bonaparte, I will order my angel servants to put a stop to it. I won't have any trouble about that for the reason that he is a German. Angels are not particular. They are cosmopolitan. They go about as Germans, Russians, Chinese, French, or negroes, just as the humor strikes them."

Then the old man, taking off his hat, hobbled slowly out into the street.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION.

Mr. Thomas Earle Tells of What is to be Done at Ottawa.

Yesterday the COLONIST published the Governor-General's formal speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, in which was outlined the ministerial programme for the approaching session. Yesterday, Mr. Thomas Earle, Victoria's senior member, in conversation with a reporter, gave an outline of the subjects particularly concerning Victoria, which he and Mr. Prior will keep "hammering away at" while in Ottawa. The new Custom House and Post Office come first, and then the work of dredging and improving the outer harbor will demand attention. For this undertaking it is expected that a good, serviceable sum, will be secured in the estimates. The necessity of more frequent and more reliable northern mail service will be remembered, as well as the rights of the post office clerks and other Dominion civil servants to have their salaries increased. This is an old sore, of course, but still an open one. The need of amending the marine law so as to require mates to be competent navigators, and of compelling marine engineers to be duly certificated members of the Engineers' Association, will come in for consideration.

Of course the subject of the leper colony at Darcey Island will not be overlooked, though the Dominion Government wash their hands of all responsibility in connection with caring for British Columbia lepers, shouldering it upon the provincial authorities, and explaining that in the case of the Tracadie lazaretto the maintenance of the institution was assumed on the confederation of the provinces.

The Government will be asked to authorize the use of the steamer Quadra, without reference to Ottawa, whenever cases of shipwreck and consequent hardship are reported to the resident agent of Marine, Capt. Lewis. It is thought that the new steamer can be utilized to good advantage in this work without its interfering with her other duties.

Mr. Earle does not see the necessity at present of the Government retaining the Douglas for the purpose of prospecting deep sea fishing grounds, and consequently has nothing to say upon the subject, which he considers one for private enterprise to deal with. Lighthouses, etc., will be carefully looked after, and the interests of Victoria in everything will be safeguarded.

"As for the new drill shed," observed the senior member, with a smile, "I leave that entirely in the hands of my associate."

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently.

For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ja20-tts-d&w

THE TIME FOR

PLANTING TREES

Having now arrived

P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.

are prepared to supply in any quantity desired, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs Evergreens, etc., at lowest prices.

Their Nursery Business is still carried on in the same premises, St. Charles St., Cadboro Bay Road, the frontage only having been sold.

At their Store, removed to

52 DOUGLAS STREET,

Grass, Clover and all other kinds of Seeds, best quality. For further particulars see Priced Catalogues, which will be sent post free on application c20 6m d&w

INVERTAVISH NURSERY.

G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor.

—IF YOU WANT—

Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees

Or any other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.

we the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.

HEALTHY PLANTS, FRESH SEEDS, FINE TREES.

Everything of the Best. Remember the Address,

G. A. McTAVISH,

13-w Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

WE TELL THE TRUTH

about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH. We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Write for it to-day.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

ja15-w-13t

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures SPERMATORRHŒA, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY and all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B. C jly17-d&w-eod

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.

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.

Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON. C. A. HOLLAND.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. jo24-tf-dw

'TIS A FEAT TO IT THE EET.

This feat is accomplished every day at our boot and shoe emporium. The finest and best lines always in stock.

A. B. ERSKINE, 132 Government Street, corner Johnson Street.

PLOWS, HARROWS

Seed Drills, Root Cutters, Pulpers,

HAND AND POWER FEED CUTTERS,

Grain Mills, Wagons, Buggies and Carts in great variety.

Call and see them or write for Catalogues and prices to

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

(LIMITED LIABILITY).

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

AND AT KAMLOOPS B.C mr1

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

ja15-1y w

ROWBOTHAM

THE GROCER

Corner Yates and Broad Streets.

P. O. BOX 476. TELEPHONE 108.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Supplies all the elements of PRIME BEEF needed to form FLESH, MUSCLE AND BONE.

MORTGAGEE SALE

W. R. Clarke, Auctioneer.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, I will sell by public auction at the sale-room, No. 40 Yates st.

—ON—

MONDAY, THE 28th OF MARCH

AT NOON,

All that piece or parcel of land situated in Comox District, British Columbia, said to contain 160 acres, more or less, and numbered 67 on the official map of the said district; and, also, that parcel or lot of land situated in said district said to contain 160 acres of land, more or less, and numbered as section 66 on the official map of said district.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer,

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

w fe12-7t d-mar18-td

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

— THE —

HIGHWAY OF THE WORLD.

DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

— TO ALL —

EASTERN POINTS,

$5 and $10 cheaper than by any other line

Passengers booked to and from all

EUROPEAN POINTS.

Tickets now on sale for

ROUND THE WORLD EXCURSIONS

Good to go in either direction.

☞ For time tables and full information apply to

D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Fgt. & Pass. Agt., Victoria, B. C.

ALLAN CAMERON, Fgt. & Pass Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

aud

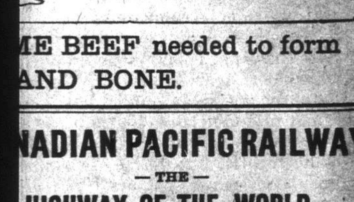
MBIA
AGENCY, L'd
et, LONDON, ENGLAND
GALPIN,
LSOP,
ALTER.
has been merged in the
the Company from this
urance Agency.
w Rates.
on Easy Terms.
s received at interest.
S. MASON.
LLAND.
je24-tf-dw

s feat is accom-
every day at our
d shoe emporium.
est and best lines
in stock.
, corner Johnson Street.

RROWS
s, Pulpers,
ED CUTTERS,
arts in great variety.
ues and prices to
& CO.,
Streets, Victoria.
mr1

RRINS'
CE,
ine
SAUCE
s:—
rrins
S' SAUCE.
Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.;
out the World.
WHERE.
QUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

HAM
OCER
oad Streets.
TELEPHONE 108.

LUID BEEF

ME BEEF needed to form
AND BONE.

NADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
—THE—
HIGHWAY OF THE WORLD.
ILY THROUGH TRAINS
—TO ALL—
EASTERN POINTS,
d $10 cheaper than by any other line
Passengers booked to and from all
UROPEAN POINTS.
Tickets now on sale for
ND THE WORLD EXCURSIONS
Good to go in either direction.
For time tables and full information
to
D. E. BROWN,
Asst. Gen. Fgt. & Pass. Agt.,
AN CAMERON, Vancouver, B.C.
Fgt. & Pass Agent,
Victoria, B. C. aud

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

The Cronin Conspiracy, and Michael Davitt's Connection Therewith—An Investigation.

Three Hundred Lives Lost at Sea—Chili's New War Ships—The "Holding-up" Mania.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The confederated Irish societies of Chicago appointed a committee to investigate the relations of Michael Davitt with the Cronin conspiracy. A resolution was also introduced to co-operate with the Irish nationalists in the Eastern States to send a man to lay the whole subject before the Irish people, in case Mr. Davitt should be nominated by any party at the next general elections. The report of the committee embodies a fierce attack on Davitt, and protests against his return. The report quotes a statement made by Davitt a few days after the murder, that "he never suspected until he heard LeCaron's testimony that Cronin was a British spy," implying that LeCaron had given testimony to prove that Cronin was a spy. This statement, according to the report, has never been explained or retracted by Davitt, although a searching investigation failed to justify it. The report continues: "We, who know the deplorable consequences of the aid given by Mr. Davitt to the assassins, protest against such a man being put forward as the leader of our race. We submit that Michael Davitt's election would be a condonation to his offense, for which all responsibility must be taken by all who are instrumental in bringing it about. The Irish people must, therefore, choose between Michael Davitt and his disreputable associations in America, his condonation of murder and his cowardly slander of the dead, and respectable, law-abiding, Irish-American citizens, backed by the sympathy of the American people.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The strenuous effort to float the stranded North German Lloyd steamer Eider and tow her to Seton is continued night and day at an enormous expense. Four salvage steamers remain on the scene, their divers working in relays. Hundreds of shoremen, divided into gangs, are kept at work night and day. The shore presents an animated appearance and electric lights illuminate the vicinity during the night. A floating derrick, manned by 120 men, has removed the immense anchor and chain from the Eider's starboard bow and the anchor has been lodged astern the steamer, to keep her as steady as possible in bad weather. Three powerful centrifugal pumps have been rigged to sixteen suction hoses running to the Eider's stem, where the divers are constantly recovering maize, coffee, etc.

CANNES, Feb. 29.—When Deacon was confronted by his wife yesterday, the stories they told were so contradictory that the judge declines to release Deacon on his parole. His friends complained of this action, and of the newspaper attacks on him, which, they say, because he shot a Frenchman, dub him a cowardly assassin. Deacon still refuses to bring criminal charges against Mrs. Deacon. She flatly denies that she has been guilty of any impropriety.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Times' Oporto correspondent says, regarding the frightful storm reported from there on Saturday, that three hundred boats were lost, and three hundred persons drowned.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 27.—The differences between the Argentine Republic and Chili regarding the frontier have been settled. The press of the Argentine Republic advocates a reciprocity policy between that republic and Chili, and also urges frank cordiality and friendship between the two countries.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Rev. Dr. Dixon, pastor of Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, announced to his congregation yesterday that Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll had begun a suit for slander against him. Dr. Dixon said: "I have not sought this, but if the Lord has given me the honor to stand for the church, the bible, the purity and sanction of the home, I will defend them with all my heart. It can be shown that infidelity, through its champion leader, Col. Ingersoll, has said and done everything it can against sacred things. The facts are already established and on record." Col. Ingersoll charges that, on or about February 1, 1892, Dr. Dixon lectured on "Ingersollism as it is," in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, and that he used the words: "Infidelity fosters impure literature." On investigation, whom should he find representing the publishers of impure literature but Col. Ingersoll, paid to pollute the minds of the young of this generation.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Feb. 28.—Chile has bought two new warships in Europe, from the Armstrongs. One is similar in type to the Captian Pratt. Siege guns are en route for the forts here and at Talcahuano and also for the new fort at Quinteros Bay. New guns have likewise been ordered for the forts at Iquique, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Caldera and Pisagua—some 40 in all. Auguste Matte has been appointed Minister to England, and will hold that office conjointly with Minister to France, Senor Ross returning to Chile. The U. S. Government has instructed Minister Egan to have the bodies of the Baltimore's sailors, Riggin and Turnbull, sent home. Minister Egan is taking a vacation at Coronel. Bark Nekaris, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Captain Carrizal, bound to Europe with a cargo of manganese, foundered February 15. The Captain and crew were landed at Antofagasta.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—For two months a guard of three uniformed policemen, picked for their bravery, and brawn and muscle, have stood guard over the residence of John S. Rockefeller, at No. 4 West 54th street. Not for a moment since then has the viligant eye of at least one of those men been taken from the house. Mr. Rockefeller has positively declined to divulge the reason, and enquiries of servants have been met with a peculiar "Don't know." It is the general opinion that the oil magnate has become alarmed at the recent crank mania for "striking" the rich men of the city for loans, ranging from mere trifles to millions of dollars, and has taken this precaution to protect himself.

SAN FRANSISCO, Feb. 28.—The vapor-engine launches, designed especially for hunting the sea otter in Alaskan waters, have been launched at the foot of Folsom street. By their use the services of two boat pullers will be saved. The launches were built for the Alaska Company, and will be sent north this spring on the steamer St. Paul. Each boat is 21 feet in length, 5 feet beam and 2½ feet in depth, with a vapor engine of two-horse power. The guaranteed speed is seven miles an hour. If these boats are found serviceable for sea-otter hunting, others will be built. Steamer Mexico will leave on Tuesday for Puget Sound to relieve the steamer Al-ki on the Alaska route. Purser Curtis of the Mexico, and Purser Buckman of the City of Topeka, have been appointed United States Mail agents between Port Townsend and Sitka.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Wall street men have received important information from Washington City concerning the forthcoming bimetallic currency conference. Arrangements for the conference were completed long before Secretary Foster started on his foreign trip. Before he returns he will have consultations with Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain, and with the marquis of Salisbury. The news is that Great Britain has at last agreed that such a conference is necessary, and that she will co-operate with the United States in bringing it about. France is also expected to join with the United States and Great Britain. The significant point is that Great Britain has voluntarily agreed to discuss the situation. A gentleman who talked with Secretary Foster before he sailed for Europe, is authority for the statement that Secretary Foster said an agreement for an international monetary conference had practically been made, and he expected that this conference would be announced soon after his arrival in London. From another source it is announced that correspondence has been exchanged between England and the United States, and a conference agreed upon. Heretofore conferences on bimetalism have been futile, but this year there are most peculiar circumstances which warrant the expectation of something more than talk. The real key to the situation, is the fact that silver bullion is selling lower than ever before. England is interested in silver vitally because of her Indian trade. The Bank of France has over $240,000,000 in silver, Germany over $60,000,000 and Austria over $83,000,000. The Bank of France has within $20,000,000 of as much silver as it has gold. If these four great nations shall agree upon the value for silver, and should issue paper against it based on this value it is declared that the credit of the nations would make the paper good, no matter how much silver fell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The following circular was issued by the Home Mutual Fire Insurance company, to-day: "Relations have been established between the Home Mutual Insurance and the Firemen's Fund Co.'s which will enable the former to do business in States in which it has no agencies upon advantageous terms; furthermore, by which its policies, present and future, upon the Pacific coast, will have the additional responsibility of the Firemen's Fund company." It is believed this amalgamation has been made to fight the wealthy English companies, which have been getting the cream of the business.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Herr Wermuth, German imperial commissioner to the Chicago Columbian Exposition, complains of lack of space for the German department. He was promised more and accepted offers from intending exhibitors sufficient to fill all the space offered. On receiving the plans he finds that nearly one third of the available space has been absorbed by promenades and other things. Herr Krupp, the great gun manufacturer, has notified Herr Wermuth that he (Krupp) intends to make an important exhibit that will involve the expenditure of 500,000 marks.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The new Cabinet meets with a cold reception from the press. Conservative and Radical journals agree in saying that it is composed of the same elements as the preceding Cabinet, and must, therefore, have a policy similar thereto, and cannot last long.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Word from Athens announces that Dr. Waldstein has discovered the foundations of the Temple of Hera, destroyed by fire 429 B. C., together with many curios.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Colonel Murphy has started for St. Petersburg, under orders of Secretary Rusk, to attend to the distribution of the food supplies sent from the United States to help the famine sufferers. The Russian Ministerial Council is expected to immediately issue a decree removing the prohibition placed, some time ago, on the export of corn from the Caucasus. The question of the export of oats will be postponed.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour moved that Mr. Edward S. DeCobain, member for the Southern division of Belfast, be expelled for refusing to appear in his seat, on the summons of the Speaker, and answer the charges made against him. It is well known that DeCobain has made no serious attempt to refute the accusations of gross immorality, and that he has fled across the sea, to avoid the action pending against him in the courts. The motion of expulsion was passed unanimously.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Ex-Minister Bouvier has finally given up the hope of forming a ministry, and Senator Loubet, at the earnest request of the President, has entered upon the task. M. Loubet is classed in the group of moderates in the Republican left.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—It appears that President Carnot, is at length, sure of a Cabinet. Emile Loubet has nearly completed a Ministry that is said to be satisfactory to the President, although, according to rumor, M. Constans is left out. The new Cabinet, if the report is correct, will include M. Loubet, himself, as Premier, and Minister of the Interior; M. Ribot, foreign affairs; Rouvier, finance; Rouche, commerce; Freycinet, war; Bourgeois, education; Denelle, justice and public worship; Viette, agriculture; Burdeau, public works; Raynal, navy.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Two hundred thousand miners will receive to-day a fortnight's notice of a weeks' stoppage of work, at the conclusion of the notice. The object of the stoppage is to increase the price of coal with a view of maintaining the existing rates of wages. Durham and the adjoining counties so far hold aloof from the movement, but it is expected that they will ultimately join.

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—The Empire and World, this morning, publish a letter from Mr. Mercier to Chief Forest Ranger Charleson, in which the ex-premier tells Charleson: "Go at once and see Mr. Hurdman, the Ottawa lumber merchant, about the personal subscriptions he promised me. See also, for the same purpose, one of the sons-in-law of Mr. McLaren, I forget his name, but Mr. Hurdman will be able to give it to you. Se them at once, for we must have money, cost what it may. We must be victorious." The letter is dated February 18th, and is headed "Strictly confidential."

MONTREAL, Feb. 29.—La Minerve claims that the Quebec West election is a big triumph for Sir Adolph Caron, who threw himself into the fight with his well known pluck and his remarkable talent for organization, and would not leave the field until he had secured victory to the Government candidate.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 29.—The votes cast in the election here on Friday give Hon. Mr. Carling a majority of 109, including the appealed ballots. As 128 of the ballots were cast for Carling and 3 for Mr. Hyman, the latter claims the seat by 16 majority; but until the Supreme Court rules otherwise the disputed ballots must be regarded as they are marked. The Returning Officer will declare Mr. Carling elected.

QUEBEC, Feb. 29.—The nominations for the Provincial Legislature take place to-morrow.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 29.—The block founded by Arthur Cumberland, on Lorne and Water streets, was badly damaged by fire, yesterday. The losers are: S. A. Hoover, W. J. Clark; the Gill estate and Henry Foote. James Conmee's building next door was torn down.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 29.—John McNicholl, one of the leading Free Masons in Canada, is dead here.

CORNWALL, Feb. 29.—The following statement has been made by a 14-year-old girl, named Josephine Flare. She and her father have been committed for trial here; the girl on a charge of infanticide, and the man on the charge of having had improper relations with his daughter. The latter stated, on oath, that Flare was the father of her child.

QUEBEC, Feb. 29.—One Pare, an ex-domestic in Cardinal Taschereau's Palace, has been arrested on a charge of having committed burglary, in the Palace, on several occasions. Some valuable plate, and other articles belonging to the Cardinal, were found on him.

COBOURG, Feb. 29.—The Conservatives have re-nominated Mr. Guillet, ex-M.P., as their candidate for West Northumberland.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 29.—Col. Debois, one of the oldest citizens of St. John, died at Salem, Mass., aged 92.

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—Mrs. Lanton, relict of the Rev. Henry Lanton (Methodist), of Hamilton, died here on Saturday evening.

KINGSTON, Feb. 29.—Bishop Lewis of the Diocese of Ontario, now in Egypt, is much improved in health, and will return to Canada shortly.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 29.—Ex-Attorney-General Martin and a merchant named Mawhinney, had a fight at Portage la Prairie, on Friday. As the result the ex-Attorney-General has now a beautiful pair of black eyes.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The Dominion Government has been applied to for a charter for the incorporation of the Union Stock yards.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 1.—On Friday, a boat containing two men who were unknown, was carried down the Niagara river, above the rapids, and swept over the falls. No trace of the boat.

BRAMPTON, March 1.—D. N. Craig, of the firm of Robert Craig & Son, the extensive cattle dealers, died of la grippe.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The Star's cablegram from London says: "No credence is given to the report of the proposed agreement between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. Nothing is known here of the statement that President Van Horne is about to visit London. Friends of the Canadian Pacific R'y. say they are contented as matters stand between the companies.

WINNIPEG, March 1.—It has been decided to petition the Dominion Government to expend $500,000 upon the improvement of the Red River between Winnipeg and Selkirk, making the stream navigable.

TORONTO, March 1.—J. B. Dewey, an extensive wholesale dealer, is dead, aged 58.

TORONTO, March 1.—Gail, Anderson & Co., lumber dealers, are financially embarrassed. Their liabilities are said to be about $70,000.

LONDON, March 1.—The Returning Officer has declared Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, elected by a majority of 109.

QUEBEC, March 1.—A ship carpenter named Desgono, who resides in St. Roche suburb of this city, has invented an hydraulic machine, which, he claims, when fixed on a ship, will navigate the largest ocean vessel at the rate of forty-five to sixty miles an hour.

HAMILTON, March 1.—D. Moore & Co., founders, have notified their old employes, who are out on strike, that the same wages as last year will be paid, but the men are unwilling to return unless they are given piece work. No other foundries but Gurney's have been able to secure non-union moulders, and all are idle but them.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1.—It is understood that the Government will make a statement to show that the commissioners who went to Washington recently, accomplished more than is generally supposed in the direction of a satisfactory adjustment of the several matters of International controversy, and that there is a substantial agreement on trade matters, with the probability of an early establishment of a more or less extensive commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

TORONTO, March 1.—The Mail's Montreal correspondent says the Conservatives are wild with enthusiasm over the result in Vaudreuil, and are now sure of winning in the Provincial contest. This election was the first real contest in the Province of Quebec since the general election. In Richelieu county there were exceptional circumstances, such as Thomas McGreevy's influence and other causes that contributed to defeat the Government candidates. The Vaudreuil election was a straight contest. Both candidates were strong men, and the full force of both parties was brought out.

PLUMPERS' PASS.

Mr. W. Harris, accompanied by his wife and family, who have been here for a short time on a vist, left on Wednesday's boat for their home at Ladner's Landing.

The steamer Islander paid us a friendly visit on Tuesday morning, last, and "put in" for a few hours, owing to the density of the fog which prevailed around here at the time.

Early potatoes were planted here the beginning of last week, and everything is looking grand.

A fine seal, weighing some 150 pounds, was shot here by Colonel Stone whilst shooting around the stockade. Those who have seen it, say it is the largest specimen ever caught in the Pass. The Colonel wounded another, which effected its escape.

Mr. Jim Robinson has left us, and gone to Victoria, where he intends remaining. He is wished every success in his new enterprise.

The fresco artists' are at work on the new Victoria hotel, (Mr. P. F. Patton,) at the corner of Government and Johnson streets.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Startling Revelations Expected Regarding the Westminster Tragedy—Testimony Taken in Private.

Miners' Conference at Wellington—Nanaimo's Second Infraction of the Liquor Law.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 29.—The Ball jubilee singers had a big house to-night. They had an excellent programme.

The Telegram comes out as a morning paper on Tuesday.

The Homer Street Methodist church was crowded last night to hear the sermon of Rev. Mr. Maitland prior to his leaving for a long holiday in the East.

The new Mount Pleasant Methodist church was occupied for the first time yesterday by a very large congregation.

J. M. Brown takes the position of second officer of the Empress of China.

Edward Gold opened a private bank, this morning.

Dexter Hunt pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing $50 from J. M. Atkins. Judgment was reserved.

Four sneak thieves were arrested on Saturday and remanded for trial.

VANCOUVER, March 1.—The street cars here take two nickels for five cents, and 5 per cent. discount on a dollar. The telegraph, post office and some merchants have followed the lead of the banks.

Dexter Hunt, charged with larceny, has been discharged.

Vancouver has purchased a chemical fire engine for $2,747.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 29.—The inquest into the death of May Hunter, alias May Todhunter, commenced this afternoon. The City Hall was crowded to suffocation by men principally, though a number of women were present. Birdie Kazar and Pearl Smith, who lived in the house with the deceased, gave much important evidence and some so very important that it was taken in a small ante-room, and not allowed to be made public. They said the deceased expected a visitor about midnight, and was very much agitated about his arrival. She also warned the other girls not to try and find out who he was. The deceased wore diamond rings and a broach the night before the murder, but they were missing when the body was found in the morning. The money drawn was also intact the previous night. Dr. Fagan gave that the indications pointed to death by suffocation. There was no poison in the stomach. Ah Tie, a Chinese servant, gave most important testimony, which, however, was also taken in private. It is said that some startling revelations will be made before the inquest is concluded. The inquest was adjourned till Thursday.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 1.—W. J. Walker was unanimously elected Reeve of Surrey, yesterday.

Steamer Kildonan came in this morning from Jervis Inlet, with a scow-load of slate, comprising 30,000 pieces from the West Slate company's quarry. This slate will be shipped to Victoria and Seattle for building purposes. Mr. Gamble, manager of the company, who went up the quarry this trip, reports that the works will be more fully developed without loss of time, and a large quantity of slate, in slabs, suitable for pavements, will be manufactured.

A Swede, named Knute Schubert, committed suicide at the asylum, this morning. He was a pugnacious individual, and assaulted another patient and keeper, for which he had to be put in a straight-jacket. His mode of suicide was peculiar. Putting his feet on one side of the narrow cupboards and his back against the other, and pressing his chin down on his chest, he deliberately held himself in this position until strangulation ensued. Dr. Bentley was notified, but could do nothing for the unfortunate man. He had often threatened to commit suicide. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and exonerated the keepers from all blame.

Preliminary work in connection with the straightening of the course of the river at Sumas, to prevent the cutting away of land at Miller's Landing and below is well advanced. Over twenty-five men are employed at present, getting out piles, cutting brush for mattresses and quarrying rock to be used in sinking the mattresses. The work will be commenced on shore some distance above Sumas Landing where the base of Chilliwhack Mountain is washed by the river. Stone is being quarried on the mountain side and a pier of rock is being built straight out into the stream. From the end of this pier a double line of piles will be driven, extending about 800 feet out. Against these piles will be sunk a continuous line of mattresses, which will eventually, it is expected, be protected by a bulwark of rock at the base. A pile driver has been engaged to drive the piles, and the first work in this direction was to have been done to-day.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 29.—A Russian, Finn was brought up, yesterday, on a charge of being drunk and having a supply of liquor in his possession. The prisoner, at first, stated that he had bought it on Saturday, but afterwards said he got it at the Landsdowne brewery, on Sunday. The proprietors of the brewery were sent for, and admitted that they had sold the beer. They had to pay $25 for this infraction of the Sunday law. This is the second case in this district since the law came in force.

A notice has been posted in the Post Office, Wellington, calling for a public meeting between Dunsmuir & Sons and the miners, to discuss the question of wages, and receive the report of the committee regarding hospital and doctors' fees. The meeting will probably be held this week.

Branch No. 2, of the East Wellington Miners and Mine Laborers' Protective Association, was organized at East Wellington, yesterday.

The annual firemen's masquerade ball came off, this evening. It was largely attended considering unfavorable weather, and may be said to have been a great success.

NANAIMO, March 1.—The firemen's masquerade ball, last evening, was a decided success. The galleries were crowded with spectators. The receipts of the galleries alone were over $25, besides the stage and dancers.

A 100-yard foot race, between a Nanaimo man and an East Wellington man, yesterday, was won by the former.

John Jones, bartender of the Royal Hotel, convicted of supplying Russian-Finn Bernherd with a flask of brandy, on Sunday afternoon, was fined $25.

Frank Pierre, who stabbed Johnson and Ericcson, last January, was brought before the magistrates, to-day. After evidence from Drs. McKechnie and Eberts (Wellington) and others had been taken, the prisoner was bound over to appear at the next assizes.

The drug business, stock, etc., of the late G. Blakeway has been purchased by McCartney and Planta. Mr. McCartney will manage the business. He has had over 20 years experience, and is well and favorably known in Vancouver, where he had the management of the Vancouver pharmacy.

A grand concert and ball will be given under the auspices of the Young Men's Institute, Council No. 154, Wellington, on March 17th, in aid of the hospital building fund.

At the Council meeting, last evening, the finance committee reported the following receipts and expenditure of the current year: Receipts, $21,356.87; expenditure, $13,647.80; available for street repairs, etc., $7,709.07.

The foreign shipment of coal for February was: New Vancouver Co., 21,588 tons; Wellington, 11,886; Union, 8,660; and East Wellington, 2,369.

The total collections at the customs house for February were $6,339.10. The total value of imports, $19,358.

Ss. City of Topeka arrived from Departure Bay to-day, took on coal, and sailed at six this evening for Alaska.

MAINLAND ITEMS.

(From the Vernon News.)

At the R. C. church, at the head of the lake, on Monday, Rev. Father De Vrendt tied the wedding knot of Mr. Wm. Murphy, manager of the Victoria Hotel, and Miss Delima Quesnell, niece of Mr. L. Morand.

A neat fence (the work of Barnes and Morand) has been placed round the grave of the late Mr. W. Dewdney.

"Aberdeen" is the name of the new townsite (heretofore called Armstrong), in the Spallumcheen Valley, and the proposed municipal council seat.

Crowell & Holland have received the contract to build three cottages for Mr. Wm. Sulley, of Vancouver.

W. J. Armstrong has received an order for two incubators, each having a capacity of 200 eggs. They are for Mr. William Postill and Mr. Howard Dell, of the Mission Valley.

Mr. Wm. Owen, one of the Spallumcheen river settlers, like all others in that section, is disgusted with the manner in which they are being treated by the Dominion land authorities, from whom they can obtain no satisfaction regarding a title to the lands they have lived on and improved for many years.

Mr. A. Hall, who came to Vernon on January 15th from Nanaimo, and bought out C. H. Archibald's business on the 29th, (plasterer and mason), left town on Sunday and has not returned. It seems that he received a letter by Friday's mail which caused him great worry.

Two refractory parties received a salutary lesson from Judge Spinks during the court on Monday. Louis Brodeur, of the Mission, was brought up on a judgment summons, debts and costs $110. He swore he had only $16 on him, and would not reply properly to the questions asked. His Honor committed him to jail for seven days. On being taken there and searched by the officer, $88 was found in his pocket. He was thereupon brought up again and sentenced to 30 days.

On Tuesday, at 11 a.m., Messrs. C. O'Keefe and Clinton saw what they considered to be an obstruction on the S. & O. track, about 150 yards from Larkin station, and found it to be the dead body of a man, lying full length between the rails, with his arms folded. His blankets, neatly rolled up, together with an empty bottle, lay beside him, and he was covered with about two inches of snow. Mr. L. Norris identified the corpse as that of a late railroad hand named Edward Nolan, who, on December 22, was committed at Lansdowne for bringing intoxicants on to the Spallumcheen Indian reservation, and had been serving his time in the Vernon lock up.

Mr. C. Mackenzie, of Pleasant Valley, has about closed the sale of his ranch to an English gentleman for the sum of $7,000.

On Thursday, at 9 a.m., a fire broke out at the dry kiln of the Okanagan Sawmill Co., about 75 yards from the mill on Lequime's townsite.

The meeting held to discuss the advisability of building a town hall by public subscription resulted in a long and thorough discussion of the subject. An effort will be made to form a local joint stock company for the purpose specified.

The First Presbyterian Church, which was opened for public service on Sunday, is the first place of worship erected in Vernon, and occupies a commanding position on Mara avenue.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel).

The prisoner, Pickering, who was taken from Kamloops to stand trial at Vernon, was discharged by Judge Spinks, on the ground that he had been tried under the Speedy Trials Act, before Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hamill, J. P.'s, and received from them a certificate of dismissal.

The prolonged winter is causing apprehension among the ranchers in the vicinity of Kamloops. Many of them have fed out nearly all of their hay, and a few days longer will entirely exhaust it. John Wilson is feeding about 3,000 head, and W. J. Roper 2,000. Mr. Vick has already turned out 400, but the range is more or less covered with snow and sleet, and very little feed can be picked up.

John Clarke, of Nicola Valley, was arrested by Constable Pearse, on Tuesday, and brought into Kamloops. He is charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The complaint is made by John Charles Maclure, representing the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., of Victoria, being general agents for B.C., and A. E. Howes, of Nicola, acting as district agent. On the 12th January, 1891, Mr. Howes received an application for insurance at Nicola Lake for $1,000—$500 on a barn, $250 on grain and hay, and $125 each on horse and harness. The insurance was applied for by said John Clarke, he making a declaration that the property was his, and that no other person had an interest therein. The premises were destroyed by fire May 31, 1891, and subsequently the sum of $625 was obtained from the company by said John Clarke, who claimed the property. It is alleged by the prosecution that he had scarcely any interest in the property destroyed, and certainly not an insurable interest, and that one William Riley was the actual owner. It is alleged that Riley was ignorant of the insurance. The insurance company is now prosecuting.

DUNCANS.

The Spinsters' ball, which was held at the Agricultural hall on Monday night, was one of the most fashionable ever held in the district, being largely attended. The hall was artistically decorated, and an excellent supper provided by the committee, which reflected great credit. The music was supplied by Mr. Frank Bourne and his son, of Victoria.

A gentleman, who signs himself "Pedestrian," writes to the COLONIST complaining of the bad condition of the road leading to the cemetery.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Address of Sympathy and Condolence With Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Premier Abbott Makes a Satisfactory Statement Regarding Behring Sea—The Crofter Scheme.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 1.—The address to the Queen, from both Houses, on the death of the Duke of Clarence, is as follows: Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of our loyal and devoted attachment to your person and crown. The people of Canada have learned, with universal and deep sorrow, of the affliction which your Majesty and your illustrious family have sustained in the loss of His Royal Highness, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale. They desire to offer your Majesty the expression of the profound sympathy which your people of the Dominion of Canada feel with your Majesty in the grievous calamity which has deprived you and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales of a young Prince who was enjoying the happiest prospect of a long and illustrious career. Your people of Canada trust that the all wise beneficence of Providence will be pleased to comfort and support Your Majesty in your present affliction; that in the love and devotion of your children and their descendants, and the affectionate sympathy of your whole people, you will find some alleviation of your present great sorrow. We pray Your Majesty may long be spared in your illustrious position as the guardian of the destinies of this great empire. An address was also presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League, this afternoon, was attended by a large number of members of Parliament. A resolution was passed unanimously, expressive of great satisfaction with the remarkable progress of the movement in favor of preferential duties with the empire. Thanks were accorded Mr. Howard Vincent for his able and energetic advocacy of the cause. The meeting also decided in the event of inter-Imperial preferential trade relations being adopted by the British Empire, that, in the opinion of this League, Canada could be found ready and willing to bear her share of just and reasonable Imperial responsibilities. The following rider was negatived by a close vote: "Such trade relations can be best established, and such responsibilities the most conveniently borne by the mother country and colonies providing a revenue for Imperial defence from a small uniform *ad valorem* duty on all importations from foreign countries."

The address was disposed of in the Senate to-day. Senator Boulton kicked clean over the traces. Hon. Mr. Abbott in replying ignored him altogether. He said the Washington Mission had already been fruitful of good, and important agreements had been reached. He criticized Senator Scott's reference to the Behring Sea dispute, and announced that the question of the jurisdiction of the United States would not go to arbitration, Mr. Blaine having receded from that ground. About the only matter in dispute now was the preservation of seal life.

The House of Commons had only a brief session. Hon. Mills claimed that the appealed votes in London should be struck off the revised lists before they were sent to Ottawa. When the printed lists were issued, these names appeared. He asked to see the original lists. Sir John Thompson said the matter was not urgent, and must take its turn.

In connection with the proposed Crofter scheme in British Columbia, Col. Engledue, and Major Clarke, have requested the Federal Government, that the bonnus paid to immigrants settling in Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia, be also paid to the Crofters who settle on less than 160 acres, and who followed fishing.

The Governor's warrant has been issued for $1,800 for quarantine service at Albert Head.

A deputation of brewers has interviewed Premier Abbott to urge the reduction of the malt duty.

Mr. Abbott made an important statement regarding the Alaska boundary. He said the preliminary surveys showed it to be impossible that a line could be laid down under treaty. In fact, the drafters of the treaty knew not what they were talking about.

Four members were introduced to-day, Messrs. Marshall, Ingram, Cargill and Borden.

The prohibition commission is still hanging fire. The difficulty is in getting a good man for Montreal. Five commissioners will be appointed.

Hon. Mr. Carling was declared elected for London today by 109 majority. The Liberals demand a recount.

Mr. Taylor introduced an alien labor bill.

Sir John Thompson has given notice of a bill to amend the criminal law, and Hon. Mr. Bowell for a bill relating to reciprocity in wrecking and salvage.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

Successful Termination of the Labors of the Delegates in Victoria.

The Third Annual Conference of the Y.M.C.A. of British Columbia was concluded on Sunday evening last, to the great satisfaction and profit of all concerned, as it demonstrated beyond doubt that Christian work among young men is rapidly progressing on the Pacific Coast. The day's proceedings commenced at 9:30 a.m. when a large gathering listened to a very instructive address from Mr. J. R. Mott, general secretary, on "Personal Work—How Organized and accomplished." He spoke of the work already accomplished through personal effort, and of the need for still further exertion; of the organizations now in existence, and the necessity of extending their operations. The desirability of maintaining the Bible Class, with a large attendance, and an intelligent and appreciative spirit on the part of those constituting it, was dwelt upon as a grand basis of operation. Members should not alone read, mark, and learn, but should put the teachings of the holy book into practical operation, so as to secure comfort and strength for themselves and be a wholesome example to others. The Sunday Gospel Services should not be neglected, nor should anything be left undone to demonstrate to the world the peace and joy to be found in a Christian life.

In the afternoon, at four o'clock, the Theatre was well filled. The service was for men only, and the subject on which they were addressed was "Personal Purity." It was opened by a song service by Mr. E. A. Lewis, and devotional exercises by Rev. J. H. White. In speaking of personal purity, Mr. Mott regretted that it had not attained to that high stage of perfection which it was the desire of all Christians it should occupy. He spoke of the vices of the age and the many temptations which beset young men on every hand, and pointed out that the only sure refuge was to be found in God. The heart was deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked, but through the cleansing blood of Christ it was made pure.

A union service, held at St. Andrew's church, in the evening, brought the conference to a close. It did not commence until about half past eight o'clock, so that persons attending the usual church services might have an opportunity of participating. The edifice was crowded to overflowing, and the services throughout were of a most interesting character.

Mr. James A. Dummett, travelling secretary, gave a cheering account of the Y. M. C. A. in the Pacific Northwest, which includes Oregon, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia. He was, he said, pleased to observe the strength which the organization had attained in the province. He also gave a general outline of the proceedings of the conference just being brought to a close, and congratulated the people of British Columbia on their earnestness in the good work.

Mr. Mott proceed to show "Why we believe in the Young Men's Christian Association." In the first place, the Church acknowledged the association to be a powerful auxiliary; the leading business men of both Canada and the United States contributed liberally to its support, seeing that it was advantageous to them to do so, and the railway corporations of the East subscribed no less than $100,000 per annum towards Y.M.C.A. work among their employes. In Canada and the United States, last year, $2,000,000 had been subscribed towards the buildings and general expenses of the organization. There were now 250 buildings, valued at $12,000,000, in the hands of the association, and nearly all of these were free of debt. Speaking on this subject, he regretted that the Victoria Y.M.C.A. had not a building of its own, but hoped that when next he visited the city, he would find them in possession of one which would be a credit to the capital of the province. Thousands of young men were joining the Y. M. C. A. every year.

A collection was taken up, amounting to close on $200.

SMALLEY'S LONDON CABLE.

Kaiser Wilhelm Criticized—His Brandenburg Deliverance—What it Actually Means.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The German emperor has favored the world with another statemement of his relations to his empire, to his people and to the Almighty. He has in times past said many surprising things. He has surprised every potentate of modern days in his various oratorical performances. He has now surpassed himself. Casting a glance downward from his lofty seat, he has perceived that there are persons who do not accept his views of himself and of things in general. These men criticise and malign him and his Government, disturb public tranquility and endanger the prosperity of the great German fatherland. This category seems to include all Germans who differ with the Emperor, of whom there must be some millions. They are invited to shake off from their shoes the dust of Germany and to go elsewhere. It would be an emigration on a scale yet unknown in Europe, but the Emperor is rapidly accustoming the world to enterprises of a gigantic kind. Whether they stay or go cannot really matter much. The Emperor knows he is right, knows his own course is the true one, and has firm conviction that the Deity will not leave his young ally in the lurch. The German liberals and France and the rest of Europe have nothing to do henceforth but to find out what the Emperor wishes, and to do it with might and main.

No topic has been so much discussed this week in political circles as the attack on the Duke of Devonshire by The Speaker. As it relates to the time when he was still Lord Hartington it will be convenient to use the name. The Speaker is a Gladstonian weekly, one of the most idolatrous of idolaters and entirely partisan; yet, from lack of ability, not of much authority with its party. It saw fit lately to accuse Lord Hartington of disloyalty to Gladstone in asserting or insinuating that on Lord Beaconsfield's resignation he tried to form an administration of his own, and sought to deprive Gladstone of a position which friends and foes acknowledged to be his. This was presently denied by Hartington's friends with his sanction. That authoritative denial came from Reginald Brett, Hartington's private secretary. Wemyss Reid, editor of The Speaker, was challenged to repeat his charges and give authority. He did neither. It was supposed that he had been, as Brett said, "Foraging among a dead man's papers"—Forster's to-wit, and had found something there. This Reid denied, saying that his authority was living and conclusive. As he had previously said that no living man, except Hartington and Gladstone, knew the facts, and as his authority could not be Hartington, it seemed as though it had been Gladstone who supplied Reid with the material for this attack.

Mr. Gladstone, however, soon after taking office, had publicly eulogized "Hartington and Lord Granville as the men who, having borne the burden and heat of the last parliament, have at its close ceded to me honors they right well and justly have claimed for themselves." So how could it be Gladstone, or how could Gladstone descend to such a level, or choose such methods of assailing his former colleagues? Moreover, it is certain that Hartington would have been absolutely justified by English political usage in trying to form the ministry. He had led the Liberal party during four years while he was in the minority, and Gladstone was in his tent, and he had been asked by the Queen to be at the head of the Government. All consultations with the queen are held to be private, and the truth about 1880 is stated here with great reserve, so far as it is stated at all in public; but what really happened was this: Lord Hartington, as the leader of the party, was admittedly sent for by the Queen. He at once explained that Gladstone alone could form the ministry and that she must send for him. The Queen was reluctant to act on this advice and insisted that Hartington should try to form the ministry. He answered that it was impossible without Gladstone, and that it was equally impossible to ask Gladstone to serve under him. The Queen's reply was that nothing was impossible until an effort had been made, and she refused to summon Gladstone until he had declined to accept office under Hartington, who, thereupon, went *pro forma* to Gladstone, explained the situation and got from him the assurance he wanted and asked for, that Gladstone could not serve under Hartington. Armed with this, Hartington returned to the Queen and announced the result, and she then sent for Gladstone.

SUNDAY IN BERLIN.

Quietness Prevails—Excellent Effect of the Kaiser's Ride Upon the Masses.

In Many Cases the Tumult was Caused by Sheer Starvation.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—There was an ominous quiet in this city to-day. The most significant feature of the morning was the silence of most of the pastors on the subject that was in everybody's mind. The usual prayers were offered up for the Kaiser and the Fatherland, but there was not a word of admonition or petition bearing upon an outbreak of disorder such as Berlin had not seen in forty-four years. The explanation of this is that the Protestant churches generally are extremely dissatisfied with the new education bill, which places Catholics virtually on a par with Lutherans and is regarded as establishing, substantially, a Catholic state church. This displeasure is so great and general that a large number, both of the Protestant clergy and laymen, have their loyalty somewhat impaired, and, while they do not sympathise with disorder, they do not appear sorry to see the Kaiser reminded of the possible dangers of the situation. The church-going crowds went and came in the most orderly manner, and in deference to the command, understood to have been given to the police, there was no gathering of groups in the public streets.

In the quarters of the city mostly inhabited by workingmen a double force was on duty, and wherever three or four persons were seen to gather, they were ordered to disperse. The order was generally obeyed, although in one instance, in Rosenthal strasse, a carpenter asked the police to arrest him, and he said he would do violence if they did not. On being questioned as to his reason he said that he had nothing to eat, and that he wished to be imprisoned as he could not bear the sight of his wife and children starving. His story proved to be true. In a wretched apartment a woman and three children were found almost without clothing, and weak from want of food. The husband had come to Berlin when building was active, and lost work when times grew hard. His story is that of thousands of workingmen in Berlin, some of them old residents of the city, but the greater number are those attracted to the metropolis of the empire by the boom that preceded the depression.

Thousands of the families of these men are either absolutely starving or are dependent for subsistence on charity. A touching spectacle was witnessed at the prison this morning. The wives of several of those taken captive in the riots of Thursday night were permitted to see them. In nearly every instance the men handed to their wives a part of their prison food to carry home. In one case a prisoner had gone without his bread ration since Friday morning, concealing it so as to be able to give it to his family. He gave the whole of it to his wife for her and the children. One of the turnkeys, although accustomed to pitiful spectacles, was so touched at this that he gave the man extra food and gave the woman some money. These incidents explain the heart and origin of the outbreak. Misery among the poor, this winter, has been greater than at any time for years past. The municipal authorities have trusted to repression rather than palliation for dealing with the desperate and poverty-stricken people. Relief, when asked for, has been given grudgingly, and the men have been told that if they persisted in applying for public aid, they would be sent to the so-called tramp colonies, and made to work as prisoners. The answer and threat were generally accepted as a denial of relief, and at last the unemployed gave up looking to the local authorities for any aid whatever.

This afternoon, the streets presented a highly animated appearance. They were filled for the most part with sight-seers and promenaders, groups of rowdies and toughs being absent. At 3:50 p.m. the situation was greatly improved. The police have completely regained the upper hand. Large crowds congregated before the Imperial palace, but there was little difficulty in keeping them in motion. A strong detachment of mounted police patrolled the disturbed quarters. About 100 arrests were made, to-day. During the changing of the guard at the imperial castle, the draw-bridge connecting Unter den Linden with the castle gardens was closed to traffic till the soldiers had passed. A similar spirit of precaution was observable regarding the appearance of the soldiers in many of the main arteries of traffic leading from the center to the suburbs of the city.

The Emperor, accompanied by members of his family, took their usual drive in the Thiergarten to-day. He was heartily cheered by the populace all along the route. It is a matter of common remark that during the recent disturbance the Emperor and all members of the Imperial family always met a loyal reception whenever they appeared in public. The troops, too, have been warmly applauded by the populace. This, it is said, proves conclusively that the late troubles have not had their origin in personal hatred of the emperor, and even the disorderly portion of the people have had no animus against the army. Vorwaerts, organ of the Socialists, repeats its appeal to the members to preserve order. Socialist members of the municipal council of Berlin have made a proposition that the city government begin various public works for the purpose of giving employment to thousands now out of work. The president of the police department expresses the opinion that the disorders are now ended.

If the Kaiser had been surprised the day before, when the mob approached the Alexandra palace, the Socialists were surprised when they heard of the Kaiser's going on a quiet trot on the Unter den Linden almost unattended. Had they expected such a move they would have laid out a programme for his reception at points along the route. As it was, the Kaiser met nearly everywhere a hearty chorus of "Hoch," with an occasional jeer or groan from the Socialist strays of Thursday night's riots.

On his way back, the Socialists gathered at one or two points, and some of them were menacing in their language, but they were quickly dispersed. The crowds that packed the Unter den Linden were loyal, and the ride back to the castle was an ovation.

The Kaiser's ride was, it is now admitted, an excellent stroke of policy. It is known that the Kaiser begged him not to go, and an interesting incident related in the same connection is that the little Crown Prince William, who will be 10 years old in May, heard the conversation and urged his father, and asked leave to accompany him. He said:

"I will help you if they try to hurt you."

The little prince is said to be a true chip of the Hohenzollern block, and as the Kaiser has related this little story, it is presumably true. It is said to have been the Kaiser's intention to ride out, accompanied only by an aide. The presence of the two mounted policemen in advance was not directed by him, and was simply in accordance with the usual custom when the Imperial cortege passed through the streets of Berlin.

Sunday passed peacefully, but, to-night, the socialists are holding no less than 10 meetings at different parts of the city to discuss the subject of the riots. The socialists profess to be greatly grieved by the action of those who incited the rioting, and the main object, to-night, is to arrange some plan for relieving the prevalent distress. If the authorities can not be induced to give work to the unemployed and work to the starving, the socialist democratic party may decide upon a method of organized relief. Not only Berlin, but Hamburg, Lubeck, Dantzic and other large centres, have their starving multitudes of unemployed, and a scheme for relief to be effective will have to be national.

THE MURDERED BARONESS.

A Retired Army Officer Convicted of the Crime and is Sentenced.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The trial of Lieut. Anastuy for the murder of the Baroness Dellard, which began yesterday was brought to a close to-day. The atrocious incidents of this crime were fully proved. It appears that he was an old acquaintance of the Baroness and her husband. She lived with her son on the Boulevard du Temple, Paris, where, on the 4th, a man came and asked to see M. Dellard. He was shown upstairs. Half an hour later the neighbors were alarmed by the cries of the servant, who appeared at the window overlooking the court, and shrieked, "Help! help! We are being murdered!" She had a gaping wound in her throat, and as she screamed the blood poured down into the courtyard. At this moment the man who had been seen to go upstairs crossed the court, and stopping at the concierge's lodge said sharply: "Shut the door! Don't you hear some one crying for help?" As he spoke he went out. The poor old lady was found lying dead on the floor in her son's bedroom, with her throat cut to the spine. The carotid artery was severed, and death must have been instantaneous. In the next room lay the servant, and near her was the knife which had served to commit the crime—a large kitchen knife, about six inches long and two inches wide, and very sharp. After the murder of Mme. Dellard the assassin went into her bedroom, and was breaking open a large wardrobe when he was surprised by the servant, who was attracted by the noise. "What do you want?" she said. "I want, I want——" he said, and sprang at her, threw her down, and, to use her own expression, "sawed at her neck." Then he fled, and she opened the window and screamed. All these facts were fully proved, in addition to which it was shown that Anastuy had had a long acquaintance with M. Dellard, he being received on a most intimate footing in their house. It is understood that Anastuy confessed his crime, and no attempt was made to rebut the testimony. His lawyer in defence fell back on the plea of insanity. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. Baroness Dellard was the widow of a colonel of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, and the daughter of General Baron Boulart, who was in command of the artillery of the Old Guard of Napoleon I. Baron Boulart served with distinction in most of the campaigns of the First Empire. The name of General Baron Boulart can be found among those inscribed upon the Arc de Triomphe. The father of the first Baron Dellard, the husband of the murdered woman, is credited with having performed legendary acts of heroism in the Napoleonic wars. The murderer was a retired army officer, who was arrested on the day his victim was buried, having been denounced to the police by the abandoned woman with whom he had been living, and who betrayed him out of revenge.

STOCK EXCITEMENT.

Another Coal Deal Makes Things Lively on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—There was a report, to-day, on Wall street, to the effect that the N. Y. Central railroad had taken the leased lines of the Dealware and Hudson Canal Company, with the understanding that the coal business of these roads shall be run in accordance with the Reading Coal Combination, the management to be practically in the same control. Cornelius Vanderbilt said he knew nothing about the matter when a reporter called at his office, this afternoon. H. Walter Webb denied the report, declaring positively that there was nothing in it. The movement of the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware Lackawana & Western stock to-day attracted attention to the rumor. The stock of the former went up to 145 before the end of the first hour. The last sale on Saturday was at 138¼. The advance in Delaware and Hudson was followed by increased and exciting trading in all other securities. The Wall street market is thus reported. There was renewed activity on the Stock Exchange this morning with the Coal shares as the feature. In fact, they absorbed most of the speculative interest. The general market opened strong and ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. higher, while Delaware and Hudson was especially strong, opening 1½ per cent. higher at 140. From this price the stock went rapidly up on rumors of transactions, reaching 145 at the end of the first half hour. The other coal stocks were very active, but did not materially change. New England opened one per cent. higher at 50⅝ and advanced to 37⅝. Whiskey Trust was very weak, and its price fell from 50 to 48⅞ on reports of the indictment and arrest of the Whiskey Trust officials. After the first call, on the announcement of the engagement of $1,000,000 gold for export, there was some selling and a sharp reaction. Delaware & Hudson fell 2 per cent. to 143, while the other stocks declined fractionally. The highest figures of the morning were current at noon. The sales amounted to 307,300 shares. The stock market continued strong after noon, and trading was fully as heavy as that of the morning hours. Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna continued as the features. Each of the stocks named had advanced 7 per cent. at the highest point. The general list also continued strong, and moved up in sympathy, but in the final dealings there was considerable selling to realize, and prices reached sharply in some cases. The sales for the day amounted to 623,068 shares.

J. A. Humbird, from St. Paul, Minn., is registered at the Driard.

THE SALMON COMMISSION.

Further Evidence as to the Injurious Effects of Offal—Medical Testimony.

The Commission Adjourns To-morrow to Meet in Victoria—Fishing Licenses.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 29.—The Royal Commission met at 10 o'clock this morning. There were present, Chairman Wilmot, Hon. D. W. Higgins and Sheriff Armstrong. John Ibbotson, an Englishman, a fisherman resident of British Columbia for 30 years, said he had first fished here 27 years ago. He had observed that there were two years of abundant fish and two years of scarcity; had been told four years ago that he should get a license, for if he did not then he would be unable to procure one thereafter. He applied for a license in 1889, but was refused because he had not fished the year previous. In 1890, through the influence of a merchant, he had obtained a license. He thought all British subjects should have a license, and to prevent overfishing a weekly close season should be adopted to preserve the fish, but the close time should be in the day, not at night. Twenty licenses would be enough for the canneries. The putrid offal on the banks of the river is certainly offensive, but when it is in the water there are no bad effects either to fish or man; had used the river water here for about fifteen years without ill effects. Licenses should not be transferable. Sockeyes average about seven pounds in weight; licenses should be equal in price everywhere in British Columbia. Fishing on the Sandheads does not hinder the run of fish.

Dr. W. Rheinhardt, Ladner's, said that typhoid fever is a prevalent disease in that locality, but he cannot attribute this disease to the offal; typhoid there is caused by ineffective drainage. The fever germs have their existence in the soil. No doubt offal is injurious to the water, the river water being impure. If diluted with whiskey or lime the water improves and bad results are lessened by this method.

Louis McFarra, an Italian fisherman, said he had been here eight years. For the past four years he had been refused a license. Others had secured licenses who had been here only two years. He had a boat and net of his own. He wanted one license and thought he was entitled to it.

Dr. Wilkinson, of the Delta, said the offal made the water impure, and the use of that water might predispose a case of typhoid fever. Typhoid is produced by a previous case, the germs of which are brought into contact with the person afflicted. Dysentery is prevalent, also as a result of impure water. Dead fish in the river are as bad to health as is the offal. Lack of drainage causes considerable sickness. Deposits from closets and kitchens are found in the slough. The sawdust refuse would also aid in the propagation of disease.

Alex. Ewas wished to make a further statement in regard to offal. During the high water the river is very muddy and on the flat banks a soft deposit is made, which is very offensive, and in the early days hogs would root on this deposit and create a great stench. He thought the fishery inspector should give this matter some attention as he believed it to be in a measure unhealthy.

The Commission adjourned at one o'clock for lunch. It was decided that in no event will the Commission sit longer than Wednesday noon, when it will adjourn to meet in Victoria. No evidence was forthcoming at two p.m. and the Commission adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SALMON COMMISSION.

Memorial Against the Present Disposal of Offal.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 1.—The Fisheries Commission finished up to day and adjourned to meet in Victoria on Thursday at 10 a.m. A few witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited. A deputation from the Delta, consisting of W. H. Lader, Reeves Benson and John Kirkland, presented the following petition to the Commissioners, signed by sixty prominent farmers: "We, the undersigned, residents of Ladner's Landing and vicinity, do hereby vigorously protest against the action of the canneries in casting the fish offal into the river, vitiating the water which we drink. Not only is the water rendered impure, but the tide casts the offal on the low lying lands along the sloughs, which decaying, causes a most disgusting odor, making our locality unhealthy and undesirable to live in, and depreciating the value of our property. Except what rain water is caught in cisterns, the Fraser river water is all we have to drink."

CABLE NEWS.

Death of a Scientist.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—A curious accident, today, deprived a scientist of his life and the world probably of a valuable scientific secret. Jacob Roeder, a well known chemist, had a secret for making lace. For fear anyone would discover his method he always worked at it alone in his laboratory. To-day, while at work, the laboratory took fire, and Roeder was burned to death.

Enormous German Emigration.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—Three hundred thousand Germans, whose ancestors settled in the Volga provinces during the reign of the Empress Catherine II by her invitation, are preparing to immigrate to the United States.

Twenty Thousand People Starving.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—Twenty thousand people are starving in Northern Hungary and the Government has been called upon to take measures of relief.

Alarming Smallpox Epidemic.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—An alarming epidemic of smallpox is report from Emmerich and Gerndorf. Several deaths have occurred.

She Loved a Pedlar.

BELFAST, Maine, Feb. 29.—Ann French, of Belfast, formerly of Bangor, a widow aged 90 and worth $100,000, has created a sensation by marrying Herbert C. Peavey, of Amherst, aged 38, an itinerant pedlar.

Both Men Were Drowned.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Lieutenant Robnitz lost his life yesterday at Frankfort-on-Oder, while attempting to save that of a workman, who had fallen into the river. The officer, seeing the man's danger, sprang into the river and swam to his aid. He was hampered by the weight of his clothing, also by the struggles of the workman, who clasped his arms around his would-be rescuer's neck and could not be induced to release his hold. The result was that after a brave struggle the lieutenant became exhausted, and before help arrived from the shore both men were drowned.

Ireland in Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The House of Commons spent five hours to-day in discussing and dividing upon the government scheme for Irish education. Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour led the debate in behalf of the bill and was kept in continual anxiety lest the government's slender majority should slip out of his hands. The Irish Nationalists opposed to the Government's proposition to appropriate £90,000 for the pension fund of Irish teachers. The Nationalists wanted the £90,000 put directly into the maintenance of Irish education by devoting it to the increase of the salaries of teachers in active service. Finally the Government carried the appropriation for the pension, by a majority of thirty-seven. Next came an hour of discussion upon the Government methods of relieving Irish distress by sending seed potatoes to the fishermen and starting one track-railways in the direction of trackless bogs. Mr. Balfour earnestly defended his own policy, and was acrimoniously and sometimes effectively answered by his opponents. The House adjourned pending the debate.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A fearful disaster, involving the loss of about 55 lives, has occurred in the North Sea, off the coast of Yorkshire, England. The full details have not yet been received. It appears, from a brief dispatch, that the two British steamships, Forest Queen and the Loughboro, came into collision near the promontory known as Flamborough Head, which rises with the light house that crowns it to the height of 214 feet above the North Sea. The collision appears to have come without the slightest warning. The two vessels crashed together, the bow of the Longboro cutting the Forest Queen in two. In an instant, almost without a cry, the Forest Queen, sank and every soul on board, passengers and crew to the number of fifty-five, with one exception, were drowned; the captain of the Forest Queen being on deck at the time of the disaster appears to have been pulled on board of the Loughboro. The latter vessel was considerably injured, but not enough to sink. The greatest excitement reigned at Flamborough when the news became known, and boats pushed out to the scene of the wreck, to see what could be done in saving life. The wreck of the Forest Queen had, however, utterly disappeared. Further news is awaited with great anxiety. The vessels seem to have been coast-wise steamers.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Address Passed After Two Hours' Debate—Laurier Lets off His Jeremiads.

Handsome Tribute to British Columbia The Favored Nation Clauses in British Treaties.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 29.—Two hours sufficed to dispose of the address in the House of Commons. Mr. Northup, in a very graceful speech, spoke eulogistically of the resources of British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Laurier claimed that the country was not prosperous. A happy, teeming population was the best evidence of a country which was flourishing, whereas the census returns showed that large numbers of people had gone to the United States. Canada had a great future before her, and would advance when properly governed. What the Dominion wanted was a more extensive market for her products. To-day her trade was shackled and manacled. The Government looked to the Mother Country to give preferential advantages to Canada in the British markets. That hope was shattered in the Imperial Parliament, two weeks ago. He believed that Free Trade theories were gaining ground throughout the world, not directly, but by the treaties entered into. The free trade which existed in England was not suited to Canada. Our interests demanded special treaties. This the Opposition advocated with the United States, while they were favorable to Unrestricted Reciprocity. He would commend the Government if it secured reciprocity only in a few articles. However, he did not expect a treaty of closer trade relations except upon the lines of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Sir John Thompson twitted the opposition for inscribing on their banners pestilence and famine. Despite Mr. Laurier's pessimistic utterance, the country was flourishing. The trade returns proved that the markets of Great Britain presented the grandest field for the products of Canada. Whether preferences were given to the colonies or not the Government would make every effort to divert trade across the Atlantic. It was with satisfaction that the Government had received an intimation from Secretary Blaine, a few weeks ago, that the United States would receive a deputation from Canada. Already good results had flown therefrom; but at present he preferred not to speak upon trade questions. The House would be taken into the Government's confidence later. He expressed profound sympathy with the Royal Family in the death of the Duke of Clarence. The House was asked to unite in an address of condolence with the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

The address then passed.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced that the Government had not received from the Imperial authorities an official answer to the address which passed the Parliament of Canada, asking for the renunciation of the favored nation clauses in the British treaties with Belgium and Germany.

International Money Standard.

LONDON, Mar. 2.—The annual meeting of the bi-metallic league was held to-day at Manchester, the Mayor of Manchester presiding. The annual report submitted to the meeting stated that the movement for an international joint standard had progressed markedly in Europe, India and in the United States recently, and that the fluctuations in the rate of exchange made it a burning question in the commercial and industrial centres. All who made addresses at the meeting agreed that the outlook for international standards was hopeful.

When Nature Smiles Again.

When nature smiles again in the mild spring days, mankind often groans from the effects of bad blood, and kindred troubles, engendered by the long, hard winter. Remove the cause of all the trouble by purifying your blood with nature's remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, the best blood searcher and tonic ever discovered.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Census Returns for Victoria—Lands in the Railway Belt—Concessions to Settlers.

Reciprocity in Wrecking and Salvage—The Whitelaw Will Not be Excluded Under It.

The Kellie-Barnard Episode in Ottawa—Grit Whip Trow's Chances of Re-Election.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 2.—The census returns for the Victorial Electoral district are made up as follows: Victoria city, 16,841; Esquimalt, 740; Metchosin, 215; Victoria, 742.

The British Columbia members are making a big kick over the Government's decision withdrawing the lands of the railway belt from sale. They insist that if offered to public auction, inducements are offered to speculators to acquire them, and consequently *bona fide* settlement is retarded. The question of the claims of the settlers on the railway belt lands to the timber on their claims has been under consideration of the Government for some time. Mr. Corbould has been pressing for liberal treatment of the settlers, and the result of his representations is that all settlers will be allowed 25 acres of timbered land on each of their quarter sections for their own exclusive use. To those settlers who have already received Crown grants, supplementary patents for 25 acres of timber will be issued.

It is probable new tenders will be invited for the Soulanges canal. The engineers who have revised the plans think that certain changes will effect a saving of a quarter of a million dollars.

The wrecking salvage bill proceeds much like Mr. Kirkpatrick's measure of three years ago, providing for straight reciprocity in aiding vessels wrecked, stranded or distressed. Under the new measure the Whitelaw will be allowed to operate in Canadian waters.

The Senate adjourns to-morrow until the 16th inst.

Gordon Mowat, otherwise known as Moses Oates, formerly an editorial writer, has been appointed climateologist in connection with the Toronto Observatory. Special observations will be taken this year at the Canso cable station by two astronomers of the Royal Observatory. The object is to determine the logitude of Montreal.

The newspapers publish extended despatches regarding the Kellie-Barnard episode, in Victoria.

Parliament did not sit, to-day (Ash Wednesday).

Sir John Thompson addressed a gathering of the Montreal St. Patrick's Society, to-night.

Twelve Liberals nominated in Quebec, have repudiated Mr. Mercier.

Thirty-one men are employed in the Dominion Police.

The Grits are making a big fight in South Perth to re-elect Mr. Trow.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet has taken up his residence at Ottawa.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Liberal Convention Suggested.

TORONTO, March 2.—H. H. Cox, a prominent Liberal, writes to the Globe suggesting the holding of a convention of the Liberal party to discuss questions pertaining to the interests of the party in every department of the public welfare. In his opinion the constituencies unrepresented in the Commons by the Liberals as well as those represented, should have a voice in the affairs of the party. He says, "Take for instance Manitoba, Northwest territories and British Columbia. These are only represented by one Liberal member, and I see no reason why these should not have a voice in the affairs of the party. Though unfortunate at the polls they should not be ignored."

Manitoba Excursion Party.

TORONTO, March 2.—The first Manitoba excursion of the season left, last night. There were thirty-seven well-filled cars, principally of prosperous farmers from Ontario, who were going up on a prospecting tour and intending to return in time for seeding. There were about five hundred in the excursion.

Conservative Prospects in Quebec.

TORONTO, March 2.—The Empire's Montreal correspondent claims that Mr. Fitzpatrick, elected in Quebec County by acclamation, although an old Liberal, will give the new administration an independent support. The correspondent says the followers of the De Boucherville Government are exceedingly jubilant over the splendid day's work, and are justified in expecting a great triumph, a week hence. This is the firm conviction of every old campaigner one meets with, and forty-six seats is the number set down as about to be carried by the new administration.

Business Compromise.

MONTREAL, March 2.—Boisseau Bros., a large retail dry goods firm, have effected a compromise with their creditors.

Monck Election Postponed.

DUNNVILLE, March 2.—The writs for the Monck election, fixed for the 10th inst., did not reach here in time, and the date of polling has been changed to the 12th.

London's Disputed Votes.

LONDON, March 2.—An application has been made to Judge Elliott to hear reasons why he should not deliver judgment forthwith on appeal to him as to the disputed votes in the recent election. The statute requires him to proceed summarily with these appeals. Friday, next, was appointed to hear the argument.

A Liberal Invention.

KINGSTON, March 2.—The Conservative leaders deny the story that Postmaster Shannon is to be superannuated, and that Metcalfe, M.P., will get the office.

Another "Globe" Fake.

TORONTO, March 2.—The Globe in an editorial article on a Toronto despatch in the Winnipeg Tribune giving a story of an alleged compact between the Roman Catholic Church and the leaders of the Conservative party says: "The author of the dispatch has put into print the essential points of a story that has been current for some time. The statement that all the facts detailed were laid before the Globe, and that it refused to publish them on the ground that their publication would injure Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Globe declares to be without a particle of truth."

Another Conservative Victory.

MONTREAL, March 2.—Mr. Maufette, the Opposition candidate for the Quebec Legislature, in Nicolet, has resigned. Mr. Beaubien (Conservative) is consequently elected.

Quebec Re-elects its Mayor.

QUEBEC, March 2.—Joseph Fremont has been re-elected mayor of Quebec, without opposition.

Fire at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, March 2.—Frost's furniture and show case factory has been burned; loss $7,500; insurance $1,800.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Queensland Wants no Immigrants.

BRISBANE, March 1.—The Queensland Government has decided in consequence of the large number of unemployed workmen in the colony to prohibit immigration for the present.

A Liberal Victory.

LONDON, March 1.—In the Commons, today, the bill promoted by the London County Council, proposing to connect the tramways of North and South London, which was opposed by the Conservatives, passed the second reading by 160 to 58, the result being tantamount to a Liberal victory. Mr. Gladstone entered the House during the proceedings and was greeted with hearty cheers. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone returned, to-day, from France.

A Rap For the Kaiser.

BERLIN, March 1.—The Reichstag, today rejected the credit asked for building the new corvettes. This is another sharp parliamentary rap over the knuckles for the Emperor.

French Papal Nuncio Recalled.

ROME, March 1.—The Pope is said to be dissatisfied with the course of M. DeFerrata, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, on the ground that he has not shown a hearty accord with the Pope's efforts to establish and maintain good relations with the Republic. The Pope will recall the Nuncio at an early day, and appoint one more in accord with the Papal policy toward France.

To Provide for the Unemployed.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the Reichstag, yesterday, Chancellor von Caprivi demanded that there be inserted in the Navy estimates the clause providing for the construction of the cruisers and corvettes that had been eliminated by the committee which considered the measure. The Vulcan Ship Building Company of Stettin, the Chancellor said, had been promised an order to build the corvettes provided for in the eliminated section. If the company did not receive the contract it would be compelled to discharge a large number of workmen. Already there were 5,000 destitute workmen in that city. The Prussian Government was arranging to commence work in the ship-building yards, earlier than usual, simply to give employment to the workingment at present unemployed.

Generous Bequests.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Frank Livingstone, a capitalist who died in Germany last August, left a widow and eight children to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate. He bequeathed $25,000 to each of the orphan asylums in this city, and directed his executors to distribute 5,000 marks among the poor people in this country and Germany.

Ready for the Sealers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Within the next few weeks the U. S. revenue cutter Corwin, Capt. Hooper, will take her departure for the north and be absent eight months. She will go direct to Behring Sea and closely watch the sealing interests. The armament of the cutter has been improved. She goes prepared for all emergencies. Capt. Hooper, in his own opinion, can accommodate any vessel that enters the sea with all the shot they desire, and will stand no foolishness.

Sealing Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The agents of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in the matter of the fur seal industry will probably conclude their sessions this week. The case of the United States is in the hands of Professors Merriam and Mendenhall, and that of Canada is looked after by Dr. Dawson and Sir George Baden-Powell. The exact terms of the treaty of arbitration cannot now be stated, but it is known that the board of arbitration will consist of seven persons, two representatives of the United States and two representing Great Britain, one of whom is to be a Canadian, and one each representing the neutral governments of France, Sweden and Italy.

French Schooner for Tahiti.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—To-day the new schooner Papete, recently built at Benicia for the French government sailed for Tahiti. The Papete is to serve as a revenue cutter for the French people and will continually keep cruising off Tahiti and the vicinity.

Reciprocity Proposition.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Castle, of Minnesota, by request, introduced a joint resolution for renewing the Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion of Canada. The resolution provides for a treaty similar to that made by the United States and Great Britain, signed June 5, 1854, which continued in force ten years, concerning our trade and business relations with the Dominion of Canada. It is to avoid misunderstanding between the respective citizens and subjects in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coast of British North America, secured to each by Article 1 of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, October 20, 1881, and is also designed to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective territories and people, and more especially between Her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocity beneficial and satisfactory.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Indian question still occupies the attention of the House, the entire day being devoted to the Indian appropriation bill. A resolution from the Committee on Rules was reported that, on on Tuesday, March 22, the silver bill should be considered, and notice was given that, on Monday, March 7th, this resolution would be called up for consideration.

CABLE NEWS.

Unemployed Men in Germany Make Important Labor Demonstrations.

French Presidential Crisis Expected—Prorogation of the Greek Chambers—Early Dissolution.

Probable Behring Sea Arbitrator—The Pope Deplores Departures From the Faith.

Chambers Prorogued.

ATHENS, March 2.—The Chamber of Deputies will be prorogued to-day, until March 6th. An early dissolution is expected, in view of the vote of non-confidence in the Delyannis Ministry adopted by the Chamber, yesterday.

Behring Sea Arbitration.

LONDON, March 2.—It is stated in insurance circles here that Mr. Ross, claim settler of the National Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed British arbitrator in the dispute between Great Britain and the United States regarding Behring Sea.

Labor Demonstrations in Germany.

BERLIN, March 2.—There were several orderly demonstrations of unemployed workmen, to-day, at Hanover, Leipsig, and other places. In all instances the authorities promised to do their utmost to find work for men in need of it.

The Brazilian Elections.

BUENOS AYRES, March 2.—An investigation is in progress relative to the voting at the recent elections at Cordoba, where frauds have been discovered. The Radicals had organized a plot to seize all the offices. The Argentine papers support the plan to make military service obligatory on all classes.

French Presidential Crisis.

LONDON, March 2.—The Times Paris correspondent says he has heard an unverified rumor to the effect that there is an intention to overturn the new cabinet to-day and force a presidential crisis.

Religious Decadence Deplored.

ROME, March 1.—The pope gave a solemn audience to-day in the throne room of the Vatican to all the members of the college of cardinals present in Rome. In his speech the pope referred to the two guiding principles of Pope Innocent III.—the redemption of the holy places and the independence of the church. To attain these two things his holiness declared that he should die. The changes in public opinion rendered the Pope's achieving these more difficult than at the period of Innocent III. The dominant influence then was faith. No faith prevailed to-day, and this emboldened the enemies of the church and papacy to try to extinguish even the name of Christian. Such conditions afforded good ground for a desire to return, not to the sensuous civilization and defective institutions of the Middle Ages, but to the robust faith rooted in the conscience of the people.

PETER WILBURG HEARD FROM.

He Was Visiting a Brother in Westminster and Resides in San Francisco.

Peter Wilburg has been heard from, and the theory that he and Wiedermann are one and the same is destroyed.

The examination of the detained trunk made by Chief Huston, yesterday, showed that Wilburg travelled under his own name, and had respectable connections in the merchant tailoring business, in Nevada. The owner of the trunk appeared to be a respectable, hard working man—from the contents of the box, which was last night forwarded to his San Francisco address. Having attended to the trunk, Chief Huston decided to return home, though still hardly satisfied in regard to Wilburg's hurried visit to the Royal City. Before he went the following telegram was received from Westminster:—

"The Victoria police are astray in the May Hunter tragedy. Peter Wilburg is not the man wanted for the murder of May Hunter. He was in the city on the night of the murder on a visit to his brother, Bill Wilburg, who has been in the employ of William Tietjen for seven years. Peter Wilburg resides in San Francisco, and never was as far north as the Sound until a week ago. While in the city he stayed at the Central Hotel, and it can be proven by witnesses, his brother says, that he was in bed by midnight. It is quite evident Peter Wilburg cannot be associated in any way with the murder. He enjoyed a good spree with his brother here and his nerves were badly shattered when he left for Victoria. Peter is a footman in a wealthy San Francisco family."

Though the above would appear to settle it so far as Wilburg is concerned, Chief Huston says he is not quite satisfied in regard to his visit to his brother and his hurried departure from the Royal City. His description, too, closely resembles that of a man seen in company with an unknown woman by the Westminster Sergeant at the Central Hotel corner at 3 a.m. on the day of the murder.

THE SAYWARD CASE.

Decision Given Against the British Contentions by the U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Sayward case, involving the jurisdiction of the United States over Behring Sea, was decided by the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, against the British Government. This does not invalidate the arbitration negotiations now going on between this country and Great Britain, but it would have had its effect against the United States in the negotiations if the court had rendered a different decision. The court also decided the case of the schooner Sylvia Handy, involving points nearly similar, in favor of the United States. Justice Field was the only member of the court dissenting. The writ of prohibition asked for in the case was denied. The main point at issue in the case was whether Behring Sea was an open or closed sea or body of water.

A Miraculous Escape.

A horse owned by J. Phoenix, ran down Cormorant street at a lively pace, last evening, filling the front windows with curious faces, and creating a refreshing ripple of excitement in the Chinese quarter. One elderly Mongolian was not quick enough to get out of the way, and the wheel of the cart passed over his back, leaving him insensible on the street in the wake of the runaway. The injured man was picked up and a doctor summoned, when it was found that no serious harm had been done.

ABLE NEWS.

Men in Germany Make ant Labor Demonstrations.

idential Crisis Expected—on of the Greek Cham- Early Dissolution.

Behring Sea Arbitrator— e Deplores Departures rom the Faith.

ambers Prorogued.

March 2.—The Chamber of be prorogued to-day, until. An early dissolution is ex- w of the vote of non-confidence nnis Ministry adopted by the terday.

ring Sea Arbitration.

March 2.—It is stated in insur- ere that Mr. Ross, claim set- tional Marine Insurance Com- en appointed British arbitrator e between Great Britain and tates regarding Behring Sea.

monstrations in Germany.

March 2.—There were several monstrations of unemployed -day, at Hanover, Leipsig, and In all instances the authori- d to do their utmost to find n in need of it.

e Brazilian Elections.

YRES, March 2.—An investiga- ogress relative to the voting at elections at Cordoba, where been discovered. The Radicals ed a plot to seize all the offices. ine papers support the plan to ary service obligatory on all

ch Presidential Crisis.

March 2.—The Times Paris cor- says he has heard an unverified he effect that there is an inten- turn the new cabinet to-day and idential crisis.

ious Decadence Deplored.

arch 1.—The pope gave a solemn -day in the throon room of the all the members of the college of present in Rome. In his speech ferred to the two guiding princi- e Innocent III.—the redemption places and the independence of To attain these two things his clared that he should die. The in public opinion ren- e Pope's achieving these ult than at the period of Innocent dominant influence then was faith prevailed to-day, and this d the enemies of the church and ry to extinguish even the name n. Such conditions afforded good e desire to return, not to the ivilization and defective institu- e Middle Ages, but to the robust d in the conscience of the people.

WILBURG HEARD FROM

Visiting a Brother in Westminster d Resides in San Francisco.

Wilburg has been heard from, and that he and Wiedermann are one ime is destroyed. amination of the detained trunk Chief Huston, yesterday, showed urg travelled under his own name, espectable connections in the mer- toring business, in Nevada. The the trunk appeared to be a re- hard working man—from the the box, which was last night d to his San Francisco address tended to the trunk, Chief Huston o return home, though still hardly n regard to Wilburg's hurried visit yal City. Before he went the fol- elegram was received from West-

Victoria police are astray in the nter tragedy. Peter Wilburg is man wanted for the murder of May He was in the city on the night rder on a visit to his brother, Bill who has been in the employ of Tietjen for seven years. Peter resides in San Francisco, and never r north as the Sound until a week hile in the city he stayed at the Hotel, and it can be proven by wit- is brother says, that he was in bed night. It is quite evident Peter cannot be associated in any way murder. He enjoyed a good spree brother here and his nerves were attered when he left for Victoria. a footman in a wealthy San Fran- ily."

n the above would appear to settle as Wilburg is concerned, Chief says he is not quite satisfied in to his visit to his brother hurried departure from the Royal His description, too, closely re- that of a man seen in company with own woman by the Westminster at the Central Hotel corner at 3 the day of the murder.

THE SAYWARD CASE.

Given Against the British Contentions by the U. S. Supreme Court.

INGTON, Feb. 29.—The Sayward volving the jurisdiction of the States over Behring Sea, was by the United States Supreme his afternoon, against the British nent. This does not invalidate bitration negotiations now going ween this country and Great but it would have had its effect the United States in the negotia- he court had rendered a different The court also decided the case schooner Sylvia Handy, involving early similar, in favor of the United Justice Field was the only member ourt dissenting. The writ of pro- asked for in the case was denied. ain point at issue in the case was Behring Sea was an open or closed ody of water.

A Miraculous Escape.

se owned by J. Phoenix, ran down ant street at a lively pace, last even- ing the front windows with curious nd creating a refreshing ripple of ent in the Chinese quarter. One Mongolian was not quick enough out of the way, and the of the cart passed over his leaving him insensible on the n the wake of the runaway. The man was picked up and a doctor ed, when it was found that no harm had been done.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY MARCH 4 1892.

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Report of the Royal Commission to enquire into the affairs of the Victoria Corporation, was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly, yesterday afternoon. It is, as might be expected, a rather long document. The Commissioners entered into the subject very fully, and have expressed the conclusions at which they arrived definitely and clearly. The report is certainly no milk-and-water affair. The reader will have no difficulty in finding out what the Commissioners think of the way in which the Corporation has done its business. They are severe, but we do not think it can be said, with truth, that they are unjust.

It will be observed that, while they criticize sharply the way in which the city's business was done, they do not reflect on the integrity of any of the members of the Corporation or its officials. They report that the Council spent more than the year's revenue within the year, that they incurred debts without warrant, and that they made mistakes and miscalculations, but they do not charge that the money raised either by taxation or by way of loan, was dishonestly expended. Whether the transactions of the Corporation were regular or irregular, prudent or imprudent, they were all open and above-board, and all intended to advance the public good, whether they did so or not. It is gratifying to find that the Corporation comes out of the searching ordeal by which it has been tested without having attached to any of its members even the suspicion of dishonesty. The Commissioners find that its business was done unskilfully, carelessly, and somewhat recklessly, but not in any case with the intention of defrauding the ratepayers.

The charge of extravagance is a very loose one. What one man looks upon as extravagance, another considers judicious expenditure. But it will have to be admitted that any expenditure, whether by an individual or a corporation, which is beyond his or its means, is for him or it, extravagance. It is evident that in the opinion of the Commissioners, the Corporation has been guilty of extravagance of this kind. It has of late years been spending more than its income, and each succeeding year it has left a legacy of debt to its successor. We gather from the Report that the Commissioners do not condemn the incoming Council for not repudiating the debts of its predecessor, especially as the debts were contracted "with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the ratepayers."

We see, too, that the Commissioners indirectly censure the ratepayers for sanctioning bye-laws for bonuses and loans for different purposes without sufficient consideration. Their remarks on this subject, however timely and just they may be, do not, we submit, apply to the "Municipal Council of Victoria." That body cannot be held responsible for the apathy and the imprudence of the ratepayers. The Council has, goodness knows, sins enough of its own to answer for without being held responsible for those of the ratepayers. However, the suggestion which the Commissioners make with respect to bye-law elections, is well worthy the consideration of the Legislature, when the much-amended municipality law is again before it for further amendment. It is as follows:—

"We suggest that instead of its being possible for three men to place a liability in their own favor of upwards of $300,000 on the city, no loan should be legalized, except by the assent of a clear majority of the voters on the list, voting in proportion of at least three to two at the ballot boxes."

The suggestion which the Commissioners make with regard to the City Auditor is both judicious and practicable. That official should be something more than a mere accountant. He should have power to decide whether an item of expenditure is authorized or not, and to strike it out if he decides that it is not authorised either by appropriation properly made, or by the law. Such an official should hold office during good conduct. It should not be in the power of the Council to remove him at pleasure. But there is nothing to prevent his being appointed by the Council. He ought, in fact, to be appointed by that body.

It is impossible to review this important Report in a single, hastily written article. We believe that the criticisms it contains on the Corporation's way of doing business will be found to be useful, and many of its suggestions worthy of adoption. Future Councils will, no doubt, try to avoid the mistakes that have been pointed out, and the law will, we trust, be so altered as to make some of them impossible. The lesson it is calculated to teach the Corporation is to be *prudent*, to keep within the law, and to cut its coat according to its cloth.

THE LEX TALIONIS.

There are two Chinese Exclusion Bills before Congress, one known as the Dolph bill, and the other called after the name of its introducer, Geary's bill. Dolph's bill differs very little from the present Scott Exclusion Law which will soon expire. Geary's bill is much more stringent. It aims at the absolute exclusion of Chinese of all ranks and conditions, from the United States. It not only prohibits fresh immigration from China but it makes it unlawful for a Chinese merchant, no matter how long he had been been doing business in the United States, returning there after he had once left it to pay a visit to his own country.

It is said that the Chinese Government deeply resents the proposed indignity to its subjects and threatens that, if the bill becomes, law it will retaliate. It will expel all American missionaries and teachers and their families, and all Americans engaged in any business within the Chinese Empire. It will also sever diplomatic relations with the United States Government. It will, in short, pronounce a decree of non-intercourse against the United States. If the Chinese Government should do this we do not see how the Americans, if Congress pass Mr. Geary's bill, can complain. If the Americans declare that they do not want to have anything to do with the Chinese, it is but natural that the Chinese should determine to have nothing to do with the Americans. And there is, after all, a good deal of human nature about the Chinaman.

To one who did not believe that the Chinese would proceed to such extremities, an American who is well acquainted with the nature of Chinamen, said:

"China as a nation is patient. Patience is the cardinal virtue of Chinese diplomacy. Moreover, her people are not warlike; yet I know that China will take this action, fully conscious of all possible results. China will retaliate regardless of consequences, and she believes that she shall have the sympathy of Europe, for it may be asked, if the United States claims and exercises that right to expel Chinese merchants established here under treaty warrant, may not the United States somotime claim and exercise that right as to merchants of European nations."

If it is known that this is the temper of the Chinese, Congress may hesitate before it pursues a policy which may deprive United States citizens of all direct interest in trade with China. The Americans like, the British, have large interests in China, and carry on a profitable trade with that country. They will, we think, hesitate before they run the risk of injuring those interests irreparably, and of ruining that trade by enacting laws against Chinese immigration so severe as to provoke retaliation on the part of China.

IS THE WATER NEEDED?

The conscientious citizen who wishes to be in a position to form an intelligent opinion on the merits of the question in dispute between the advocates and the opponents of the Esquimalt Waterworks Bill, will seek in vain for the necessary information in the articles written and the speeches delivered by those who are trying to prevail upon the Legislature to reject the measure. All that he is able to learn from them, is that Victoria has some sort of a right to use the water in all the streams within twenty miles of the city when she needs it. Exactly what that right is, very few seem to know, and still fewer have any idea, when, if ever, it will be necessary for this city to go to Goldstream for a supply of water. We have seen no calculation as to the quantity of water which Elk Lake can supply, or how long it will be sufficient for the requirements of this city.

It is well known that much of the water of that lake is now allowed to run to waste, and it is almost equally well known that, by a blunder of phenomenal stupidity, the sweet and pure water of the lake is made unpleasant to the taste, and, to some extent, impure, by being drained through a swamp before it enters the pipes that convey it to the city. We should like to see a reliable estimate, made by a skilful engineer, of the quantity of pure water which Elk Lake could supply, if all leaks were stopped and the water taken directly from the lake. We have a notion that the citizens would be surprised if they knew how much good water the city would get from that source. It is quite certain that Victoria will not go to the expense of getting a water supply from Goldstream, or anywhere else, until the capacity of Elk Lake is tested, and it is proved that a supply of water, equal to the city's needs, cannot be obtained from it. Will that be ten, twenty, fifty, or a hundred years from now? No one that has either written or spoken on the subject seems to know.

The water of Goldstream and of other streams in that part of the country has been running into the sea for hundreds of years, as it is running now, and no one has thought of protesting against the waste. But as soon as a company asks leave to make use of part of the now wasted water, a number of patriotic citizens become indignant and violently oppose its being utilized until a contingency arises which is certain to be remote and which may never arise at all.

The excuse that they have is that Victoria may want it at some time. Ask them when, and it is soon seen that they have not the slightest conception. The water is of no use to Victoria now, and may not be for the next century or two, but the Esquimalt company, for all that, must not get a gallon of it. Is this the proper course to pursue?

There is, it is contended, more water in these streams than both Victoria and Esquimalt are ever likely to use. The Company, it is alleged, can get all the water it requires without injuring Victoria's right in the *very* least and without depriving her of a single gallon that she requires. This being the case, what sense is there in raising an outcry? If the agitators succeed in defeating the bill now before the Legislature, how much better off will Victorian's be? Surely there are intelligence and good feeling enough in the Legislature to make an arrangement under which the Company can get a share of the water that is now wasted, and will be wasted for an indefinite time to come, without infringing in the very least on the legal rights of Victoria. We believe that there are, and we are quite satisfied that the citizens of Victoria will cordially acquiesce in such an arrangement.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

A popular topic is cabinet reconstruction, which really does not concern the public so much as the reconstruction and cleansing of the human system against the approach of spring. The premier medicine for this purpose is Burdock Blood Bitters, and both parties recognize it as the best blood purifier and general system regulator known.

"ILLUSTRATED VICTORIA." Buy it and send one to your friends.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Official Report Formally Submitted to the Legislative Assembly.

Excessive Expenditure and Misappropriation of Loans, Etc.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday afternoon, the Attorney-General presented the report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the affairs of Victoria Corporation. The full text is as follows:

By virtue of the Commission to us directed, dated 11th October, 1891, we have caused an enquiry to be made into the conduct and management of the municipal affairs of the Corporation of Victoria. A preliminary list of 13 charges, or complaints, afterwards supplemented by further complaints, were fully enquired into by us and all witnesses who could throw any light on the subject were examined and cross examined on the various petitioners and for the municipal authorities.

The charges and the formal answers will be found in the Appendix, Part 1, and Part 2, the evidence which was adduced before us.

The Municipal Council admitted most of the complaints made, but only differed as to details.

EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURE.

The first charge, of excessive expenditure beyond the ordinary current revenue, in fact covers the greater portion of the complaints made. This charge was not only admitted but, as we think, established beyond the degree charged.

Section 98 of the "Municipal Act" provides that no municipal council shall have power to incur any liability beyond the revenue for the current year, and the revenue for the use of the council shall commence on the first day of the year until the end of the year.

This limitation is, of course, subject to the power to raise by way of loan such sums as may be deemed necessary for extraordinary purposes in any year. But the ordinary revenue is not otherwise to be exceeded.

Yet we find that not only has the annual revenue been habitually—it can hardly be said systematically—exceeded (for no sort of system appears to have been followed), but we find also that loans raised for special purposes have, in one instance, been misapplied, and often carried to wrong accounts, and capital funds used as if they were merely income. This confusion has arisen, not merely from extravagance and inaccuracy of apprehension, but to a great extent from the time and mode in which the regular income is raised and received by the Corporation.

The city revenue is derived chiefly from water rates, real estate tax, licenses and fees. The real estate tax, the main source of supply, is payable at the end of the year, and consequently there can be no knowledge, but merely an approximate estimate, of the amount which the Corporation will receive until the spending commences at once. The Corporation is driven into incurring debt, even from the first, days when it comes into office, the necessary funds are not available, and must be obtained by an overdraft at their bankers, to be made good when the rates come in in November. The result of this facile accommodation shows that the Council for some years past, have, at the end of their term of office, left a large and annually increasing balance due to the bank for the in coming Council to meet. This deficit for the year 1891, amounted, according to the auditor's estimate, to $113,000. This is an indebtedness incurred beyond the year's income, and is, in fact, money borrowed without the sanction of any by-law or any of the safeguards provided in the Municipal Act. It would seem, therefore, to have been illegally incurred, and not recoverable against the Corporation. No Council has ever had the power to bind the corporate property for the repayment of loans of this character. Successive Councils appear to have persistently ignored the provisions of the statute in this respect. But owing to the laxity which has hitherto prevailed in observing the statutory safeguards, the Commissions think it would be unjust to impose upon them, that the bank should be made the losers of this large sum. The over-draft seems to have been incurred and the money to have been expended with the knowledge and acquiescence of the ratepayers, who have had whatever benefit has been derived from a large part, at all events, of that expenditure.

When the expenditure for some of the last few years is examined, it is apparent that the system of raising money by by laws for special purposes is gradually exhausting the revenue by the charges for interest, sinking fund, and.

In the year 1889 these charges amounted to $31,594

In the year 1890 these charges amounted to 50,224

In the year 1891 these charges amounted to 61,840

But this does not disclose the total amount which the city may be called upon to pay. There are sundry by laws showing a contingent liability which may any day be converted into an actual liability. This subject is referred to later on.

Not only has the annual revenue raised and spent by the Corporation increased with this alarming rapidity, but, we have to add, heavy borrowing committees have been pledged and an ical d at a constantly increasing ratio, but it is of still deeper interest to note the rate at which the capital debt has been accumulating.

According to a return furnished to us by the Corporation, the earliest loans amounted to $158,000—in 1874 and 1875 for waterworks purposes. These were followed in 1877 and 878 by $41,000 more for the same purpose; in all, $199,000 raised for this one purpose, which was admittedly a perfectly legitimate object of a loan. Then followed a period of seven years, during which the Corporation expenses were defrayed by the ordinary annual revenue, and no loan was made. In 1886 $150,000 more was raised, partly for electric light plant and waterworks, but, as to $50,000, nominally for "street work;" a meaningless indefinite phrase, which does not, however, appear to include anything justifying a loan. After 1886 there was a short pause. But in 1888 there commenced a much more liberal era. Between August, 1888, and last year, in little more than three years, no less an aggregate than $797,500 has been raised by way of loan. And to this there must be added the very considerable bonus to the Shanich Railway, guaranteeing $20,000 per annum for twenty-five years, the present worth of which probably exceeds $300,000. It is true this is only a contingent liability, but the company must be a *bona fide* company, or no such guarantee would ever have been given; and, being a *bona fide* company, the contingency on which the bonus is payable will certainly arise. There is this by any means all the capital which has been used up in the last three years. Various bonuses included an exemption of the favored recipients from all taxation of their stock and real estate, and unlimited grants of water, free of all price or stint, for manufacturing purposes, &c. the money value of which can hardly be ascertained. But it is evident that every $1,000 per annum of taxation which the city thus abandons, is exactly equivalent to raising a capital sum of $20,000, at 5 per cent., and bestowing it on a privileged individuals. Under such circumstances, it seems probable that the resources as *gross* capital of the Corporation have been diminished or burdened in the last three and a half years to the extent of at least $1,200,000 (for the reasons above given, it is impossible to calculate within a few scores of thousands of dollars, the amount for which the corporation is or may become liable). This is at least six times as much as in any previous quadrennial period. The enormous increase of capital obligations have been concurrent with an equally liberal augmentation of annual taxation, which again has been overstepped in a constantly increasing ratio by the ordinary annual expenditure. The ordinary revenue from taxation of real estate, water rents, fines and fees, and other annual sources, amounted in 1887 to $90,000 or $95,000. In 1888 it amounted to about $133,000; in 1889, to about $136,000; in 1890, to about $202,000; and in 1891, to about $215,000, while the interest on overdrafts during the last four years showing how far even this increasing augmented income has been exceeded without the authority of any by-law, has in 1888 amounted to $1,536.72; in 1889, to $1,780.45; in 1890, to $2,570.08, and in 1891 to $8,737.12. And other expenditure seem to have been advancing in a similar ratio, which is neither arithmetical nor geometrical, but something more progressive than either.

The expenditure of the city on other heads has been increased from $228,736 in 1888 to $295,069 in 1891. This one-sixth increase has by no means been expended on reproductive works. For instance, the expenditure on streets, a very important portion of the Council's duty, has only been increased comparatively in a slight degree. In 1888 the amount was $44,772 in 1891, $75,816, of which sums about $3,000, in round numbers, was derived from the sale of the gravel pits, make up the actual amount expended out of revenue $53,816 in 1891, or an increase of $18,000 only; while on non-reproductive matters, including objects of mere ornament and luxury—Alderman Lala two or three wolves and deer and their keeper, the entertainment of visitors, entertainments in which the members of the Council found it necessary to take a part—the expenditure amounted to far more than the additional expenditure on streets.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF LOANS.

It is acknowledged that the loans raised from time to time have been paid into general revenue, instead of being placed to separate accounts, and these amounts have thus become liable to the general banker's lien in respect of advances made to the Corporation on their general account.

It is admitted that in 1889 the overdraft due to the bank was repaid by appropriating to that purpose the balance in hand of certain loans raised for the special purposes of the water works and fire department, amounting in the aggregate to $62,000; the consequence was that the incoming Council had little or no money in hand, and had to borrow from the bank the funds necessary to carry out the works for which these loans were ostensibly raised.]

PREMIUMS ON LOANS.

In 1889, five loans were raised, amounting to $215,000, on which premiums amounting to $4,507 were received. These premiums were expended as part of the current revenue, and not treated as being, what in fact they were, moneys forming part of the capital fund raised on the credit of the by law, and intended to be wholly appropriated therefrom to the objects for which the money was raised; and in at least one instance, that of the moneys produced by the sale of the gravel pits, which were the property of the Corporation, nearly two-thirds of the whole has been swept into the year's receipts and expenditure, and so appears in the accounts now published, added to the proceeds of real estate tax and water rates and other ordinary revenue.

TEMPORARY LOANS.

The Corporation, in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, passed by laws for temporary loans, without carrying out the formalities required by the money-by-law, alleging as an excuse for this omission that these by-laws contemplated the repayment of the loan within the current year; but in no one case were these loans repaid within the current year, nor, apparently, was the least attempt made to repay them, or to convert the temporary into a permanent loan. It seems to us that these loans have been raised by evasions of the Act.

Since April, 1891, the Council have proceeded to borrow for current expenses moneys to be repaid within the year; and by-law after by-law has been passed, gradually increasing the successive amounts, the stipulated amount being continually overstepped, and each successive by-law being delayed until the amount due to the bank was greatly in excess of the amount sanctioned by the previous by-law. This shows at least great irregularity and misconception in the manner of conducting the financial operations of the city, and resulted in raising the amount paid for interest to the bank on overdraft to nearly $9,000.

SINKING FUND.

The sinking fund has not been invested according to the Act, and is lying at the bank carrying 3 per cent interest to an amount in excess of $100,000, and, practically, this sum has been lent to the Corporation at 6 per cent interest. Thus the Corporation have been paying 3 per cent for the use of their own funds.

Perhaps, indeed, there never was a case which more strikingly exemplifies the mischiefs alleged by political economists to be inherent in the whole system of a sinking fund. The Corporation have never been able to borrow at less than 6 or 6 per cent, on this sinking fund amount, therefore, for their sinking fund, upon which, when collected and deposited, they never get more than 3 or 4 per cent. This operation is now affecting a sum of $138,000.

SEWERAGE.

The debentures issued by the Corporation for this purpose amounted to $300,000, bearing 4 per cent, interest nominal. It was anticipated, whether well founded or not, that these debentures could be readily disposed of on favorable terms, but owing to the stringency of the money market these anticipations were disappointed. The Corporation had in the meantime entered into a sewerage contract, on which payments became due, which they were called upon to pay. To meet these, an arrangement was made with Mr. Robert Ward for an advance, and the debentures were pledged as security. The terms of this arrangement are set out in pages xxxix and xl of the evidence. The Commissioners, under the circumstances, consider that the Corporation acted in good faith. They have been informed since the enquiry opened that the debentures have been a source of anxiety. It is possible that if the debentures had been issued at 5 per cent, there would have been little difficulty in disposing of them at par.

With regard to charge 6, sub-section (c), it is admitted that the Sewerage Commissioners were appointed on the third day of September, 1890, and that their appointment was not revoked, as required by the Act, within one month, but we think that their acts during the time they were acting without authority, should, if necessary, be confirmed.

With regard to the contract for pipes: The contract was given to a local company which had put in the lowest tender; but it is clear that the contractors, at the time they tendered, had not the necessary plant for carrying out the works, and the large pipes have been, in fact, all supplied from San Francisco. We think there is no reason for saying that the pipes supplied were of inferior quality. The engineer of the sewerage works has all the necessary powers for rejecting inferior pipes and has apparently exercised that power from time to time. This is to be remarked that Mr. Hunter, one of the aldermen, is a large shareholder in and a director of the local company which obtained the contract, and was a member of the committee at the time it recommended the contract. We think that he has thus acted in contravention of section 27 of the Act.

There appears to have been considerable delays in delivering pipes, and the sewerage contractor may claim compensation from the Corporation for delays. If such is the case, the city of Victoria may have to make good the damages; but that will depend on the construction of their contract and the pecuniary capacity of the company, on which the Commissioners express no opinion.

GRAVEL PITS.

The Corporation sold six acres, called the Gravel Pits, which realized in gross $23,235.23. The petitioners allege that this was valuable property of the Corporation, and ought not to have been sold, as future Councils will have to purchase gravel elsewhere. A great deal of evidence was adduced on this subject, the present members of Council thinking that it was, in fact, cheaper to contract for gravelling roads than to supply the contractors with gravel. On the whole of the evidence the Commissioners do not offer any opinion as to the prudence or imprudence of the sale of this property; but the money realized ought, according to the terms of the by-law, to have been expended, after realization, on the streets. This has not been done, or only very partially. The exact expenditure out of the sale moneys cannot be accurately ascertained, though it appears to be $13 164.43. How this was spent we do not know. The balance of the purchase money, $ 0,083.52, was paid into the bank as current revenue, and has, somehow or other, been absorbed. The amount due to the sinking fund on this has been reduced *pro tanto*. In point of fact, the proceeds of the sale ought to have been treated as capital, and not as forming part of the year's ordinary revenue at all.

The by-law passed 19th August, 1891, authorizing the sale of these gravel pits, contains a clause for the appropriation of the proceeds to the improvement of the streets of the city. This clause probably was a very strong inducement to the ratepayers to pass it; but it has been, at all events partially, ignored. The portion having charged against the amount realized other moneys expended by them for streets prior to the sale. But it is not clear that this method of converting capital into income is within the powers of a by law under the "Municipal Act."

ILLEGAL DIVERSION OF LOAN MONEYS.

The evidence shows the balance required for completion of Johnson Street sewer, $7,675, was not taken from the amount raised under the Sewerage By-law, but was paid out of current revenue, and was, in our opinion, correctly so paid. It was pointed out to us that some of the loan by-laws were for more objects than one. This may operate viciously in two ways: A voter may be so much in favor of one object, A, that he will vote for the by-law, though he would, if he could, vote against object B, or he may feel so strongly against object B, as to veto the whole by-law, though he would have approved of A standing alone. In neither case would there be a true expression of opinion on the by-law. In some instances, the money raised for several objects has been expended on only one of them. We think that each loan by-law should be confined to one distinct object.

RECKLESS CONDUCT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

This is a general charge of over-expenditure, and it appears to be fully borne out by the evidence.

In February, 1891, the Corporation passed a by-law (No. 132) authorizing an expenditure of $2,847. What the sum actually expended has been cannot be ascertained, because the books have not been made up; but the expenditure had already, at one of our early sittings, exceeded the estimated amount, and the sum due to the bank at the end of the year was by the Auditor, in his evidence, estimated at not less than $113,000.

The aldermen are divided into committees, and these committees appear to carry on their duties and authorize expenditures without the least regard to the requirements of the other committees or to the by-law limiting the total expenditure to the annual income. For instance, the total amount allotted to be expended on streets for 1891 was $9,000. The amount actually expended was in excess of $15,000.

The Council seem to consider that as long as they can get credit at the bank they may expend as ordinary revenue the money thus obtained. They have persistently ignored the Act, and have expended large sums which the current revenue is entirely unable to meet.

The expenditure on salaries, $75,522, seems a large amount for administrating a revenue (in 1891) of $311 000. From this, however, the police and fire departments, together $85,000, ought to be excluded; but $40,000 is expended in payments under the head set out in Schedule A.

The superintendence of streets alone absorbs $8,820, to control an expenditure of what in the estimate of expenditure amounted to less than $10,000 (page xxxiv, Evidence). These $8,820 are apparently for permanent salaries, and go on whether there is work to be done or not.

Among these salaried officers is that of auditor. An auditor ought to be an officer independent of the Council; one who should refuse to sanction any payment not authorized by law. The present auditor does not seem to be merely to check the accounts and examine vouchers. He is not an auditor in the ordinary sense of the word, and his supervision is merely that of a paid clerk of the Council. In his evidence (p. iii), he stated that it was the habit of the out-going Council to make payments after the 31st of December, and in order to be within the literal wording of the Act, they antedated the checks so that they appeared as having been drawn in the month of December, although in fact they were drawn between the 31st December and the date of the new Council coming into office, and yet the auditor passed, and perhaps was bound to pass, these accounts, although they must have shown on their face, when compared with the cheques, that they were paid before they were due.

We wish it to be fully understood that nothing in these remarks, or in the evidence before us impugns in the least either the integrity or the ability of the present so-called auditor. We only wish to insist that there is not any auditor or auditor with proper powers.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

In examining the accounts for 1890, the following items appear under the head "Miscellaneous":

Queen's Birthday Celebration	$775 00
Dominion Publishing Company	150 00
Agricultural	500 00
Entertaining Farmers' Delegates	233 00
Special (special) of "Times"	570 00
Omaha visitors	125 00

And in the year 1891, the following:

Secret service	$ 500 00
500 copies of COLONIST	300 00
Fleet Ball	498 00
Address to Mayor	100 00
Empress of India (presentation of plate)	252 00
Tredes and Labor Club	250 00
24th May celebration	1,426 00
"Victoria Illustrated"	2,000 00
"Northwestern Review"	250 00

The Commissioners fail to discover any legal authority for these expenditures. Not one of them would have been allowed by an independent auditor, and many of them should be borne by the councillors who authorized them, and not by the ratepayers.

It also appeared in evidence that McMicking, the Council's electrician, received a commission of 10 per cent. on the cost of the electric plant, which has not accounted to the Corporation for it, although he was at the time the paid servant of the Corporation, employed by them for the purpose of arranging the purchase. It does not appear that his right to such commission was or could be sanctioned beforehand. It evidently made it for his interest that the price should be as large as possible.

Any individual ratepayer could probably have obtained redress for the sums misapplied, as mentioned in this and the preceding paragraphs.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC MARKET.

On this building and land the sum of $100,000 has been expended, but that amount has been sanctioned by the ratepayers. Whether the money thus raised has been usefully expended, we do not express any opinion.

It is to be remarked that Mr. Coughlan, an alderman and one of the market committee, holds the controlling interest in the company called the Pacific Asphalt Company, and is its managing director. As alderman, he had a voice in deciding that the floor should be of asphalt. As market-committeeman, he had a voice in awarding the contract, and approving the execution. This company had the contract for laying down an asphalt floor. It was found, as shown by the work for the building, amounting to over $12,000, was executed in the shop of another alderman, Mr. A. J. Smith. In both cases the statute and Municipal Act of office have been violated by these gentlemen. In neither case, however, was it attempted to be shown that the Corporation suffered loss, or that the work was imperfect.

SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

There remains two most important matters, both of which have already discussed before us, but upon which we feel quite incompetent to give an opinion. However, we think it proper to say this much:—

As to the Sewerage system, the Corporation appear to have sought the advice and assistance of the most competent men within their reach; nor has the system any feature of which the Council need be ashamed (at all by anybody, we think, as faulty in theory, if duly carried out. Defects have been alleged and as hotly denied, in the execution. The methods of working, results of which are cracked as extravagant, and defended as economical. If there be anything faulty under either of these heads, the contractor will have to make redress before he receives the payment. The quality of the pipes laid has, we think, not been impeached even by hostile witnesses; though this is due to the vigilance of the Engineer, and not to the care of the Council, in ensuring their supply. Some delay has been caused by the inadequate supply, but this is all that can be alleged.

The Johnson Street sewer seems $40,000 Thrown away.

WATER WORKS.

By the Victoria Water Works Act, the revenue, after payment of the current expenses, is appropriated to the general purposes of the City.

The Water Commissioner ought to be an Engineer experienced in this class of work, and he should have the sole control and sole responsibility of the works, the Council supplying the means of carrying out his plans. The late Engineer resigned because the control of the hydrants was removed from him, whilst he was expected to continue responsible for the efficiency of the system.

As to the Waterworks, the corporation seem to have acted on the advice, at least in the first instance, of a regular scientific Engineer, and to have adhered to his plans with a fatal tenacity.

We have been favored, by the courtesy of the Mayor, the Honorable Robert Beaven, M.P.P., with a copy of Mr. Bulkley's original report. A large part of the preamble is occupied by demonstrating the superiority of soft water over hard, for domestic purposes; and Elk Lake water, both before and after allowing Beaver Lake, is very soft. Chiefly with the view of securing as large a reservoir as possible, and an extended basin of supply, Mr. Bulkley recommended that the water should be taken into the pipes at the lower end of Beaver Lake, where he proposed to place filter beds, to eliminate any impurities, Elk Lake being pure and limpid, and Beaver Lake being little better than a morass of peaty formation. But it had been overlooked that his early praises of soft water were entirely due to its extreme power as a solvent. By the time the limpid water of Elk Lake has passed over the three-quarters of a mile of peaty bed it is still quite clear, but it has absorbed a extract of peat so that it is of the color of tea. And it would be as futile to attempt by filtering to restore the contents of the teapot to its former condition, as it is to get pure water by filtering Beaver Lake. We think that it is time that this should at length be recognized, and that the complaints of the consumer of the strong flavor of morass, which not even boiling will completely cure, should be attended to. This can only be done we think by taking the water direct from Elk Lake. This will involve, no doubt, a further considerable outlay. What is suggested to us is to abandon Beaver Lake altogether; to have a dam to rise six or eight feet above the surface of Elk Lake, for which it is said there is a favourable place; and a mile of new pipe laying. It is suggested that this dam will provide an additional stratum of water, beyond the present natural supply, of about 40 acres, or about 640 millions of gallons; an individual supply of 60 gallons per day for 50,000 people for 200 days without rain. It is proposed to take this supply mid way between the bottom and the surface of the lake; self filtered water, since the organic impurities float towards the surface, and inorganic impurities sink to the floor. It is proposed to have at the lake a tower 50 feet high, and by steam power to pump it to the summit, so as to serve the highest points of the city by gravitation. This is in substitution for the present steam pumping apparatus in Victoria, which has to drive the water 150 feet high. It is said that this scheme can be carried out for $100,000. Upon this we offer no opinion, except that much money has been spent for objects of less immediate or practical utility.

CEMETERY.

From the evidence, it appears that some painful mistakes have been made, but these are not likely to occur again, as they appear to have arisen more from misconception of duty than wilful carelessness or neglect. As to the charge that the Corporation are likely to lose the land purchased, owing to an incumbrance affecting the property, we do not think there is any cause for alarm.

SUGGESTIONS.

We do not think it within our province to offer any opinion as to the general policy of granting bonuses to individuals or companies in order to induce them to establish industries or means of communication in the city. Assuming this to be decided, there yet remains much to be considered as to the form and manner in which they are granted.

It seems the admitted policy of the Legislature that the power of thus pledging the revenues and corporate property of the city should not be vested in the Council alone, but that the whole body of taxpayers should have an opportunity of judging of the expediency of the resolutions to which the Council have arrived. But it seems obvious that, in order to form a judgment, the by-law submitted to the popular vote should state, or enable the voters to calculate what it is they are voting about. And inasmuch as a large portion of each bonus bitherto granted—perhaps, in most cases, the larger portion—is quite unknown and incapable of being estimated, it is clear that the voters must be very much in the dark. We allude to those provisions in most of the bonus by-laws which undertake to provide gratis all the water which the grantee may think fit to take, and which exempt all his stock and implements, and sometimes, he had a voice in awarding the contract, and approving the execution. This company had the contract for laying down an asphalt floor. It was found, as shown by the work for the building, amounting to over $12,000, was executed in the shop of another alderman, Mr. A. J. Smith. In both cases the statute and Municipal Act of office have been violated by these gentlemen. In neither case, however, was it attempted to be shown that the Corporation suffered loss, or that the work was imperfect.

SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

There remains two most important matters, both of which have already discussed before us, but upon which we feel quite incompetent to give an opinion. However, we think it proper to say this much:—

As to the Sewerage system, the Corporation appear to have sought the advice and assistance of the most competent men within their reach; nor has the system any feature of which the Council need be ashamed (at all by anybody, we think, as faulty in theory, if duly carried out. Defects have been alleged and as hotly denied, in the execution. The methods of working, results of which are cracked as extravagant, and defended as economical. If there be anything faulty under either of these heads, the contractor will have to make redress before he receives the payment. The quality of the pipes laid has, we think, not been impeached even by hostile witnesses; though this is due to the vigilance of the Engineer, and not to the care of the Council, in ensuring their supply. Some delay has been caused by the inadequate supply, but this is all that can be alleged.

The Johnson Street sewer seems $40,000 Thrown away.

WATER WORKS.

By the Victoria Water Works Act, the revenue, after payment of the current expenses, is appropriated to the general purposes of the City.

The Water Commissioner ought to be an Engineer experienced in this class of work, and he should have the sole control and sole responsibility of the works, the Council supplying the means of carrying out his plans. The late Engineer resigned because the control of the hydrants was removed from him, whilst he was expected to continue responsible for the efficiency of the system.

As to the Waterworks, the corporation seem to have acted on the advice, at least in the first instance, of a regular scientific Engineer, and to have adhered to his plans with a fatal tenacity.

We have been favored, by the courtesy of the Mayor, the Honorable Robert Beaven, M.P.P., with a copy of Mr. Bulkley's original report. A large part of the preamble is occupied by demonstrating the superiority of soft water over hard, for domestic purposes; and Elk Lake water, both before and after allowing Beaver Lake, is very soft. Chiefly with the view of securing as large a reservoir as possible, and an extended basin of supply, Mr. Bulkley recommended that the water should be taken into the pipes at the lower end of Beaver Lake, where he proposed to place filter beds, to eliminate any impurities, Elk Lake being pure and limpid, and Beaver Lake being little better than a morass of peaty formation. But it had been overlooked that his early praises of soft water were entirely due to its extreme power as a solvent. By the time the limpid water of Elk Lake has passed over the three-quarters of a mile of peaty bed it is still quite clear, but it has absorbed a extract of peat so that it is of the color of tea. And it would be as futile to attempt by filtering to restore the contents of the teapot to its former condition, as it is to get pure water by filtering Beaver Lake. We think that it is time that this should at length be recognized, and that the complaints of the consumer of the strong flavor of morass, which not even boiling will completely cure, should be attended to. This can only be done we think by taking the water direct

From The Daily Colonist, Feb. 28.

THE CITY.

Sworn In.

Thomas Palmer was duly sworn in a police officer of the city of Victoria, yesterday morning, to take the place of Officer Hendry, resigned.

Meeting of Master Bakers.

Last night, a well attended meeting of Master Bakers was held at the Liverpool Bakery, on Pandora street. The business of the evening was a general discussion of matters relating to the trade.

An Unintentional Omission.

In the report of the grand concert in the R. C. Cathedral, on Tuesday evening, it was not stated that Miss Shaw's name was upon the programme for a vocal solo. Her singing was one of the most attractive features of the evening.

A Financial Success.

The net proceeds of the amateur minstrel performance, cannot, of course, be known yet, but it is ascertained that the gross receipts were a little more than $600 so it is certain that there will be a snug balance over expenses to go to the widow of Capt Gault, and to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The minstrels are arranging to play a football match in Nanaimo, next Saturday, and to give a performance there in the evening.

Distinguished Visitors.

Yesterday afternoon there arrived in town five young men, who are all sons of Northern Indian chiefs. Three of them are skilled jewellers, and all have with them large stocks of native trinkets, costly and otherwise. They have brought down, in addition to their ordinary goods, a new style of Indian ring, which last night seemed to be the cause of a great deal of curiosity and admiration among their friends on the reservation. The innovation consists of a plaited circle of silver and bear skin.

Says it Goes at Par.

Mr. T. C. M. Hammond, sr., of Port Townsend, was in Victoria yesterday. Speaking to a Colonist reporter, he said that the statement that Canadian coin does not pass at par in Port Townsend is erroneous. He says that all Canadian money, bills and silver alike, pass just the same as the American article at all the banks. Moreover he says it is unfortunate that a distinction is now to be made, as it will cause the banks and merchants of Port Townsend to put on five per cent. discount on Canadian money.

A Big Deal Talked Of.

Hon. Henry Drum, Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank; W. B. Allan, President of the Tacoma Trust and Savings Bank; P. A. Paulson, of the Tacoma Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Wm. H. Fife and Hon. J. D. Caughran, forming a party of Puget Sound capitalists, representing several millions of dollars, were in the city yesterday on business, which is not yet completed. It is understood that their visit is in connection with negotiations now pending for the purchase of extensive timber limits and valuable sawmill properties owned in Victoria.

The Blacks Again Victorious.

Yesterday afternoon, the Amateur Minstrel Football team tried conclusions with the Victoria Rugby Club, at Beacon Hill, for the second time, and were again victorious, though on this occasion they had to contend against a far better team than before. Throughout, the game play was fast and brilliant, and not a single point was lost by either side. During the second half the Minstrels played with two men short, Billinghurst and Hardie falling victims to grim fate in the beginning of the match. The game was won by four tries to two.

Acquitted For Want of Evidence.

Ah Leet was charged in the police court, yesterday morning, with being the keeper of a house of ill-fame, situated at No. 137 Government street, and her daughter, or a girl claiming to be her daughter, Ah Chue Lee, was also arraigned on a charge of being an inmate of the house. The evidence for the prosecution consisted of the testimony of two witnesses, who swore that the girl had solicited them on the open street. The defendants brought evidence to show that they were both married, and that they made their living by doing tailoring work. The charge was dismissed, the magistrate not considering that there was enough evidence to warrant a conviction.

No Intention of Building.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday afternoon to the effect that the owners of the Sound steamers, which run in connection with the Northern Pacific railway, had decided to build docks immediately on the other side of James Bay, and would dredge out a channel for the approach thereto. Mr. E. E. Blackwood, the Victoria agent of the Northern Pacific railway and of the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company, says that he has heard nothing of the matter. Last summer he bought a couple of lots on James Bay for the Puget Sound and Alaska Company, but he does not know that these were intended for wharfage purposes, and has heard nothing about it lately.

Knights of Pythias.

Sunset Lodge, No. 10, met in the Foresters Hall, last evening, where the work of organizing was gone on with. District Deputy M. J. Conlin occupied the chair, and sixty-five members answered the roll call. The meeting was prolonged on account of ballotting for members. The following officers were nominated and elected: P. C., W. J. Dwyer; C. C., C. B. Lockhart; V. C., J. A. Tepoorten; K. of R. and S., B. G. Haigh; Prelate, T. Durham; Master-at-Arms, T. Watson; M. of F., Wm. Neal; M. of E., Edward Wall; Representatives to the Grand Lodge, C. E. Jones and G. Madigan; Trustees, P. J. Lyons, T. Haughton, and Capt. McCorskie. The members will meet next Friday evening to receive the degrees. Capt. Behnsen informed the members that all members should join the Uniform Rank.

Death of John T. Fee.

After a long, hard-fought battle with the tyrant Death, John T. Fee is at rest. The malady which in his case proved fatal, defying the ministrations of sympathetic friends and the skill of physicians, stretched him for many weeks upon a bed of pain before the end came, and caused a break in the ranks of Victoria's native sons, which will not soon be closed. The deceased was born in Victoria in the middle sixties, and grew up to manhood in the place of his birth. His education was received at the public school and at St. Louis college, and his school days over he entered the mercantile house of C. Strouss & Co., being employed first as a clerk and then as travelling representative of the firm. Prominent in all undertakings of the young men of the city, he was universally liked and respected. He was unmarried and lived with his parents at the corner of North Park and Quadra streets, a home upon which the hand of affliction has fallen very heavily. The deceased was an active and valued member of the Knights of Pythias, and an insurer to a considerable amount with the Travellers of Hartford. The funeral takes place Tuesday.

The Fund is Growing.

The subscription list for the relief of Mrs. A. M. Gault and her fatherless little ones, is growing, though slowly, and it will be necessary to keep it open for another week. The little family are not only destitute, but sick, and a good many dollars more are needed. Yesterday a truly charitable Moodyville gentleman prepared a little list himself, and by evening had $100 for the relief fund, made up of five subscriptions as below:

R. P. Rithet	$20 00
W. P. Sayward	20 00
Captain John Irving	20 00
Loewn & Erb	20 00
Captain Wm. Power	20 00

A Remarkable Carving.

Mr. Jas. Fisher, marble cutter, of 117 Fort street, who returned from the North, last Sunday, brought back with him one of the most remarkable specimens of Indian carving ever seen in this city. It is the figure of a boy carved out of a slab of fine white marble and holding in his arms a tablet on which is inscribed the following:

"In memory of
ANDREW WELLINGTON
who departed this life Sept. 13, 1882,
at the Naas, aged
9 years and 5 months.
Also:
DAVID WELLINGTON
who died on the 10th of September, 1883.
He said: "I shall find the great
doctor in heaven. I am
not afraid to die."

The work is excellent. Every feature of the face is perfect, and there is not a flaw on the whole. Mr. Fisher expresses his surprise at the perfect manner in which the carving has been executed. The curio is well worth seeing.

CORRIG COLLEGE.

Improvements that Have Been Made or are Projected.

Corrig College is growing in every way, and Principal Church has every reason to feel proud of the educational institution over which he presides. The college can now matriculate for the University of Toronto, or of Manitoba or for McGill, Montreal; and Corrig has also been put upon the local list of old Cambridge University. To show that the work done here is appreciated elsewhere, and is thorough, it is pleasing to quote from the Christmas report of the head master of University College, London, which places J. D. Pemberton, son of Mr. J. D. Pemberton, of this city, in the highest class, with excellent marks in mixed and pure mathematics and sciences, and congratulates Corrig school on the careful training its students receive.

An additional class room has just been added to the college building, seating 24 scholars, and two other similar rooms will be added during the summer, besides a laboratory, and a fine collection of minerals. The teaching staff is to be increased by the engagement of a first-honorsman in natural science and another graduate in honors in another department. The projected improvements will involve an expenditure of over $4,000 and will make the equipment of the college complete. By autumn the school will be able to accommodate 125 boys, of whom 75 are expected to enter on the opening of the new term. Every provision is now made for imparting instruction in chemistry and mineralogy and for preparing students for the professions of Law and Medicine.

COMOX.

Death of Mrs. Kirby—Prospects for the Summer—Activity in Real Estate—Mr. Gamble Visits the Town on Business.

Word was brought by the Comox boat, last night, of the death of Mrs. Kirby, wife of a well-known resident, who has been suffering for some time from inflammation of the lungs, to which she succumbed on Tuesday, last. She leaves a large family of young children, and much sympathy is felt for them. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon.

Business men, in Comox, are well pleased all round, at the outlook for the coming summer. Building operations are being commenced in many quarters of the town, and trade generally, is better than it has been for a considerable time, real estate, particularly, being active, during the past few weeks several important deals having gone through at good prices. The fact that the E & N Railway extension is likely to be commenced at an early date, is having the usual effect of raising the tone of everything, and all-together, the inhabitants of this pleasant little town, are very hopeful of the near future.

Mr. Gamble, Surveyor, has been here for several days on important business for the Dominion Government, and also on business connected with the new telegraph line.

A Narrow Escape.

A lad named Byers, living at Victoria West, had a very narrow escape at the bridge yesterday. The swing had been opened to allow of a vessel passing through, and before the parts had been turned into position the lad attempted to leap across, and, missing his footing, fell between. He was promptly pulled from his perilous position just in time to save his life.

"Russia and Russians."

Captain C. Phillips-Wolley, F. R. G. S., late British Vice-Consul to Southern Russia, will lecture on the above subject, on the 7th inst., in The Victoria Theatre. The subject is one with which the lecturer is thoroughly familiar, and as the proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of the famine-stricken millions of the Czar's domains, a large attendance is assured.

First Presbyterian Y. P. L. A.

The members of the Y. P. L. A., of the First Presbyterian Church, gave a very enjoyable entertainment in the school room of the church, last night. The room was well filled. The programme was principally composed of vocal and instrumental music, which was rendered in the admirable manner characteristic of the choir of the church. The programme was as follows:

Pianoduett	Misses Munsies
Solo	Mr. Gold
Recitation	Mr. Hurd
Solo	Mr. Watson
Solo and quartette	Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Mr. Watson
Tableau, "Faith, Hope and Charity"	Misses Gleason, Munroe, Cowie, Gleason

PART II.

Duett	Messrs. Brown and Watson
Recitation	Mrs. Walt
Vocal selection	Five members of the choir
Song	Victoria Glee Club
Recitation	Mrs. Landells
Sextette	Miss Grant, Mrs Grant, Mrs. Moir and Messrs. Grant, Watson and Moir
Trio	Messrs. Grant, Watson and Moir

The latest catches reported from the sealing fleet on the west coast, are: Carmalite, 36; Vancouver Belle, 15; City of San Diego, 47; W. P. Sayward, 104; Umbrina, 76.

VICTORIA THE TERMINUS.

The Project of the Aberdeen and Victoria Company to Establish Connection With the N.P.R.

An Influential Delegation Visits this City to Explain the Company's Scheme.

Samuel Benn, Vice-President; M. J. Cochrane, solicitor, and W. P. Book, one of the trustees of the Aberdeen and Victoria Railway Company, form a committee of the stockholders of that projected road, appointed to interview the leading residents of Victoria. They arrived over by the Puget Sound steamer, yesterday morning, spent the day in making acquaintances, and will probably remain until Wednesday or Thursday next.

Just what Victorians are expected to do to secure the Northern terminus of the new short line, has not yet been stated. As one member of the railway committee puts it, they are simply feeling the pulse of Victoria at present, and out of this operation something definite is expected very soon.

The Aberdeen & Victoria Railway company has been incorporated in Washington to build a railway through Chehalis, Mason, Jefferson, Clallam, Pacific, Wahkiakum, Lewis, Thurston and Cowlitz counties. The capital stock is $2,500,000, and the incorporators are; J. M. Weatherwax, Samuel Benn, A. J. West, Eugene France, W. P. Book, C. T. Wooding, C. E. Perkins, E. W. Cummings, John G. Lewis, Sanford Shoemaker, Alexander Young and R. T. Datney. The headquarters are at Aberdeen, where the majority of the stockholders are heavily interested in timber claims and sawmills.

It may be information to some that Aberdeen is a busy town, at the head of Gray's harbor, to which the trains of the Northern Pacific Railway Company are now running. From this port ninety-eight million feet of lumber were shipped last year, and there are thousands upon thousands of square miles of magnificent timber to the northward of Gray's harbor which the construction of the road to Victoria will bring tributary to the Aberdeen mills. Besides the timber land, the new road is expected to open up rich agricultural country in the valleys of all the rivers emptying into the Pacific, between Gray's harbor and the Cape—notably along the Hompulys and the Quillayute. The uplands, along the line, are also known to be free from gravel, and it is expected will develop into the best of farming land when the forests have been removed. Besides farming and timber land, it is expected that rich coal and iron mines will be reached by the Aberdeen & Victoria, so that three great industries will be drawn upon to support the projected road, which, in return, will assist in their development and find a market for the products of forest, farm and mine.

Taking Aberdeen for their starting point, the prospecting surveyors have blocked out the route for Aberdeen almost directly north, some ninety miles of rail being required. At first, the track is to follow the course of the Hompulys; then it skirts the sea coast for a considerable distance, and then ascends the valley of the Quillayute to some point convenient to Victoria, which will be the Washington terminus of the connecting ferry line. Port Crescent is the only point yet spoken of.

The great advantage to be gained by Victoria in the construction of the road will be in securing connection with the Northern Pacific now operating to Aberdeen. Though the projected road will be a feeder to the great transcontinental line, it has no connection with the N. P. R.

THE PRICE OF LUMBER.

Schedule Decided Upon By the Lumber Exchange of Victoria.

The members of the Victoria Lumber Exchange meet to-morrow evening to complete the work of organization. Their schedule of prices has now been finally decided upon, and is as follows:

FIR—NET AT YARD.	Per M.
Rough merchantable or common, in lengths to 40 feet	$10 00
Do. In lengths, 41 to 50 feet	11 00
Do. do 51 to 60 feet	13 00
Do. do 61 to 70 feet	15 00
1x3 Merchantable	12 00
Rough clear fir	16 00
Do. 1x2, and ½x3, ½ cent lineal foot.	
CEDAR.	
Merchantable	$13 00
Mill run	20 00
Rough clear	37 50
Clear or dressed	40 00
WHITE PINE.	
Rough merchantable	$17 50
Rough clear	37 50
Clear surfaced and D D	40 00
FLOORING.	
1x6 No. 1 T. & G	$18 00
" No. 2 do	16 00
" Vertical or edge-grain	23 00
1x4 " "	25 00
" No 1	20 00
" No 2	18 00
(1¼ and 1½, in grades as above, same price.)	
Rustic fir, No. 1	$18 00
" No. 2	16 00
OTHER DRESSED.	
Merchantable, dressed one side	$14 00
" dressed two sides	16 00
Ship lap	14 00
Surfaced, No. 1, dressed	[illegible]
" No. 1, D.D.	20 00
Stepping, D.D.	20 00
" Vertical or E. G.	25 00
1x2, and 1x3, D.D. 1 cent lineal foot.	
SPRUCE.	
Mill run	$15 00
Surfaced one side	27 50
" two or four sides	30 00
Rough clear	25 00
SHIP STUFF.	
Rough to 40 feet	$12 00
" clear	18 00
" clear 41 to 50 feet	19 00
" clear 51 to 60 "	21 00
" clear 61 to 70 "	23 00
Surfacing, one side	2 00
" two side	3 00
" three side	4 00
" four side	5 00
Sizing to uniform widths extra	2 50
Note—Any stick the circumference or girt measuring 36 inches, considered timber.	
PICKETS.	
Fir, 1x3, square	$10 00
" " pointed	13 00
" 1x6, "	14 00
SHINGLES.	
Dimentioned	3 50
Fancy	4 50
Common	2 25
Lath	2 25

Crisis in Greece.

Athens, March 1.—The Greek Cabinet has resigned and the King has summoned M. Tricoupis to form a ministry. This will bring to an end the proceedings taken to impeach M. Tricoupis, formerly Prime Minister. The commission had difficulty in finding a basis for many of the charges. It is probable that the downfall of Delyannis was brought about by the financial affairs of the kingdom. Delyannis has been trying for some time past to raise a loan, but he found it fruitless to attempt to raise money without tangible security.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

Figures Relating to the Various Departments of the Public Service.

In all departments of public business, February has been a quiet, uneventful month. There have been no big fires, no important arrests, no epidemics to cause a heavy death rate.

The births, since January 31, number 73, and the marriages 18; while the deaths totalled 17, divided as below: infants, three—two male, 1 female; adult, females, 5; adult, males, 5; Chinese, 5.

One hundred and fifty-six communications were received and disposed of by the city clerk's staff, who congratulate themselves on having had an extraordinarily light month in this particular, the total being much smaller than for some time past.

The 87 arrests made by the city police are thus classified in the jailer's register: Liquor cases, as usual, predominate. There were eleven Indians gathered in for having liquor in their possession; 47 plain but noisy drunks; one violation of the street by-law; two white men charged with fighting; one woman charged with creating a disturbance. The other offences are: Carrying concealed weapons, 1; aggravated assault, 1; cutting and wounding, 1; indecent assault, 1; necessary witness, 1; vagrancy, 2; petty larceny, 5; supplying liquor to Indians, 8; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; lodgings, 2; safe keeping, 1; frequenting houses of ill fame, 1. The receipts in fines during the month amounted to $576.

During the month 41 patients were received at the Jubilee Hospital, and 40 were discharged; two deaths occurred at the institution.

The shipping report for the month shows that 181 vessels have entered and 2[illegible]1 have cleared, the majority of the sealers being included in the list of outward bound. The returns from the Department of Inland Revenue and the free library cannot be secured until to-day.

The fire loss for the month is thus particularized:

Feb. 8.—9.10 p.m., fire in stable, 145 Fort street. Cause, incendiary. No loss.

Feb. 11—12.50 a.m., fire at No. 62 Johnson street. Loss, $100.

Feb. 18.—1.30 p.m., incendiary fire at St. Andrew's Church. No loss.

Feb. 18.—2.55 p.m., fire on roof of Alhambra building, Government and Yates street. No loss.

Feb. 20.—9 a.m., fire on roof of residence, 119 Fisgard street. Cause, sparks. No loss.

Feb. 22.—9.40 p.m., alarm from Fisgard street. No loss.

Alarms, 6. Loss, $100.

The Customs returns for the month are as below:

Import duties	$62,666 49
Other revenue	8,942 73
	$71,609 22
February, 1891	63,690 42
Increase	$7,918 80
IMPORTS.	
Free goods, value	$49,199 00
Dutiable, goods, value	179,031 00
Total	$228,230 00

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Old-Timer Says He is Tired of Living and Sponging on His Friends.

At about 8 o'clock last night Mr. Thomas Nicholsen, school teacher, residing on the Gorge road, came into town and reported to the Provincial police that old George Connors, who had been living with him for some time, had attempted to kill himself, and that he was then lying in bed bathed in a pool of blood, with his throat terribly gashed and his mind wandering. Officer McNeill, accompanied by Dr. Watt, at once went out to the house and found Connors in a very bad condition. He was lying half-dressed on a couch, covered with blood and with an ordinary pocket knife open by his side. His throat was bleeding profusely from a long, deep cut, inflicted with the small blade. When he recognized the doctor he said, "I tried to kill myself because I am tired of living on my friends. I wanted to die, and I wish now that I had used a bigger blade or taken a revolver or a shotgun. I did the best work I could with the short blade, but you see it was not good enough." Without any delay the injured man was placed in a buggy and taken as rapidly as possible to the Jubilee Hospital, where Dr. Watt sewed up his wound and left his patient very much exhausted from loss of blood, and sleeping heavily.

Connors is very well known among pioneers in this city. He has been here for many years, and was for a long time a logger on Burrard Inlet and Puget Sound. He then acted as night watchman in Victoria for five years, and afterwards kept the Regent Saloon at the corner of Douglas and Johnson streets, leaving that occupation about two years ago. He is 65 years of age, and is a pensioner of both the British army and navy, having served in a good many actions in China and India.

THE SLOCAN RESERVE.

To the Editor:—My attention has just been drawn to an article in your issue of the 7th, in which I am represented as approving the Slocan reserve. Your reporter evidently misunderstood me. I thought the reserve unjust when it was announced; I thought it so when conversing with your representative; I think so now. While fully recognizing the prerogative of the Government to reserve what lands they may think proper, I have always deemed it unfair for them to harass the Kootenay country with the application of reserves which are totally inconsistent with their conduct in other districts.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Slocan trouble, there can surely be no doubt but that those who have spent time and money in pioneering the Slocan have a right to any increase there may be in the value of lands they have staked. The claims were staked according to the Act at the time, and to refuse these applications will, I think, be, as I, among many others, voted at Nelson, "flagrantly unjust."

W. Gesner Allan.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

Nicholles vs. Ruse—Mr. C. D. Mason for plaintiff. Mr. Wootton for defence. Adjourned till Monday.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Drake)

Gray vs. McCallum—The Attorney-General continued his argument all day, against granting a new trial.

The following cases are listed for to-morrow:

Lai Hop vs. T. A. Shaw—Trial before judge, without a jury.

Carmody vs. Moore—An application in the Divisional Court against the order of Mr. Justice Creese.

Wagner vs. Corporation—In Chambers. Examination of the chief engineer of the fire brigade, at 2:30.

Burdock Blood Bitters

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

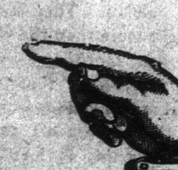
WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. Mrs. Hopperon

35 CENTS -A- BOTTLE

USE IT FOR
Difficulty of Breathing,
Tightness of the Chest,
Wasting Away of Flesh,
Throat Troubles,
Consumption,
Bronchitis, Weak Lungs,
Asthma, Coughs,
Catarrh, Colds.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S



Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LABORATORY - - - TORONTO

CATARRH

Is a most loathsome, dangerous, and prevalent malady. It is a blood disease, usually of Scrofulous origin, and for which local treatment is useless. Before health is possible, the poison must be eradicated from the system, and to do this

SUCCESSFULLY

the disease must be treated through the blood. For this purpose no remedy is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For the past eight years, I have been severely afflicted with Catarrh, none of the many remedies I tried affording me any relief. My digestion was considerably impaired, and my sleep disturbed by phlegm dropping into my throat. In September last I resolved to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to use it at once, and am glad to testify to a great improvement in my health."—Frank Teson, Jr., engineer, 271 West Fourth street, New York City.

"My daughter, 16 years old, was afflicted with Catarrh from her fifth year. Last August she was

TREATED WITH

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after three months of this treatment she was completely cured. It was a most extraordinary case, as any druggist here can testify."—Mrs. D. W. Barnes, Valparaiso, Neb.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle.

will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution, will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere, 50c.

Dick's Blister, for spavins, ringbones, &c. 50 cts.

Dick's Ointment, for sores, scratches, &c. 25c.

Dick's Liniment is most excellent for swellings, bruises, scalds, sores, &c., in man or beast, and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism.

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL. no27-8m-w

GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A gain of a pound a day in the case of a man who has become "all run down," and has begun to take that remarkable flesh producer,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

is nothing unusual. This feat has been performed over and over again. Palatable as milk. Endorsed by Physicians. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 186 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Ont.

se18-1y-w

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B. C. 17-d&ly-w-tts

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. Root, M. C., 186 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

se18-1y-w

Office of the Black Jack Quartz Mining Co., L'd.

Assessment No. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on 8th February, an assessment of ½ cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable forthwith to the undersigned at the office of the company, Barkerville.

Date delinquent, 11th March.
Day of Sale, 11th April.

WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

Barkerville, 8th February, 1892. feb19-w-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situate on Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group, commencing at a stake marked "J. R. S., S. W.," on the south-east corner of W. H. Smith's claim, and running east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

J. R. SCOTT.

Victoria, B. C., 27th January, 1892. fe11 2mw

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at the south side of Bella Coola River, starting from a stake about 1½ miles up stream, the Assannanny River; thence east 40 chains; thence north following mountain side 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south following down to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.

W. M. MATHEW.

Dated Bella Coola, 18th Nov., 1891. ja1-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast district: Starting from Mr. S. Grant's S.W. corner on the north side of Bella Coola river; thence following S. Grant's claim north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence west to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.

ALEX. McNEILL.

Dated Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja15-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Daniel's Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast District: Commencing where a post has been planted 24 chains east of a stream flowing into Boxer Reach, opposite Amy and Mary Points; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the sea coast; thence easterly following the sea coast to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

HARRY M. PRICE.

25th November, 1891. de25-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land, more or less: Starting at the sea-shore at the south-west corner of section 2, range 2 west, northern division of Salt Spring Island; thence east one half mile; thence south one half mile; thence west to the shore; thence along the shore to the point of commencement.

ARTHUR WALTER.

December 30, 1891. ja22-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less, situated in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at the S.W. corner post of A. H. Humphrey's pre-emption claim on the north side of the Bella Coola river, about 28 miles from its mouth; thence following said claim north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south about 40 chains to the bank of the river, thence east, following the meandering of the river, for about 80 chains, to point of commencement.

THEO. M. MAGNESEN.

Bella Coola, Nov. 21, 1891. ja8-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situate on Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group, commencing at a stake marked "B. S., S. W.," on the south-east corner of the Queen Charlotte Island Oil Company's land, and running 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

B. STAPLEDON.

Victoria, B. C., 27th January, 1892. fe12-2mw

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a lot of land on the south bank of the Bella Coola river, starting at a stake marked F.O. southwest corner, planted at the northwest corner of F. Granton's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, then following the bend of the river south to starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres more or less.

THOS. OLSEN.

November 9th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that (60) sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the Bella Coola River, upper side Frank Rystedt's claim, starting from H. Lee's claim, thence in a westerly direction, following a side claim 80 chains thence south (20) twenty chains, more or less, thence east along the river (80) eighty chains, thence (20) twenty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

FRANK HENRY.

Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. de18

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from stake marked J.R., at N.W. corner of J. R.'s claim; east 40 chains, more or less, thence in a southerly direction 40 chains; thence west 40 chains thence in a northeasterly direction 40 chain more or less, following the bend of the river to place of commencement.

JAMES RUDLAND.

Bella Bella, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. de18 w

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commission of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from Frank Olsen's N.W. corner, thence following a side claim in an easterly direction 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following a bend of the river 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

JOHN ROOD, Bella Coola, B.C.

November, 10th, 1891. de18,

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in Bella Coola River, on the south side, starting from a stake on the northwest corner of John Rood's claim, running in an easterly direction 40 (forty) chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, then following the bend of the river 40 chains to the starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres, more or less.

THOMAS OSTROM.

Dated 13th November, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated at the north shore of the North Bentick Arm, Numamis Coast district, commencing at a post N. E. corner, thence running south 40, west 40, north 40, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

MISS AMANDA ENGVIK.

Dated Bella Coola the 10th of Nov., 1891. de18

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated at the head of Bella Coola, 40 miles from the mouth, more or less, beginning at a stake, at the south fork of Stuich, thence east 40 chains more or less, north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south to place of commencement, 80 chains more or less.

JOHN ROOD,

Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 10th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, viz.: Situated on south side Bella Coola River, starting from Mr. A. Nicolas' pre-emption claim and running in a southeasterly direction, following a side claim, then in a northeasterly direction 40 chains, thence northwest 40 chains, more or less; then following the bend of the river chains, to the place of commencement.

MISS AMANDA ENGVIK.

Bella Coola, November 10th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the north side of the Bella Coola River, opposite Frank Rysteds claim, commencing from a stake at the south east corner, thence in a northerly direction 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement.

W. LEIGH.

Bella Coola, November 6, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the north side of Bella Coola River: Starting from stake marked "S. W." at the mouth of the I-lehe-gwang River; then northeast 40 chains along the mountain side; then east 40 chains; then south-west 40 chains to river; then following river down in a westerly direction to place of commencement.

S. GRANT.

Bella Coola, November 11th, 1891. ja1-2m-w

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's northeast corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

R. H. B. COLLISTER.

Dated January, 18th 1892. ja28-2m

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Mar. 1.

THE CITY.

Nothing Done Yet.

The promoters of the Aberdeen-Victoria Railway, spent yesterday, as Saturday, in interviewing prominent Victorians. Nothing definite has yet been done.

Roccabella.

As no tenders had been received for the purchase of Roccabella, early last evening, it is probable that this popular family hotel will be disposed of at auction.

Mr. Belyea Resigns.

Mr. A. L. Belyea, city police magistrate, yesterday, tendered his resignation of the office to the Mayor and Council. His reasons for the step will be given to the citizens before many days.

Another Cheerful Evening.

The Victoria West hall, was well filled, last night, when the younger members of Rev. Mr. Barber's congregation presented the two-act temperance drama, "The Last Loaf," in a manner highly creditable to them, and well appreciated by their audience.

Death of Staff-Capt. Banks' Mother.

A letter, just received by Staff-Captain Banks, of the Salvation Army, announces the death of her mother, in Chester, Eng., on Christmas Day last. Mrs. Banks was 56 years of age. In her affliction the staff-captain has the fullest sympathy of her comrades, and friends generally.

Thrown From His Horse.

About 12 o'clock last night, a lad named Edward Landy, formerly in the employ of Laurence Goodacre, while riding up Pandora street, was thrown from his horse. He fell heavily on some rough stones, the horse rolling on top of him. The chief damage done was a cut on the forehead about two inches long and rather deep.

Information Wanted.

Postmaster Noah Shakespeare received a letter recently from a man named J. W. Kiddle, who writes from Washingford Farm, Norwich, asking as to the whereabouts of Charles Hawkins, whose friends are becoming very anxious to hear from him. Any information regarding him would be gratefully received if forwarded to the above address.

Fire in a Church.

At the conclusion of the service in St. Paul's Church, Victoria West, on Sunday evening, one of the coal oil lamps in the chandelier overturned, and, falling to the floor, caused a blaze and no small amount of commotion. Prompt action on the part of a lady and gentleman, who happened to be in the immediate vicinity of the accident, prevented the spread of the flames. The damage was slight.

Epworth League.

A business meeting of the senior Epworth League was held, last night, in the schoolroom of the Pandora avenue Methodist church, when it was decided to make some slight changes in the business management of the junior Epworth League. All desiring to join in future will have to sign the pledge. A member from the seniors will be appointed, at a future meeting, to look after the business affairs of the juniors.

An Interesting List.

The session of the County Court opening on Thursday next will be one of the most interesting in many months, not because of the number of cases listed, the largest on record, but because of the unusual character of some of them. Two actions are entered against the Corporation for animals killed by electric wires, and the dispute between Mr. J. F. Hagaville and Mr. S. Perry Mills, will be officially investigated.

Blackmail Reported.

A charge of blackmail is expected to be laid to-day against the keeper of a house of questionable resort on Douglas street, who is said to have been systematically extorting money from young men of Victoria. The woman in the case has given the deputy sheriff considerable trouble lately, proving so attractive that the four bailiffs put in her house by the officers of the law, in turn forgot their duty and left the premises at her request.

Looking for Her Husband.

A little, sad-eyed woman, giving her name as Mrs. Mark Campbell, came over to Victoria a day or so since, from Seattle, where, she says, she and her four young children were deserted, a week ago, by her husband and their father. She believes Campbell is here with another woman, and came over to look him up. He is described as a dark man, with heavy moustache and black eyes; he stands over six feet high, and may, very possibly, have assumed the name of Cameron.

In the Law Courts.

The case of Gray vs. McCallum dragged its weary length through the Divisional Court all yesterday, necessitating the informal adjournment of the appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Crease in Carnsdy vs. Moore, which was set for hearing. The trial of the suit of Lai Hop & Co. vs. T. A. Shaw, an action arising out of an opium deal, was also compelled to stand over. In the registrar's office, Chief Deasy, of the fire department, was examined as to his knowledge of the case of Wagner vs. the Corporation.

A Stolen Trunk Recovered.

Sunday morning, when the steamer North Pacific was leaving the dock on her regular trip, a trunk was discovered floating on the water. For a little while there were all sorts of theories as to what the trunk contained, and those who saw it fished up were prepared to look upon almost any ghastly sight, from the body of a man, hacked to pieces by the cruel knife of the assassin, down to the corpse of last year's Tom cat, murdered with a stuffed club. When the trunk was opened, however, it was found to contain only some wearing apparel. On enquiry being made, it was ascertained that the trunk was owned by a man named I. E. Markle, who went down the Sound a few days ago. It was to have been sent down the next morning, but was stolen during the night, and it is supposed that the thief, disappointed at finding anything of value, tossed it into the water.

Something to Think Over.

With regard to the discount declared by the Banks of this city and other corporations, in American silver, which comes into force for the first time to-day, U. S. Consul Myers, has figured out some interesting facts. The number of grains of silver in an American dollar, is 412½, and the number in two Canadian halves, is 385 4-5, a difference between the two of 26 7-10 grains. This means that the U. S. coin is really just 5 cents more valuable that the two Canadian halves. Mr. Myers says that there are now about $100,000 worth of American coin in Victoria, and that for some time there will undoubtedly be a little difficulty under the new arrangement. What will mix things considerably in the opinion of the Consul is the action of a good many of the business men in deciding to take money from the other side at par. "This will," he said "tangle up matters considerably, and I think that unanimity on the subject one way or the other would have been far preferable. There is nothing better in a country than a stable good currency, and nothing worse than one that is mixed and fluctuating. I was surprised to see that such action had been taken by a section of the community. I don't think that it was wise to oppose the declaration of the Banks for the reason I have stated."

To Complete the Transfer.

Capt. John Irving, Mr. R. P. Rithet, and a party of Victorians, interested in the Vancouver Waterworks property, left for the Terminal City, on Sunday morning, to complete the transfer of the waterworks from the company to the city. Owing to the failure of the corporation to sell some of their waterworks debentures on the English market, a temporary loan has been made to them by the Bank of British Columbia, in order that the city's bargain with the company may be carried out.

Chinese Pheasants.

Some twelve months ago, Major Peters, C Battery, tried a very interesting experiment—that of acclimatizing Chinese pheasants. He secured a couple of score of these beautiful birds, which reached him in excellent health. These he set at liberty on Prevost Island, and, for a time, the birds appeared to do well. Of late, however, they have developed a decidedly roaming disposition, and have almost deserted their island home. Some young birds have made their appearance, but, so far, the experiment cannot be pronounced a success. Capt. Musgrave introduced the birds on Salt Spring Island, and has met with better success.

To be Repeated.

The public will learn with pleasure that the grand concert given in the R. C. Cathedral, on Friday evening last, will be repeated, this evening, when a few additional attractions will be added to an already splendid programme. The Mother Goose melodies and grand march will, of course, not be omitted. Mrs. Dickinson, who taught the children the minuet, has put the little ones again through their facings, so that they will be as near perfect as possible to-night, in their court-train costumes. A decided novelty will be presented—an artist who will, in seven minutes, paint a picture! The feat will be performed in full view of the audience. There will also be a recitation by one of our best elocutionists, and several other extras. A large attendance is assured.

The Rock Parliament.

On the meeting being resolved into parliamentary form, last night, the member for Centre Toronto, Mr. Hampson, moved, seconded by Mr. E. Lewis, that the vote taken at the last meeting in favor of political separation be expunged from the records of the House, and that the question be re-opened, which was carried by a vote of 16 to 11. After a spirited speech from Mr. Hampson, Mr. Sutherland's motion that Canada is not yet ripe for a policy of free trade, and it was not to her interest to seek closer relations with the Mother Country, was then put to the House and lost on a similar vote. The motion of the Minister of Justice, for political separation and free trade, was then voted on, the result being a tie of 18 to 18, it being lost on the casting vote of the Speaker. The original motion for Imperial Federation was then put, and met with a similar fate, on a division of 12 to 16. During the evening several debates took place on points of order. It is felt by some members that too much time was taken up by such procedure. A committee was appointed to report at next meeting as to the disposal of the surplus funds of the society upon the discontinuation of the meetings for the summer.

Farewell Sermon.

Rev. C. W. Townsend bade adieu to his congregation at Spring Ridge Baptist church on Sunday, and will, as already announced, shortly leave for the East. In the morning he took as his text, "Here have we no continuing city," Hebrews xiii, 14. The truth of the text, he said, was established by Scripture, history, observation and experience, for Christians in all ages were a pilgrim people, and confessed that they were strangers on the earth, and ever looked for a home to come of which God was the builder. In the evening the reverend gentleman preached his farewell sermon, the church proving altogether too small to accommodate all those who were anxious to be present. The text was from the five first verses of I. Corinthians, ii. It had been said that it did not make as much difference, said the preacher, how a man died, as how he lived; and his closing services at that church he looked upon as of less importance than the ministry which preceded it. "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." During his eighteen months connection with the church he had ever done his best, with God's help, and although he had come there physically weak, he was leaving it in strength, which told much for the beautiful climate of this country. He bade his hearers an affectionate adieu, and wished them a full measure of peace, joy and happiness. The congregation have invited Rev. Mr. Townsend to a social to be held to-morrow evening in the church.

A SATISFACTORY REPORT.

The Annual Statement of the First Presbyterian Church Issued Yesterday.

The first report of the doings of the First Presbyterian church and its connections that has been published since the death of the late Rev. Donald Fraser, was made public on Saturday night. The report begins with an impression of the deepest sense of the loss sustained by the church in this regard, and extending the sincerest sympathy to the bereaved wife and family.

There are at present 291 communicants on the roll. The sum of $170 was contributed to the various schemes of the church, divided as follows: Home Mission, $35; College Fund, $21; Widows and Orphans' Fund, $7; Augmentation, $36; Foreign Missions, $14; Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, $7. The receipts from Sabbath collections, etc., amounted to $4,218.30, the average contributions amounting to $80, being a weekly increase over the preceding year of $20, or an increase for the year of over $1,000. This does not include sums received by the building committee for alterations already made. In the Sunday School are enrolled 380 teachers and pupils, the average attendance during the year being 215. The receipts were $536.64, of which a balance remains of $87.64. The choir raised, by concerts and otherwise, $304.50, the Christian Endeavor Society $300, and the Y.P.L.A. $220.

The report is too voluminous to be published in full, but the whole tenor of it is one of constantly growing success in all directions—financial and otherwise.

For Young or Old.

GENTLEMEN,—One of my little girls (aged 4 years) had been troubled with costiveness in its worst form since infancy. We tried different remedies which gave relief while using, but as soon as discontinued she would be worse than before using. She lost her appetite and was growing weak and delicate. A friend of mine who had used B. B. B. with grand results for the same disease advised me to try it, and also the Burdock Pills, which we did. She did not take the contents of one bottle before it relieved her, and not only relieved her but permanently cured her, for she has not been troubled once since, and she is now eight years old. MRS. RAYNELLE, Sarepta, Ont.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A General Discussion of the Waterworks Question as it Strikes Victoria.

Dr. Milne's Figures as to the Cost of Pumping—Ex-Mayor Grant's Stand.

But a very small number were present at last night's public meeting in the City Hall to discuss the question of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company's bill, now before the Legislative Assembly. As ex-Mayor Grant said in the course of his speech, "It was a mighty poor crowd to represent 20,000 people." There were certainly less than one hundred ratepayers present, but the meeting went on just the same.

MAYOR BEAVEN commenced the proceedings by reading the requisition which had caused him to call the meeting. He also read the following letter from Hon. Mr. Turner:

VICTORIA, Feb. 29, 1892.

W. J. Dowler, Esq., City Hall:

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this date inviting me to be present at a public meeting to be held in the City Hall this evening, I very much regret to say that owing to having already made an engagement for this evening, I am unable to attend the meeting. The subject to come before the meeting is, I believe, the application of the Esquimalt Waterworks Co. for further privileges—I think that it is of the utmost importance to Victoria that any right which she now possesses, that would enable her to get a good supply of pure water should be retained. Yours very truly,

J. H. TURNER.

[Sd]

VICTORIA, Feb 29, 1892.

Hon. Robert Beaven, Esq., M.P.P., Mayor:

DEAR SIR,—I regret that a previous engagement will prevent my attendance at the public meeting this evening—at all events until a late hour.

You will probably mention the fact that I expressed myself in the House as decidedly opposed to any extension of the Esquimalt Waterworks Co's franchise, which will be detrimental to the rights of the City. You a true,

THEODORE DAVIE.

[Sd]

The Mayor then reviewed the question of the water supply of the city, going as far as the time when the first legislation was had to enable the city to divert and use the waters of any stream within a limit of 20 miles. It was then decided to procure water from Elk Lake. This was done and things went on smoothly until 1885, when the Esquimalt Waterworks Company applied for a charter. They proposed to use the Deadman's river. When the bill was before the Legislature, the City of Victoria, to show that there was no selfishness in the matter, relinquished claims to this supply. The Esquimalt Company now claimed that they had not pressure enough. This was exactly what was the matter with Victoria, and it would be necessary for the city at some time later to adopt other means than pumping to reach the high levels. The Goldstream river would, if properly reservoired, supply all the people that would be here for years to come, and the right to this stream should not be divided with anyone. He was quite prepared to discuss with anyone the question of whether Victoria had a legal right to use the waters of Goldstream or not. In conclusion, he called upon Mr. A. Robertson, one of the signers of the requisition.

MR. ROBERTSON expressed it as his opinion that the whole people should own the water, and not a monopoly, so that the people would not be under the heel of any monopoly (applause). There could be any pressure that was required had from Goldstream. The city's rights were valuable ones and should be protected.

DR. MILNE was the next speaker. He had hoped to have heard from some of those who supported the Esquimalt Company's bill, in order that he might meet some of the arguments. He opposed the bill and thought it was a very lamentable thing that the city's water supply at present was so bad. The sixteen-inch main scheme had proved a failure, and the city was now just in the same position as in 1887. The aldermen of the city believed that the attempt of the Esquimalt Company to get the Goldstream water was more speculative than anything else. He read from Mr. Sumnerfeldt's report to show that the present mains would not supply the high levels. A better supply must be secured, and the city should consider whether they would not adopt a scheme to get water from some other source, and so get higher pressure. When the sewerage system was completed it would be necessary to use double the quantity of water now used, and different industries to be established, would still further increase the demand. The citizens of Victoria West were now paying 50 per cent more for water than other citizens, and this was unfair. He said that according to the decision of the late Judge Gray, every citizen who paid taxes could demand that the city supply him with water. Pumping was expensive, and the city should get something better.

In response to numerous calls Ald. Hunter came forward. He said he was an Alderman, a member of the Legislature, a director of the Tramway Company and superintendent of the E. & N. Railway, all of which were interested in the bill now under discussion. The Tramway Company was well able to take care of itself and had three newspapers at its back. He was not one to fight with the newspapers, for it was like fighting with a chimney sweep—no matter whether a man was right or wrong, he always got smirched. He read from the Times an article in which he was called a recreant alderman, and said he wished to clear himself of the aspersion, as he had never canvassed at all. As a matter of fact, the Legislature had been canvassed by the agency of the tramway—he need not say what that was. When he was approached by the promoters of the bill and asked to give it his support, he said he would do so providing it would not interfere with the rights of the city of Victoria. He had then read up the Act of 1873, and was surprised to find that the city of Victoria had no rights. He had not intended to bring this out at all, but there were those who would insist upon having a public meeting. Some curb-stone politicians always had a good deal to say about any matter, but when they got through they were no nearer the truth than when they started. He then read from sections 6 and 7, of the Victoria Waterworks Bill, to show that his contention was right, viz., that the City of Victoria had no right to go to Goldstream. The City of Victoria had the power to take the water from Goldstream, but had no right to lay pipes to Goldstream, and if they wanted water, they must get it by means of a balloon. He wanted it to be understood that he was not present to represent the Esquimalt Company, but neither was he present to do them an injustice. He firmly believed that the Esquimalt Waterworks Company had just as good a right to the Goldstream water as anyone, even the city of Victoria. Besides this there was water enough in Goldstream and vicinity for a city of enormous proportions. He estimated that Goldstream would supply 8,000,000 gallons daily; Waugh Creek, 7,000,000 gallons; Magara Canon, 7,000,000; and Arbutus, 5,000,000 gallons daily; a total supply of 27,000,000 gallons daily for six months of the year, or 13,500,000 gallons for every day of the year. This only dealt with the large streams. There were many smaller streams besides, the waters of which could be utilized, and at the rate of 60 gallons per day for every person; there was clearly water enough in easy reach to supply a city of 450,000 people. Was it right, with such a supply of water as this, to deprive any company of the right to use what they wanted? He agreed with Mr. Robertson that the rights of the city should not be given to a monopoly. When the bill now before the House passed, and he hoped it would pass, he would see that it contained a clause that any rights of the Company should be second to the rights of the city (applause). He combatted Dr. Milne's statement that the water pumping in Seattle cost 20 cents per 1,000 gallons. As a matter of fact, it cost less than four cents per 1,000 gallons. He expressed great surprise that even so mild a man as Dr. Milne would permit himself to be thus stuffed by any clever alderman.

DR. MILNE asked leave to make an explanation. He charged that Mr. Hunter had owned stock in the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, and had appeared before the private bills committee while holding such stock, and had afterwards at a subsequent meeting of the private bills committee, said that he had transferred his stock. It would thus be seen why he (Mr. Hunter) had acted in the manner he did.

MR. HUNTER replied: He said he would not accuse any gentlemen of misrepresenting him or anyone else, but certainly Dr. Milne had not adhered to the facts. The real truth was, that some months ago, as agent for another party, he had bought some stock in the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, which stock he had since transferred. Not one dollar of his own private means had been used in buying stock, and, to-day, there was not one dollars worth of stock in his name.

EX-MAYOR GRANT was received with loud applause. He said that within the radius of 20 miles of the city of Victoria there was sufficent good water to supply a million of people. Unlike other men that he knew, he did not go about making loud professions of what he would do, etc., but he had the courage of his convictions just the same, and was not afraid to face the public and say what he meant. He thought more names of men who had a right to put their names down should be necessary before a public meeting be called. The city of Victoria had allowed their rights, if they had any, to lie dormant for 17 years, and now as soon as a private company came forward the city wanted to step in and say no. This company had paid out a good deal of money—say $175,000, as he was informed. It was now said they would make money out of their investment, and why shouldn't they? No one man present would want to lay out $25,000 or more, or even less, without a return. It was all well enough for people to talk about the "dear public," but there were a good many who talked a whole lot, but these men generally did little actual work. Even had the city of Victoria the absolute right to all the water within 20 miles of the city, it would be extremely bad policy not to allow others to come in. Was there anything fairer than the proposition made by the company that they would insert a clause to the effect that they would take only the balance of the water after the city had all it wanted? (applause.) The question had so far, he believed, been grossly misrepresented, and had been placed before the public in a false light. People of the City of Victoria need not be afraid of a water supply, and while he would conserve in every way the interests of the city, he would warn the public that they need not expect him, as a legislator, to do anything to prevent private enterprise. (applause.)

MR. ALEX. WILSON was called upon. He said that he thought the bill now before the Legislature was simply a speculative one, and he believed it was to preserve the rights of the Esquimalt company as against the Tramway company. He believed the city of Victoria should stand as one man against any attempt to monopolize the water supply.

ALD. HUMBER said he supposed half the people in the hall didn't know what ex-Mayor Grant had been talking about. He thought a better supply of water was necessary, but the city should not give up any claims.

MR. J. H. TODD was received with applause. He said that from what he had heard, re the Act of 1873, the city had an undoubted right to the water. Hon. Mr. Beaven had said so, and Hon. Mr. Beaven was generally right. More water would be needed for the city before long, and he hoped they would not give away their rights to Goldstream.

ALD. MUNN recalled the action taken by the City Council in opposition to this bill before the Private Bills committee of the Provincial Legislature. He said so long as the city could buy a right of way to Goldstream there was nothing to prevent them bringing in the water. It would be as sensible to corner the air we breathe or the food we eat as to corner the water. He moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Todd:

Whereas the corporation of the City of Victoria have acquired the right to divert and appropriate such water as may be deemed suitable and proper from the streams and lakes within twenty miles of the city, for the purpose of supplying the citizens of Victoria; and,

Whereas, the Esquimalt Waterworks Company were subsequently incorporated, and were granted the right to divert and appropriate the waters of Thetis lake and Deadman's river, in order to supply the Town of Esquimalt and the peninsula adjacent thereto; and,

Whereas, the right then obtained infringed upon the prior right of Victoria, but was allowed to be acquired, as the city did not absolutely require that source of supply, but it was considered that the residents of Esquimalt might do so; and,

Whereas the Esquimalt Waterworks Company not content with that concession are now seeking legislative authority to obtain water from Goldstream river, and

Whereas their present source of supply is sufficient for a city of several hundred thousand inhabitants, and

Whereas the Corporation of Victoria requires water from Goldstream and the waters in its vicinity in order to surply residents of the higher levels and of its recently extended limits,

Be it therefore resolved that the Legislative Assembly be respectfully requested not to grant to the Esquimalt company the right now asked for, and not to deal in any way with the water rights within the prescribed limits of twenty miles of the City without the consent and sanction of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

ALD. HUNTER said that he would be quite willing to support the motion with an insignificant chance. Ex-Mayor Grant also said he would support it, and, on being put, the motion was unanimously carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Have You Seen It?

The new Egyptian Dream Book is creating quite a stir. Who her you believe in dreams and visions or not, it will interest and instruct all who read it, as it contains full interpretations of a complete list of dreams, with other attractive features. Sent by return mail on receipt of 5 cent stamp. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Steamer Daisy brought in a scow load of lumber this morning for the Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber yard.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Mar. 2.

THE CITY.

To Dine at Government House.

Invitations are issued for a dinner at Government House on Friday, March 4.

For Nelson.

A large consignment of sashes, doors, etc., was shipped to Nelson, via Spokane, last evening, by Messrs. Muirhead & Mann of Victoria.

The Balance Goes to Charity.

The committee of the recent Bachelors' Ball having decided to hand over the small balance of receipts to the Jubilee Hospital, all unsettled accounts should be immediately forwarded to the secretary.

Up to the Fifth Story.

The new Phœnix brewery has now reached the fifth story, and is still rising skyward. One cargo of special machinery arrived a week or so ago, and another last evening. All the plant is to be quickly put in position.

The Boat Thief Again.

During the last few weeks, boat thieves have been plentiful along the Victoria water front, and more than one boathouse has been completely cleaned out. The last victim of the pirates is Mr. John Parker, who had a white clinker-built family boat stolen from his place on the Gorge, above Craigflower bridge.

A Successful Sale.

The sale of farm stock and furniture, conducted on Monday, at Rosebank farm, by Mr. Joshua Davies, proved a very successful one. The bidding was animated from the calling of the first lot, and good prices ruled. Chickens sold at $10.50 to $13.50, and the horses were proportionately valuable.

Victoria's Free Library.

Dr. McGregor, the librarian, reports that the issue of books by this popular institution, during February, was 3,035 volumes, of which 1,379 were borrowed by ladies, and 1,656 by gentlemen. The highest issue for a single day was 170, and the average 121. During the month, 29 new cards were taken out by ladies, and 52 by gentlemen—a total of 81.

A Far-off Friend.

MRS. G. A. McTavish, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary Jubilee Hospital, has received a check for $50, accompanied by the following self-explanatory letter. Mr. Van Lokeren is a pioneer subscriber to the COLONIST:

VICTORIA, Feb. 17, 1892.

DEAR MADAM:—I am instructed by Mr. A. Van Lokeren, of Thanon, Department d'Ordogne, France, to forward you the sum of $50 for the benefit of the Jubilee Hospital; and he desires his name to be placed on the list of annual subscribers to the said hospital for that amount. You will oblige me by acknowledging receipt of same direct to Mr. Van Lokeren.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. R. HARRIS.

Home From England.

Alex. McCandless, of Gilmore & McCandless, returned from England on Monday evening, by way of the Northern Pacific. He says that there is a great deal of inquiry about British Columbia in England. The C. P. R. are advertising the Northwest thoroughly. A car with samples of Northwest produce is being sent through England and Scotland, and photos and paintings of standing crops and harvesting scenes are placed everywhere. The weather was pleasant during Mr. McCandless' stay in England, he returning before the occurrence of the great storms. Senator Macdonald, bound for Ottawa, and Thomas Dunn, of Vancouver, were fellow passengers over from England with him.

Oath Against Oath.

The information charging James Sullivan with the larceny of three hogs, was dismissed by Mr. Robert Ward, J.P., presiding in the Provincial Court, yesterday. The evidence was very contradictory. Mr. W. G. Bowman, the owner of the ranch on which Sullivan is employed as foreman, swore that the hogs were taken away by Sullivan, in a bag, between two and three o'clock in the morning, and also that Sullivan had received special instructions never to sell anything on the farm. Mr. Holmes, a friend of the defendant's, deposed to buying the pigs from Bowman and asking him to send them round. The magistrate in dismissing the case administered a stinging lecture—to whom it might apply.

The Contract Awarded.

Ald. M. Humber yesterday secured the contract for the erection of the Wilson block on the north side of Yates street, between Douglas and Broad. The new building will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $27,000, and will be a credit to the city. It will have a frontage of 60 feet, divided on the ground floor into four stores, with three stories above, containing 47 large rooms. Each flat will be provided with bath rooms, with hot and cold water, and all other modern conveniences. The outward appearance of the building will be somewhat similar to the new Driard hotel. Work will be commenced this morning in tearing down the old frame buildings to make room for the new block. Mr. Ed. Mallandaine is the architect.

The Comox Steamer.

The steamer now being built by the Albion Iron Works for the E. & N. Railway Co., will be placed on the route between Victoria and Comox. The service between this city and Comox will be a weekly one, the steamer leaving Victoria in time to connect with the same day's noon train at Nanaimo, calling at intermediate points along the route, and reaching Union and Comox the same day. A call will then be made at all the logging camps, returning to Comox and Union, and to Nanaimo, in time to connect with the train, and then again returning to Comox, Victoria will be reached again on Saturday. This will give one direct round trip from Victoria to Comox, and communication twice a week by making connections with trains at Nanaimo.

Not a Question of Wages.

The statement telegraphed from Nanaimo, and published in yesterday's paper, that the miners at Wellington were to confer with Dunsmuir & Sons, concerning wages, is untrue. There is no question of wages bothering the Wellington miners just now, for they not only make the highest pay of any British Columbia miners, but their wages are higher than those secured by any coal miners on the Coast. The building of an hospital at Wellington, for the use of the miners and their families, in case of illness or accident, is what is being considered by the miners. A conference was held with the Messrs. Dunsmuir the other day, and the firm promised to donate the site and contribute a substantial sum, besides, towards its erection. The miners propose to donate a small sum each per month, for three months, towards the building fund. A decision in the matter was to have been come to, on Monday, but it is not yet known what plan will finally be adopted. Mr. James Dunsmuir is authority for the statement that there is nothing but the best of feeling existing between the Wellington colliery owners and the miners, who are quite satisfied with the excellent wages they receive.

A Heavy Budget.

There were some 284 pages of printed matter, in various reports presented to the House, yesterday afternoon. This is one of the heaviest budgets yet presented to the Legislature.

Satisfactorily Settled.

Capt. John Irving and Mr. R. P. Rithet returned from Vancouver, yesterday, having completed arrangements as to the transfer of their interest in the Vancouver waterworks. The concern has been regularly taken over by the corporation of that city.

A New Industry for the Island.

A gentleman well known in mining circles and intimately connected with the iron industry, is at present in Victoria, on business in connection with the establishment of a blast furnace and smelter. His objective point is said to be the West coast of Vancouver Island.

More Money Wanted.

The subscriptions for the relief of Mrs. A. M. Gault and her family, do not yet total much more than $500, but the lists are still open. One thousand dollars, at the very least, should be contributed to give the widow a little start in her lonely battle to provide for herself and helpless little ones.

An Entertaining Lecture.

There was a fairly good audience present, last evening, at the St. Andrew's Church Sunday School, when an entertaining and instructive lecture was delivered by Principal W. Burns, of the Victoria High School, on "Dickens as a man and an author." The lecture was under the auspices of the Young People's Association, the members of which turned out in large numbers.

Licensed to Wed.

The last day of the dead month, the 29th of February, was a favorite day for marriages, no less than four licenses to wed being issued by Deputy Sheriff Siddall. The contracting parties are:—

H. E. Excell and Ellen A. McRae.
Peter Bruce and Mary Bowlen.
Geo. Stevenson and Emily M. Williams.
G. H. Warburton and Agnes E. Potts.

The Public Market.

The superintendent of the public market thinks that, before another fortnight is over, he will have the market in good running order. He has now seven stalls let, and expects to have three more rented in a few days. The stalls that have already been leased will be occupied by butchers and one furniture dealer. The farmers are beginning to patronize the establishment, and are daily bringing in their produce.

Victoria and Sidney Railway.

Julius Brethour, Robert Irving and Henry Brethour are the promoters of a bill to incorporate a company to construct a line of railway from Victoria to Sidney, Saanich district. The capital stock is placed at $500,000. The company propose to begin construction before May, 1893, and complete in one year. They will build and operate steamers for the purposes of passenger and freight traffic among the islands of the Gulf.

The Rock Belonged to the City.

Robert Mason, in the City Police Court, yesterday, was charged with stealing a quantity of rock, the property of the Corporation of Victoria. The plea was "Not Guilty," and Mason explained that he was simply teaming the stone for Mr. Courtenay, who had bought it from Mr. Lynn, the street superintendent, paying him for it. The case was adjourned and Mr. Courtney and Mr. Lynn summoned to give evidence. The latter is however at Barclay Sound.

He Had to Disgorge.

Mr. Hugh Bellang, residing on the Saanich road, reported to the Provincial Police, yesterday forenoon, that some person had entered his house during the morning, and had stolen two five dollar bills and two razors. Constable Hunter went out to investigate, and on inquiry found that a lad named Bob Irving, about fifteen years of age, had been seen about the premises. The constable started for the boy's home, but the youngster was too quick for him, and made for the woods on his approach. The boy's mother, however, had made him disgorge in the meantime, and the plunder was handed over to the officer. Mr. Bellang, on the recovery of his property, refused to prosecute.

Funeral of John T. Fee.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late John T. Fee, which took place yesterday forenoon from the Roman Catholic cathedral, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated. Nearly all followed the remains to the grave. Rev. Father Van Nevel, of Cowichan, who was a warm, personal friend of the diceased, conducted the services, both at the church and the grave. The reverend father was assisted by the full choir of the church and the floral offerings were very numerous, almost hiding the casket and showing silently the esteem in which the deceased was held. The pallbearers were Messrs. A. Borde, G. H. Seelig, S. Lathram, F. Partridge, M. Conlin, A. Lewis, F. Campbell, H. O'Brien, C. N. Cameron and J. Moore.

Victoria Gun Club.

A meeting of the Victoria Gun Club was held at No. 38, Broad street, last night, when the question of obtaining grounds for shooting purposes, during the coming season, was discussed. The club stands well, financially, and the coming season is looked forward to as a very encouraging one, during which many outside matches will take place. The first general "shot" will come off on Good Friday. After discussing business generally, the following officers were elected:—President, Wm. Bickford; Vice-President, W. H. Adams; Secretary, H. N. Short; Treasurer, C. B. McChluskey; Captain, O. Weiler; Committee of management—J. Thompson, E. Wall, H. L. O'Brien, and S. F. Giles.

The Epworth League.

The third quarterly meeting of the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor societies of the city was held last evening in the Schoolhouse of the First Presbyterian Church, the president of the Union, Mr. E. Lewis occupying the chair. There was a large gathering, representing the leagues of the St. Andrew's and First Presbyterian, Pandora avenue, Gorge road, and Victoria West Methodist, and Emmanuel Baptist Churches. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, gave a very encouraging account of the progress of the league in the city. The Christian Endeavor society, of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, gave some musical selections, after which a paper was read and discussed on "How to inaugurate and carry on district Christian work." There was also a paper entitled "Look-out work," which created a good deal of discussion and brought out some useful points. Refreshments were served during the evening, and a very profitable and enjoyable time spent.

A Daily Ferry.

Mr. Schwartz, of Port Angeles, announces that arrangements have been completed for the running of a ferry boat, daily, between Vancouver and that city.

Probably out of Order.

It is quite probable that when Mr. Kellie's bill, respecting the incorporation of railway, tramway, telephone and telegraph companies, comes up, it will be declared to be out of order.

With the Sons of St. George.

Columbia Lodge, Sons of St. George, enjoyed with their friends a pleasant concert in the Spring Ridge hall, last evening. The concert was, as usual, a musical treat, while the dance, which followed, was equally appreciated.

License Amendment Bill.

In the Legislature, yesterday, Mr. Nason, M.P.P., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the Liquor License Act, 1891. Mr. Nason's amendment, it is understood, will provide for the selling of liquors on Sunday, during a portion of the day.

A Fall in Peanuts.

Mischievous boys caused the peanut stand, on Government street, to take a tumble, last night, when the proprietor wasn't looking. The street, for several yards around, was carpeted with peanuts, and the owner has not yet ceased to revile the cause of the disaster to his stock.

The Beaver Goes to Chicago.

Attention is directed to the successful organization of a company to send the pioneer steamer Beaver to the Chicago World's Fair. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of stock has been floated in San Francisco; $15,000 worth more has been taken here, and $15,000 remains open to subscribers. Information at the office of Hamlin, Bourchier & Co.

The Irish Goseoon.

Geo. Purvis, treasurer of Carroll Johnson's Irish Goseoon Company, writes to the COLONIST from Wibana, Ohio, that his company with Karl Johnson as the "Star" will appear here on June 27th. The "Irish Goseoon" is by Edward Kiddar, author of Sol Smith Russell's famous plays "A Poor Relation" and "Peaceful Valley," and will be produced here the same as it was shown in New York, special scenery being carried by the company.

Her Lover Lost.

A very sad sequel to the loss of the captain and boat's crew of the schooner Oscar and Hattie, off the Oregon coast, is outlined in a letter which Mrs. John L. Penney received yesterday morning. It was addressed to Fred. Whittingham, one of the drowned, and came from his sweetheart, Miss Jennie Linforth of Waterloo. Miss Linforth is an orphan, and, by her own story, friendless; she was to join Whittingham in Victoria at the close of the present sealing season, when it had been arranged to celebrate their wedding. Her last letter to her absent lover is full of affectionate expressions of confidence and good advice, showing the writer to be a woman through and through.

The St. John's Drawing Room.

The "drawing room" given in St. John's Church school, last night, in aid of the choir fund, was a big success as an entertainment, but the attendance was rather small. Mrs. I. W. Powell, who provided the programme, spared no pains in making the evening pleasant, and her efforts were much appreciated. The programme was an excellent one, and was well carried out. Those who took part were: Mr. and Mrs. Rowland, the Misses Bell, Miss Powell, Messrs. E and R. Powell, Mr. Webber and Mr. Sutton. Mr. Webber gave some character songs, and was called to respond to several encores. An interesting but short address on Phrenology was given, by Mr. Sutton. The entertainment took its name from the fact that the platform was furnished *a la* nineteenth century drawing room, and all the participants in the programme occupied seats upon it.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION

Of the Theory that "Peter Wilberg" is the Man Wanted.

Chief of Police Huston, of Westminster, came over, last evening, in connection with the May Todhunter murder. With the Victoria officers, he is strongly inclined to the belief that Peter Wilberg, or the man travelling under that name by the Walla Walla, Saturday, is the man who could, if he were so inclined, tell all about the death of the unfortunate woman.

A telegram from a COLONIST man, Monday night, was the first intimation the Westminster public had of the trunk incident. Sergeant Levin had written the evening before, but the letter remained forgotten in the pocket of the bright young man to whom it was entrusted for delivery. Seeing the clue for which he had been searching, in the telegram from this city, Supt. Huston came over to Victoria at once to investigate, and is now quartered at the Oriental.

If Willburg and Wiedermann, are one and the same, he is the man wanted. Wiedermann is not and never was May Todhunter's husband, but he lived with her in Port Townsend, and it was her evidence that sent him to jail in the Sound City. When released he is reported as having said that he was going to get even with May if it cost him his life, and the threat was marked at the time. Wiedermann disappeared soon after and has not since been seen in Port Townsend. He was seen and recognized here by a waiter in a restaurant, a few days ago, and his description tallies with that of Wilberg. It is all but positive that he was the man expected by the unfortunate woman on the night of her death.

To-day, Chief Huston will look up whatever evidence is to be obtained here, and secure the co-operation of the San Francisco police if events continue to shape themselves as they have during the past forty-eight hours.

The probability is, that before night, Wiedermann will be under arrest; if not, the theory of his guilt will have been destroyed by the discovery of some fresh and unlooked for link in the chain of evidence, or else he will have availed himself of the delay in communicating with Chief Crowley and make himself scarce. Had Supt. Sheppard wired the Western head of police instead of writing on Sunday the probability is that Wiedermann would now be under lock and key in the "Coast Capital."

"Peter Wilburg" evidently knows nothing of the suspicions entertained in regard to him; he telegraphed from San Francisco, yesterday, enquiring the reason for the non-arrival of his trunk. The trunk is still here.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

The number and the magnitude of the Mercier robberies are almost incredible. Their audacity too is marvellous. The accounts that come from the East are not mere election rumors, but they are the sworn statements of reliable men who have had deelings with the late Quebec Government. Names and dates and amounts are all given, and the men implicated appear to have no defence to make. For instance, in the matter of the Temiscouata Railway Mr J. J. Macdonald swore before the Commission now sitting, that, in order to get $239,210 due him he had to pay to the Government's boodling agent Pacaud about $32,400. "The mode of extraction," says the Montreal Gazette, "seems simple. When a payment on account of subsidy was due, Pacaud made a demand, and when the demand was met, the Government cheque issued; a delay in paying Pacaud meant a delay in receiving the appropriation from Mr. Mercier."

The sum of twenty thousand dollars was taken from the subsidy granted to the Hereford railway in something like the same way. The Commission found by tracing the cheque through the banks, that it was used to pay a note made by Pacaud. It is asserted that the proceeds were divided between Pacaud, Mercier and C. Langelier. Some of the boodle was used to pay for a property known as "Tourouvre," which Mr. Mercier purchased. The cases are so clear that it will be surprising if criminal proceedings are not commenced in the Courts against Mercier and his fellow boodlers. He hopes to brazen it out if the election goes in his favor, but it seems to us that a victory at the polls will only make his fall the greater. It is hardly possible that iniquity so glaring will be allowed to go unpunished. It is ridiculous to suppose, as Judge Jette appeared to have done, that Mercier was the unconscious and innocent sharer of Pacaud's plunder. It is pretty evident that, let the elections on the 8th inst. result as they may, Mercier has gone to the length of his tether.

A VICTORIAN ABROAD.

We are glad to see that the Rev. Mr. Beanlands has said a good word for British Columbia where it is calculated to do much good. The Canadian Gazette of the 11th ult. contains a long notice of an address which the rev. gentleman delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute, on British Columbia as a field for British enterprise. He directed attention to the many and varied resources of this province, to the progress which its inhabitants have made and are making, and to the prospect it affords the British capitalist of safe and profitable investment. He expressed surprise and regret that more attention has not been paid to this province by the moneyed men of England. He with much truth said:—

"When one hears of millions which have been plunged in the United States and Argentine one cannot help wondering whether the same money would not have made a better return if it had been expended in fostering the industries of Canada. Are we too near home, too English, to tempt Englishmen; or is the great Dominion a hollow, bottomless concern, through which a nation is dropping into the arms of the United States?"

It certainly does seem strange to see Englishmen, believed to be discreet, lending their money to Turks, Egyptians, Greeks, South Americans and South Africans, while there are rich resources nearer home in a well-governed country inhabited by their own kindred, which are suffered to lie idle for want of money to develop and utilize them. It is to be hoped that those days are past. When men of standing and character like Mr. Beanlands, who have no sinister or selfish purpose to serve, point out to Englishmen, who have money to invest, the capabilities of this British province so near home, they will, at the very least, be induced to enquire whether British Columbia is as rich and as promising a field for enterprise as it is described to be. When once they do enquire, we have no fear for the result. Lord Aberdeen's example will be followed by many of his wealthy countrymen, and British capital will be expended in this province, where it will be sure to yield a rich return. We are glad to see that the Rev. Mr. Beanlands has not forgotten the land of his adoption. We hope soon, to be able to publish his very able paper, as well as the interesting discussion it evoked.

A SOUND SUGGESTION.

We find, in the very able report of the painstaking Royal Commissioners, what we have looked for in vain in the speeches and articles of those engaged in the discussion on the Esquimalt Waterworks Bill, namely, an intelligent and reliable estimate of the capacity of Elk Lake as a source of water supply. It will not, we think, be said, even by the most prejudiced and ill-natured, that the Commissioners were actuated by any improper motive when they included the following suggestion and estimate in their report:

"We think that it is time that this should at length be recognized, and that the complaints of the consumer of the strong flavor of moras, which not even boiling will completely cure, should be attended to. This can only be done, we think, by taking the water direct from Elk Lake. This will involve, no doubt, a further considerable outlay. What is suggested to us is to abandon Beaver Lake altogether; to have a dam to rise six or eight feet above the surface of Elk Lake, for which, it is said, there is a favorable place; and a mile of new pipe laying. It is suggested that this new dam will provide an additional stratum of water beyond the present natural supply, of about 400 acres, six feet deep, or about 640,000,000 of gallons; a supply of 60 gallons per day for 50,000 people for 200 days without rain. It is proposed to take this supply midway between the bottom and the surface of the lake; self-filtered water, since organic impurities float towards the surface, and inorganic impurities sink to the floor. It is proposed to have at the lake, a tower fifty feet high and by steam power to pump it to the summit, so as to serve the highest points of the city by gravitation; this in substitution for the present steam pumping apparatus in Victoria, which has to drive the water 150 feet high. It is said that this scheme can be carried out for $100,000. Upon this scheme we offer no opinion, except that much money has been spent for objects of less immediate or practical utility."

If any dependence is to be placed on this estimate—and we cannot see why it should not be taken as reliable—the intelligent reader will be able to form a pretty correct opinion as to the likelihood of Victoria's trying to get a supply of water, within a period of time at all measurable, from any other source than Elk Lake.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.

The disciples of Sir Richard Cartwright would have the people of Canada believe that they are free-traders, but their eagerness to enter into the closest kind of commercial alliance with the most intensely protectionist country in the world is strong proof of the insincerity of their professions. No true free-trader would, for a moment, entertain a proposition to enter into an arrangement with the United States, the essential condition of which is that Canada should adopt the protectionist tariff of that country. From a merely economic point of view, the proposition would appear to a true free-trader as simply monstrous. To accept it would be to forswear his distinctive trade principles—to repudiate his cherished commercial creed, and to adopt and act upon what he professes to believe is the unreasonable as well as the most ruinous of economic heresies. When viewed from the standpoint of a loyal Canadian, the apostacy would appear to him the more hateful and atrocious, for there would be added to the turpitude of economic heresy, the sins of ingratitude and disloyalty. How could he, a free-trader, and a true hearted British subject, become a rank protectionist, and bring himself to favor a foreigner at the expense of his dear Mother Country? To do so would be to lower himself immeasurably, both intellectually and morally, in his own estimation. No honest and self-respecting British free-trader could do this.

How the Canadian advocate of unrestricted reciprocity is regarded by intelligent English free-traders may be gathered from the following article from the Economist, the ablest of British commercial periodicals. That paper, in its issue of the 13th February, says:

"That it (unrestricted reciprocity) is a wise policy we cannot, however, admit. We will not stop to consider what Canada owes to the Mother Country, or whether our interests would or not be prejudicially affected were commercial advantages over us accorded by Canada to the United States. Let us look at the matter from the purely Canadian point of view, and thus regarded, what we fail to see is why, if the Liberal party are sincere in their preference for complete free trade over mere unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, they should speak of the one as being less attainable than the othtr. Neither can be obtained until they have succeeded in winning over to their side a majority of the electorate; but, given that majority, why should it not be used for the one purpose as well as for the other? And, apart from this, nothing is more evident than that such a policy as Sir Richard Cartwright recommends would, instead of lightening, increase the burdens which now press upon the Canadian taxpayers. It involves a sacrifice of something like £1,500 000 of revenue, and were there an all-round reduction of custom duties to that amount, Canadian consumers would realize a double gain. They would have the gain resulting from the low prices of the imported goods, and the further gain that would ensue from the lowering of the prices of the home products with which these imports compete. Neither of these advantages, however, can they hope to realize under Sir Richard Cartwright's plan. What benefit may accrue will go not to them, but to the American manufacturers, who, being protected in the Canadian markets against the only effective competition they have to fear, viz., that of this country, would be under no compulsion to lower their prices, and would consequently pocket the million and a half or so which the revenue would lose by the abolition of the duties upon their goods, while new taxes would have to be imposed to make good the deficiency in the revenue. Thus, as we have said, the Canadians would be taxed twice over—taxed for the benefit of United States manufacturers and taxed for the purposes of their own Government. And bad although the existing state of things may be from the economic point of view, that which Sir Richard Cartwright is anxious to establish would, it seems to us, be even worse. Nor do we see where, from the moral point of view, any advantage is to be reaped. If it be the case that the policy of protection to Canadian manufactures has been so utterly subversive of political morality as—not, we fear, without cause—Sir Richard represents it to have been, will the political atmosphere be cleared by merely extending similar protection in Canadian markets to the manufacturers of the United States."

This passage well deserves a second reading. Not only does it expose the stupidity or the hypocrisy of the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity who pretend to be free-traders in the British sense, but it also proves that unrestricted reciprocity would add very materially to the burden of the Canadian taxpayer without his receiving any compensating benefit. The seven millions and a half of revenue that Canada would lose would go into the pockets of the protected American manufacturer, and the Canadian taxpayers would have to make up the deficiency besides paying heavier duties on the goods that the Dominion would still have to import.

France-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Whitelaw Reid, the American minister, and Jules Roche, minister of commerce, to-day arrived at a definite agreement for the establishment of a commercial treaty between France and the United States.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, MAR. 3.

THE CITY.

The Dominion's Cargo.

The cargo of the barque Dominion was yesterday sold by auction to Mr. D. F. Adams, for $4.50 per thousand. There were in all, 950,000 feet.

Sale of Comox Land.

At Messrs. Richards and Cuthbert's sale of Comox property yesterday, at their sale rooms at Trounce avenue, thirty lots were disposed of at figures ranging from $20 to $150. Bidding was brisk, and there was a large attendance.

Brought Down With a Bullet.

There are some cats that Care will not kill, and a panther usually belongs to the family. Mr. H. Fisher, of Matchosin, yesterday, relieved Care of the responsibilities of executioneer, and brought to town a fine male panther.

It Will be Consummated.

The big lumber deal, referred to a few days ago, it is all but certain will be consummated, in which event some of the most valuable timber and sawmill properties in British Columbia will pass into the hands of Tacoma capitalists.

Arranged for Temporarily.

The congregation of Emanuel Baptist Church, Spring Ridge, is not provided with a permanent pastor yet, but it is understood a call has been made to a gentleman now in England. Pending a reply local arrangements have been made to fill the pulpit.

A Pleasant Farewell.

Alexander Lodge, Sons of England, enjoyed an appetizing banquet at Bowman's restaurant, Yates street, last evening, in honor of Bro. R. T. Robinson, the chaplain of the lodge, who leaves to-day for California in search of health.

The Wire was Alive.

A harmless looking piece of wire trailing from a pole on Johnson Street became full of life and vigor yesterday, when a horse owned by W. Neil stepped upon it. The animal was not injured but its equine imity was scariously disturbed.

Nickels Don't Go.

Since the new order of things came in, the street car conductors have refused to take American nickels except at a valuation of 2½ cents. Many passengers who tender nickels only to have them refused, leave the cars rather than produce Canadian money.

His Fun not Appreciated.

An information was yesterday sworn against the young gentleman who amused himself on Tuesday night, by wrecking a peanut stand on Government Street. It would have been less expense in the long run had the y. g. dissapated on peanuts instead of champagne.

The Other Side.

Referring to the anticipated blackmail action spoken of locally a few days ago, the person believing herself accused pronounces the charge absolutely false, and explains that the only foundation for the story was that she threatened legal proceedings unless a couple of accounts due were promptly settled.

Against the Bill.

A petition is in circulation amongst church members in the city, protesting against the passage of Mr. Nason's bill, now before the Provincial Legislature, to amend the liquor license act so as to allow the saloons to be open on Sundays, except during church hours. It is proposed to vigorously oppose the passage of the bill.

The Contract for the Duck Building.

The contract for the building of the Duck block on Broad street was let yesterday afternoon, but it was decided to make nothing concerning the matter public until the signing of the final documents this morning. All that can be learned is that the successful tenderer is a local man.

Admitted to the Bar.

Mr. H. A. Simpson, L. L. B., of Nanaimo, appeared before Hon. Justice Walkem, yesterday morning, and, after examination, was admitted to practice in British Columbia as a solicitor and barrister. Mr. Simpson is a barrister and solicitor of Ontario, and since coming to the province, some six months ago, has made many friends.

She Has An Eye to Business.

Yesterday was Baby Devlin's birthday, and in honor of the anniversary, Manager Rice, with whose Stock Company she is now playing, presented her with a bright new silver dollar. The baby looked at it a moment, then smiled archly and said:

"It's a Yankee dollar isn't it?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then it's only worth 95 cents, you know," and the little one pocketed the coin with a sigh, as she thought of the discount.

One on Vancouver Lawyers.

One would presume that the lawyers of Vancouver, from the very nature of their profession, would know enough about parliamentary practice, etc., to be able to draw up a petition to the Legislature that could be properly said to be in order. Their petition re having Vancouver made a separate judicial district was yesterday ruled out of order by Hon. Speaker Higgins. The lawyers will now have to put their request into legal shape and send it to His Honor the Lieut. Governor.

Ash Wednesday Service.

Ash Wednesday service was conducted, yesterday morning, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral by the Rev. Father Nicolaye, with mass, the sermon being preached to a large congregation by the Rev. Father Von Goetham. The discourse was taken from the kindred observances that brought about the Ash Wednesday service, and the learned father explained the origin of the ashes, and their connection throughout history with penance, of which they were simply an emblem. Services will be continued in the Cathedral during Lent, as follows: There will be evening service at 7:30 p. m., every night. On Wednesdays, sermon and benediction, and on Fridays, stations of the Cross.

A Narrow Escape.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, as Sanitary Officer Bailey was walking along Elizabeth street, near the top of Pandora avenue, he heard children screaming, at the residence of Mr. D. McPhadden, and, running towards the house, discovered that one of the side bedrooms was in a blaze. Calling two men to his assistance, Mr. Bailey rushed in, and found the whole place full of suffocating fumes. Three windows were immediately broken to allow the smoke to escape, and then two children were noticed vainly trying to beat back the flames that were issuing from the drapery of a window cornice, in one end of the room, on fire. He ran for water without delay, and, after several minutes' hard work, succeeded in subduing the conflagration. It was a narrow escape for the youngsters, both of whom had been playing with matches near a flimsy curtain, having been left at home alone.

Sealer Spoken.

A San Francisco dispatch, of yesterday, says the sealing schooner E. B. Marvin was spoken, last Saturday, a few miles south and west of Cape Mendocino, and reported having captured 175 seals. The report says weather fine and seals plentiful.

The Memorial Window.

Capt. Wm. Powers, on behalf of his estimable wife, has undertaken to supply funds to meet any deficiency there may be, as the results of the late concerts in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, towards the Segher's memorial window.

A Saanich Wedding.

St. Stephen's Church, South Saanich, was yesterday the scene of a wedding. The contracting parties were W. H. Bissett, proprietor of the Sydney Hotel, and Miss Fannie Thompson, third daughter of Mr. William Thompson. The bridesmaids were the Misses Rehynhart; and Mr. Duncan Ross supported the groom, while the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Christmas. The party, numbering about 100, subsequently adjourned to Mr. Thompson's, where a sumptuous repast was enjoyed and the numerous marriage presents admired.

Sampling and Milling.

The Northwestern Sampling and Milling Co., (limited), has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, divided into one thousand shares of $100 each. The head-quarters of the company are at Nelson, B. C., and its objects are the sampling, concentrating, buying and selling, reduction and refining of ores, and to acquire mineral properties, to explore and develop mines, and manufacture and deal in mining machinery. The company is backed by men of capital and experience, and it is claimed will "fill a want long felt" in developing the mineral resources of the country.

Farewell to Pastor Townsend.

At Emanuel Baptist Church last night a farewell social was tendered to the Rev. C. W. Townsend. Refreshments were served to as many as could be seated in the edifice. At the conclusion of the programme Mr. A. E. Wescott presented the pastor with an address expressive of the deep regret felt by the congregation at severing their relations with him, and asking him to accept as a token of remembrance the accompanying gold headed cane. Rev. Mr. Townsend replied in suitable terms.

Again Adjourned.

The new information against M. Morbœuf, of the Poodle Dog, for selling or disposing of liquor during prohibited hours, was up again before the Police Magistrate, yesterday. Mr. Hunter, who appeared for the defendant, pleaded that the fresh proceedings were altogether illegal, as no man could be charged with an offence, put in jeopardy and dismissed, and then brought up a second time and proceeded against on entirely the same evidence or the same facts. The legal gentleman quoted several authorities, and claimed that they all upheld his contention. Mr. Belyea adjourned the matter until to-day, not being in a position to give an immediate opinion upon the point taken. The matter will be decided in the Police Court, this morning.

Improvements at the High School.

The work of improvement at the Victoria High School, is all but completed. The lobbies of other days have been turned into an additional large and comfortable room, capable of accommodating forty pupils, of which Miss Cameron will take charge. From the boys' school a new staircase has been cut, to do service as a fire escape if necessary, leading down between the boys' and the High school. The gymnasium building, of which the dimensions are, 110 40 and 14 feet, is going up, and immediately on completion, will be carefully fitted up, the $250 in hand for the purpose of buying apparatus, having been judiciously expended. Over 100 volumes already find a place on the shelves of the school library, formed only last week, and of which a committee composed of Misses F. A Smith and Nickerson, and Messrs. Kermode and Courtenay.

St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral.

Work on the interior of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral will now be pushed forward as quickly as possible, and it is hoped that everything will be completed soon after Easter. The fittings, which will all be of local manufacture, are to be in style, finish, and quality the very best obtainable. and much of the work will be equal to any of its kind on the coast. The High Alter is to be 50 feet in height and will be of carved oak throughout, costing in the neighborhood of $4000. The memorial windows are expected from Toronto daily, and as soon as they arrive will be mounted in their places. The memorial window in memory of the late Bishop Seighers represents the figure of St. Charles of Borromeo, the name of the dead prelate being Charles. The window is to be placed on one side of the sanctuary. Then there are two memorial windows representing St. Peter and St. Bridget, and another having for its central figure a beautiful picture of King David, the latter being in memory of the late David Fee. One of the handsomest windows in the Cathedral will be that now being made in Munich, Bavaria, the subject being "The Assumption of the Virgin." This is presented to the church by the young ladies. The memorial window of Arch Bishop Seighers, the first R. C. arch bishop of Vancouver Island, will be placed in the sanctuary. It represents St. Francis baptizing the Indians. In addition to these there are several more which will all find a place.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR:—The meeting, last evening, gives one the idea that some members of the Legislature have pecuniary interest in the private bills now before the Assembly. Is it right that these members should vote on a matter in which they are personally interested? If such votes be allowed it will be an easy matter for members to combine. "If you support my bill I will yours, will be the manner and means of getting obnoxious private bills through the House." On the other hand, those who have pecuniary interests in a company opposing a bill, ought not to be allowed to vote either. Of course every member seeks the public interest only; no one there can have his conscience governed by any interest of a private or personal character, yet it will be as well to remove temptation by annulling their votes, for it is tolerably easy to be virtuous and honest where temptation to the contrary does not exist. Let the Government do its duty, and preserve the right of overseeing all chartered companies, whether municipal or otherwise, for the benefit of the country.

X.

"ILLUSTRATED VICTORIA. Buy it and send one to your friends.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A New City Surveyor and Water Commissioner Appointed—Some Important Communications.

The Public Library—Police Uniforms—The Police Magistrate's Resignation—Tramway Grievances.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held at the City Hall last night. There were present Mayor Beaven and Aldermen Humber, McKillican, Devlin, Baker, Hall, Styles, Lovell, Munn, and Hunter.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From C. J. Jones, Sec. to the Governor-General, acknowledging the message of condolence in the following terms.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, Feb. 19, 1892.

His Worship the Mayor of Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—The message of condolence on the occasion of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale from the citizens of Victoria having been duly submitted to Her Majesty the Queen, and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, I have now the honor to enclose copy of a despatch which His Excellency the Governor-General has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the expression by Her Majesty on behalf of the Royal Family of their heartfelt gratitude for this token of loyalty and sympathy.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your obedient servant
C. J. JONES,
Secy. to Governor-General.

THE DESPATCH.

DOWNING STREET,
3rd February, 1892.

MY LORD:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch, No. 3, of the 16th ult., forwarding, for submission to Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, copies of the telegraphic messages of condolence on the occasion of the lamented death of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, received from the persons noted in the margin.

I have laid these messages before Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; and Her Majesty has commanded me to desire you to convey to the various persons from whom the messages were sent an expression of the gratification of the Royal Family at the widespread sympathy felt in Canada in the great calamity that has befallen them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KNUTSFORD.

To the Governor General,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston,
G. C. M., &c., &c.

The parties mentioned in the despatch were the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, North West Territory, Manitoba, British Columbia, Cardinal Taschereau, Halifax City Council, Citizens of Victoria, B.C., Mayor of Quebec, Col. Sir C. Gzowski, Citizens of St. John, N.B.

The communication was received and filed.

From M. L. Hall, on behalf of the W.C.T.U., calling attention to the number of children continually playing on the streets at night, and asking that remedial steps be taken, such as prohibiting of children playing on the streets after 9 p.m. The letter called attention to the chances of criminality arising out of such carelessness of parents.

ALD. LOVELL said that the suggestion of the W.C.T.U. was a wise one, and he hoped that immediate steps would be taken as suggested in the communication.

ALD. MCKILLICAN said that there was a by-law providing for such matters.

ALD. HUMBER supported the suggestions. He said the fact that small boys were permitted to sell papers on the street at 11 or 12 o'clock at night was a disgrace that should be put a stop to.

ALD. HALL moved that the matter be laid before the Police committee, with instructions to look into the subject and report back to the Council.

The resolution was carried.

THE POSITION OF CITY ENGINEER.

There were eight applicants for the position of City Engineer and Water Commissioner, and the Mayor announced that the names would be ballotted for, it being necessary that the candidate chosen should obtain six votes.

The applicants were: Peter Leech, J. W. Graft, S. P. Tuck, Thomas L. Parr, Robert M. Chinstie, William McKinnon, J. L. Tytler, Adamson Parker. The result of the balloting was: S. P. Tuck, 7; J. W. Graft, 2; Thomas L. Parr, 1.

THE MARKET RECEIPTS.

A report was received from D. E. Johnson, manager, giving the receipts from the market building, etc., for the month of February. The revenue from weighing and measuring was $17.80, and other receipts, $10.

The report was received and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Thomas Hooper, architect, asking that Mr. Simon Leiser be allowed to extend the basement of his new three-story building, at the corner of Store and Johnson streets, out beyond street lines, to the edge of the sidewalk.

After some discussion as to the power of the Council to grant such permission,

ALD. MUNN moved that Mr. Hooper be informed that the Council had no right to grant such a request.

ALD. HUNTER called the attention of the Mayor to a previous motion offered by him to the effect that the matter be refered to the City Barristers to ascertain what rights the council had in the matter. The building in question was one that would be a great improvement to the lower portion of the city, and it would be a great hardship, and a very arbitrary act on the part of the council to deprive a man of light for his basement.

ALD. LOVELL supported Ald. Hunter's remarks. The council should bear in mind the fact that if Mr. Leiser was allowed to extend his basement, he would have to put above it a good sidewalk—a sidewalk probably much better and more durable, than the one the city would put down. Every good building in the city had been granted the privilege, and it would be most unfair to deprive this applicant of such permission.

Ald. Hunter's amendment was carried.

From Frederick Pauline, complaining of the manner in which First street, Work estate, had been raised and graded, diverting the gutter from where it had at first so innocently meandered into his front garden.

Referred to the City Surveyor.

From J. P. Walls, on behalf of Mr. Thos. Matthews, asking for $225 as three months' salary for his client, ex-Assistant City Surveyor.

Ald. Hall suggested that the matter be referred to the Finance committee, and it was so ordered.

From E. C. Pemberton, complaining of the depositing of dead animals on Ross Bay beach.

Referred to the Sanitary Officer and Sanitary committee, with power to act.

From Arthur T. Dutton, secretary of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, asking that all contractors tendering for city work be asked to sign the following document: "I declare that I will pay the rate of wages generally accepted as current, to any men employed by me in my present work for the Council, such men to be competent.

ALD. MUNN moved that the communication be received and acknowledged. Personally he was in favor of what the letter asked. It was a good suggestion.

The motion was seconded by Ald. Hall.

ALD. LOVELL thought that if contractors were bound down to such a clause in a contract they would be very seriously hampered in their work. There were hundreds of men round the city anxious to get work and they could do it well, and were glad to get it at $2 50 per day.

ALD. BAKER supported Ald. Lovell's remarks. He did not think the Council had any right to dictate to any contractor what class of labor he should hire, or what rate of wages he should pay. It was a most unfair thing to do with any contractor.

ALD. MUNN said that this action of the Trades and Labor Council was simply the outcome of the sewerage work. On the sewerage system there was a great deal of work being done, and the contractor had brought many men into the city who were accepting wages at a rate far below the standard in Victoria. It was not right that with a great work like the sewerage system going on in the city, a great many men belonging to the city should be idle and out of work.

ALD. HUMBER deprecated the idea of any contractor being tied down to a certain rate of wage.

ALD. STYLES said that he believed that there were actually not one dozen men belonging to the city working on the sewerage job, and, from what he could learn, very few tradesmen of Victoria were benefitting in any way by the work. That was the result of the absence of any such clause in the contract, as was suggested by the Trades and Labor Council.

The communication was received and filed.

From Dr. James McGregor, librarian, asking that a by-law be submitted to the public, authorizing the supply of more reading matter for the library.

ALD. MCKILLICAN spoke very strongly in favor of the request. The city was growing rapidly, and the library was coming more into popular favor every day. He thought that the city should see to the matter at once, and take steps to replenish the stock of books. There was a sum of $1,200 per annum at present devoted to library interests, and it was totally inadequate. The amount required now was $3,000.

ALD. HALL supported the last speaker's remarks.

THE MAYOR called attention to the fact that the present by-law authorized an expenditure no greater than $1200 per annum, which amount, after salaries had been paid, left no room whatever for the purchase of books and periodicals.

The matter was referred to the Library committee, consisting of Ald. McKillican, Munn, and Humber.

From F. S. Richards, jr., on behalf of the owners of six new buildings on the corner of Speed avenue and Saanich road, asking for a sindwalk and fire hydrant in that locality

Referred to the Street committee and the Fire Wardens.

REPORTS.

A report from the City Clerk, referring to answers and communications, was received and filed.

A communication from Messrs. Bodwell & Irving informing the Corporation that if $150 was not paid their client, Mr. B. Gordon, for damages caused by flooding his cellar, legal proceedings would be taken by them in one week.

ALD. HALL moved that the communication be received and filed. Carried.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

A communication was received from the Police Magistrate, Mr. A. L. Belyea, tendering his resignation as Police Magistrate, to take effect from the 1st of April.

THE MAYOR said that it was a pity to lose such a painstaking magistrate as Mr. Belyea had been. But the position apparently clashed with his professional duties, and it could not be helped.

ALD. HALL moved that the communication be received and filed.

ALD. MUNN moved that the resignation be accepted. He was sure that nothing could possibly induce Mr. Belyea to alter his decision. The thanks of the Council were due Mr. Belyea for the manner in which he had filled the office. He had been a most efficient magistrate, and one who had given perfect satisfaction everywhere. His decisions had been repeatedly upheld by the higher courts, and his law was, on all occasions, thoroughly sound. He would add to the motion, an expression of great regret that the city was losing Mr. Belyea's services, and of the thanks of the Board for the manner in which he had filled the seat.

ALD. LOVELL seconded the resolution. He heartily agreed with all that Ald. Munn had said, and he also spoke of the excellent manner in which Mr. Belyea had carried out his duties, and of the great satisfaction he had given to the public generally.

The resolution was adopted unanimously after many of the aldermen had spoken in a highly complimentary manner of the retiring magistrate.

Several communications from people complaining of the flooding of their lots by water flowing off the streets, were referred to the Street committee, with instructions to report.

PETITIONS.

From 30 ratepayers on and frequenters of the Fort street tramway route, from the Jubilee Hospital to the Jockey Club grounds, calling attention to the excessive charges and insufficient accommodation on that line. The Tramway Company were making the portion of the road spoken of the most inefficient and extortionate part of the whole service. They were not fulfilling their charter with the city, but were breaking faith in more ways than one. The communication asked for an enquiry into the grievance spoken of, and concluded by saying that a great many more names could be obtained if desirable.

The petition was referred to the Finance committee for report to the Council.

From several residents of Cadboro Bay Road calling attention to the nusance existing inside the fence of the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Referred to the Standing Committee with instructions to report to the Council.

From several ratepayers calling attention the urgent need of water supply on Oak Bay Avenue.

Referred to Water Committee with instructions to report back to the Council.

REPORTS.

From the Finance Committee recommending the payment of accounts totalling $4163.90.

Accounts ordered to be paid.

From the Finance committee, authorizing payments of accounts totalling $1,036. The report was adopted.

From the Finance committee, authorizing payment of $341 for sundry items. Received and adopted.

From the Park committee, recommending several minor matters. Received and adopted.

From the Police committee, reporting the acceptance of the resignation of Constable Hendry, and the appointment of Mr. Palmer to the vacancy.

From the Printing and Pound committee, reporting the advisability of distributing the city advertising among the three daily newspapers, in as equal proportions as possible, and of publishing the advertising in two papers alternately each month. The report also advised that all the city's job work be divided equally among the job offices of the city.

ALD. LOVELL thought that at present the city's printing was being paid for at rates considerably above commercial prices, and that the charges in this direction could be reduced.

ALD. HUMBER suggested the purchase of a city printing press. Las year $3,000 was spent in advertising alone. He would like to see all printing let by contract.

The matter was left in the hands of the Printing committee, and the report was received and adopted.

Report from the Street committee, recommending several matters relating to the streets, the total estimate of cost of repairs being $600. The report was received and adopted.

A report from the Water committee was received and adopted.

Report from the sanitary officer, calling attention to the state of the drainage on Blanchard, Chatham, and North Park streets, and advising that box drains be put down. Referred to the Street committee and City Engineer, with instructions to report to the Council.

The Council then adjourned.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

Fitzsimmons Defeats Maher After Twelve Well Fought Rounds—Details of the Contest.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The following are the details of the well-contested fight between Fitzsimmons and Maher, the former of whom was declared the winner after thirteen rounds had been contested.

The official weights were Fitzsimmons, 165 lbs.; Maher, 178. The betting was about even. At 9.15 the men entered the ring both looking cocky and confident. Both were in the pick of condition and their appearance was the subject for loud cheering.

First round—Both men watched each other closely. In the exchange of blows, Maher led, Fitzsimmons countered heavily on his opponent's ribs. Both displayed splendid science. Fitzsimmons knocked Maher down with a right hander on the jaw. Recovering, Maher lunged at him, but missed. Fitz hit him heavily in the mouth. Maher was unmistakably groggy. Fitz drew first blood. Maher, hitting Fitz hard, staggered him, but the call of time saved him. There was terrible fighting, but the honors were even.

Second round—Both men sparring hard became tired, both missing heavy face blows. Maher hit Fitz a terrible lick in the face. Fitz landed heavily on Maher's neck. Maher wich a rush hit him hard, but bleeding badly from the mouth. Honors about even. Both men weak.

Third round—Both men sparring for wind, and extremely cautious. They exchanged light blows; Maher leading fell short. Maher hit for the head, but Fitz dodged him and led heavily on the neck. He ran after him, but Fitz ducked away. They both hit each other hard. Honors about even.

Fourth round—Maher lead, but missed. He led again, when Fitz jumped away, Maher hit Fitz lightly on the nose. Fitz led and jabbed him in the mouth, Maher countering on the chest. Fitz then jabbed him in the face.

Fifth round—Both sparred for wind. Fitz led lightly on the chin. Maher countered heavily on the body. Both landed their left on the face; Maher bleeding profusely from the mouth.

Sixth round—Fitz led lightly on the neck; Maher followed with a tremendous blow on Fitz's jaw. Both men appeared tired, Fitz seeming to be the fresher. Terrible fighting followed, both men struggling. Honors still even.

Seventh round—Fitz landed on Maher's stomach, both exchanging their lefts on the head. Maher followed Fitz to his corner, Fitz ducking out of harm's way. Both followed with hard blows on the neck, Fitz landing a terrific one on his opponent's head. Fitz jabbed him again, landing heavily with his right. On the call of time, Fitz had unquestionably the best of the round.

Eighth round—Fitz jabbed strongly in the neck, both men sparring for wind. They both exchanged blows and clinched. Fitz jabbed him again, and hit him hard in the mouth. He countered on the neck. Fitz jabbed him twice, but Maher retaliated on neck, Fitz landing with his left on the wind-pipe. Fitz had far the best of the round.

Ninth round—Fitz seemed to be the fresher. Both landed on each other's face, hitting hard. Fitz jabbed again, Maher landing his right on the shoulder. Fitz jabbed twice in the mouth. Maher seemed to be getting weak. Both men appeared tired. The round was somewhat tame. Honors slightly in favor of Fitz.

Tenth round—Fitz jabs Maher in the neck. Maher hit Fitz in the neck. Both men began to be very cautious. Fitz jabbed him in the mouth. Both men were manifestly on the defensive. Fitz landed on Maher's jaw. Maher struck Fitz hard on the stomach and swung two vicious blows, but missed. Honors even.

Eleventh round—Both men were still more cautious. Fitz gave Maher a vicious blow in the mouth. Both exchanged blows. Maher hit Fitz on the arm, Fitz returning with a blow on the teeth. Maher landed on Fitz's breast. Fitz repeated the dose. Fitz had the best of the round.

Twelfth round—Both sparring for wind, Maher leading. Fitz ducked, but Fitz gave it him hard on the neck, Maher landing on the back of the neck. Fitz cross-countered hard on the neck, landing a hard blow with his left on Maher's nose. Fitz's stock going up.

Thirteenth round—Maher gave up the fight, be ing badly punished and very weak. His seconds threw up the sponge, Fitz really winning the fight in the twelfth round. Fitz then walked over and kissed Maher, and offered him a flask of whiskey, of which both took a hearty drink. Fitz came out without a mark.

The announcement of the result was received with uproarious applause. The consensus of opinion of the spectators is that Maher made a great and game fight, but the pace was so hot that he was forced to succumb. The Australian is looked upon as a wonder, and the belief generally prevails that he can make it very interesting for pugilists who are strictly first class in the top weight circle.

B. H. King, of Portland; R. Robinson, of Augusta, Maine, and G. Hadwen, of Chemainus, are guests at the Dallas Hotel.

matters. Received and

olice committee, reporting the the resignation of Constable the appointment of Mr. vacancy.

rinting and Pound committee, advisability of distributing tising among the three daily n as equal proportions as pos- ublishing the advertising in lternately each month. The vised that all the city's job ded equally among the job ity.

L thought that at present the g was being paid for at rates above commercial prices, and nges in this direction could be

ER suggested the purchase of g press. Las year $3,000 was rtising alone. He would like ting let by contract.

was left in the hands of the mittee, and the report was re- opted.

n the Street committee, re- several matters relating to otal estimate of cost of repairs The report was received and

om the Water committee was adopted.

n the sanitary officer, calling he state of the drainage on Chatham, and North Park dvising that box drains be put rred to the Street committee gineer, with instructions to re- ouncil.

l then adjourned.

GREAT FIGHT.

s. Defeats Maher After Well Fought Rounds—Details of the Contest.

ANS, March 2.—The following s of the well-contested fight simmons and Maher, the for- was declared the winner after ds had been contested. weights were Fitz Simmons, 165 178. The betting was about 5 the men entered the ring both y and confident. Both were in ondition and their appearance ect for loud cheering.

d—Both men watched each In the exchange of blows, Fitzsimmons countered heavily onent's ribs. Both displayed ence. Fitzsimmons knocked with a right hander on the ering, Maher lunged at him, Fitz hit him heavily in the her was unmistakably groggy. st blood. Maher hitting Fitz ed him, but the call of time There was terrible fighting, s were even.

und—Both men sparring hard d, both missing heavy face er hit Fitz a terrible lick in the anded heavily on Maher's neck. a rush hit him hard, but bleed- om the mouth. Honors about men weak.

nd—Both men sparring for xtremely cautious. They ex- ht blows; Maher leading fell er hit for the head, but Fitz and led heavily on the neck. He , but Fitz ducked away. They ch other hard. Honors about

und—Maher lead, but missed. , when Fitz jumped away, Maher tly on the nose. Fitz led and n the mouth, Maher countering Fitz then jabbed him in the

nd—Both sparred for wind. tly on the chin. Maher coun- y on the body. Both landed the face; Maher bleeding pro- the mouth.

d—Fitz led lightly on the neck; wed with a tremendous blow on Both men appeared tired, Fitz e the fresher. Terrible fighting th men struggling. Honors still

ound—Fitz landed on Maher's th exchanging their lefts on the er followed Fitz to his corner, out of harm's way. Both fol- hard blows on the neck, Fitz terrific one on his opponent's e jabbed him again, landing his right. On the call of time, nquestionably the best of the

und—Fitz jabbed strongly in th men sparring for wind. They ged blows and clinched. Fitz again, and hit him hard in the countered on the neck. Fitz twice, but Maher retaliated on landing with his left on the Fitz had far the best of the

und—Fitz seemed to be the th landed on each other's face, d. Fitz jabbed again, Maher right on the shoulder. Fitz e in the mouth. Maher seemed g weak. Both men appeared round was somewhat tame. htly in favor of Fitz.

und—Fitz jabs Maher in the er hit Fitz in the neck. Both to be very cautious. Fitz jabbed mouth. Both men were mani- the defensive. Fitz landed on w. Maher struck Fitz hard on ch and swung two vicious missed. Honors even.

round—Both men were still us. Fitz gave Maher a vicious mouth. Both exchanged blows. Fitz on the arm, Fitz returning on the teeth. Maher landed breast. Fitz repeated the dose. e best of the round.

round—Both sparring for wind, ing. Fitz ducked, but Fitz gave on the neck, Maher landing on the neck. Fitz cross-countered neck, landing a hard blow with Maher's nose. Fitz's stock going

h round—Maher gave up the g badly punished and very weak. thre v up the sponge, Fitz real- the fight in the twelfth round. walked over and kissed Maher, him a flask of whiskey, of which hearty drink. Fitz came out ark.

uncement of the result was re- uproarious applause. The con- pinion of the spectators is that e a great and game fight, but s so hot that he was forced to The Australian is looked upon , and the belief generally pre- e can make it very interesting s who are strictly first class in ght circle.

ng, of Portland; R. Robinson, , Maine, and G. Hadwen, of are guests at the Dallas Hotel.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Mr. Gardner.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

MR. HORNE—From the Municipality of Surrey, for an enabling bill; and from the Law Society of Vancouver, asking that a registrar of the Supreme Court be appointed for that city, and for the appointment of a stenographer.

MR. KEITH—From D. McGillivray, and others, re Coquitlam Electric Co.

MR. HALL—From E. G. Prior and others, praying for amendments to the Game Protection Act.

The petition of J. N. Muir was read and laid over.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN from the Standing committee on private bills, reported, the North Vancouver Electric Companya bill, and that of the Victoria City Corporation. Report received.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

MR. KELLIE rose to a question of privilege. He said that on the occasion of the last sitting of the House, (Wednesday last), he had been grossly insulted while in the lobby of the Legislative Assembly Hall by Mr. Frank Barnard, M. P., for Cariboo. He laid the matter before the House in order that he might be vindicated.

HON. MR. BEAVEN referred to the rules governing such cases, reading from May p.p. 99, to show that the offender was liable to a prosecution for high crime and misdemeanor. While this was the strict rule laid down for the guidance of the House in such cases, he did not suppose the full penalty would be exacted. He was fully of the opinion, however, that when such an occurrence had taken place, when a member of this Assembly had been insulted within the lobby of the House by a member of the Dominion House of Commons, a gentleman, who should, at least, know better than to commit any such breach of etiquette, he, the offender, should, at least, be excluded from the precincts of the House until such time as he should publicly apologize for the injury done.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that he believed no hon. member of the House was more desirous of protecting every member of the House in a proper manner, than was he (Mr. Robson) himself. The difficulty now in the way, was that the hon. member from West Kootenay had simply made a general complaint without giving any details. The House did not know what provocation had been offered, even though, perhaps, it would be right to say that no provocation should be considered a justification for any one to insult any member of this Legislature. He did not know how the insult had arisen or what it had come from.

MR. KELLIE said it was because of his action in connection with a Nelson waterworks bill, which he had introduced in the House on Wednesday last.

HON. MR. ROBSON continued that there was another point that he would like a little more light upon, that was as to the nature and extent of the insult. He thought that before this House should be asked to express an opinion or take any action on the matter, more detailed information should be furnished. What one man might regard as an insult, another man might not think was such, and while this House should protect its members to the fullest extent, it was a most serious matter to ask the House to condemn any man unheard. No man should be condemned as the offender in a case of this kind until the House had satisfied itself that there had been such an insult as had been complained of and under such circumstances. For his part he (Mr. Robson) would not condemn anyone until he was acquainted with the details.

Hon. members—Hear, hear.

MR. KELLIE said that he would be willing to repeat for the information of the House, the words used and the circumstances connected therewith.

HON. MR. ROBSON suggested that a committee be appointed to enquire into the matter.

MR. KELLIE expressed his desire to explain the circumstances. He said that some time ago he was approached by a solicitor, resident in the city of Victoria, who asked him to support and take charge of, through its various stages in the House, a bill to incorporate the Consumers' Waterworks Company, of Nelson, B. C. At that time he (Mr. Kellie) agreed to take charge of the bill, but stipulated that a clause should be put in to the effect that when the city of Nelson should be incorporated it would be at liberty to purchase the works at a certain percentage on the cost. When the bill came up in the House, he had stated that he wished this clause to go in on its second reading, or in committee. At that time Mr. Barnard, M.P., sat on the opposite side of the House, just inside the lobby. After he (Mr. Kellie) had spoken on the bill, he received a note from Mr. Barnard's solicitor, Mr. Bodwell, who sat alongside of him, asking to see him in the lobby. When he Mr. Kellie) went out to the lobby, he saw Mr. Barnard there with Mr. Bodwell. Mr. Barnard got very offensive, and told him (Mr. Kellie) to go to hell. Mr. Barnard also said that he (Mr. Kellie) was a liar, and a stinker, and a traitor. Had these words been used to him (Mr. Kellie) outside the precincts of the House, either one of the parties interested, himself or his insulter, would have bitten the dust; but, having consideration for the dignity of the House he had not personally attacked Mr. Barnard. He had given him until to-day to apologize, but no apology had come, and as a last resort he brought the matter before the House.

HON. MR. VERNON said that he was of opinion that the hon. member for West Kootenay had acted quite within his duty in bringing the matter before the House, but having brought the circumstances to the knowledge of the House it would now be quite in order and quite proper to let the matter stand. A precedent for this course was established in May's Parliamentary Procedure, from which he read. He suggested that the business of the House should be allowed to proceed.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he had no wish to follow Mr. Barnard in the way the House had the power to do and prosecute him, but he certainly thought that, having insulted a member of the House, Mr. Barnard should be compelled to make a public apology.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that he wished it distinctly understood that this was not a party consideration at all. He would like to have a committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the alleged insult, and report to the House.

HON. MR. VERNON—Does the hon. member for West Kootenay insist upon pressing the matter?

MR. KELLIE—It is in the hands of the House, to take what action they see fit.

HON. MR. VERNON said that now the matter had been brought before the House, it should be allowed to rest. He thought it was perfectly right that Mr. Barnard, had he insulted the hon. member for West Kootenay as was stated, should be asked to apologize for so doing.

MR. SEMLIN said that while this matter was being discussed he thought it wise to mention another fact. Men who wished to procure the passage of private bills should be extremely careful about the way they approached members of the House. He did not think it was right for the promoters of private bills to be all the time lobbying while the House was in session, and more especially when their particular bills were up before the House for discussion.

HON. MR. BEAVEN supplemented what the junior member for Yale said in respect to lobbying. He thought it was, to say the very least, unseemly for the promoters of private bills to be around the Assembly while their bills were under discussion.

MR. KELLIE said that the insult of which he had just complained was perpetrated on Wednesday last, and since that time he had given Mr. Bodwell who was Mr. Barrard's solicitor, a chance to have the matter rectified by an apology; but as no apology had been forthcoming there was no other course open to him but to bring it up before the House. It was high time that members of the House took a decided stand against any such imposition from outsiders. It was very unfair that anyone who wished should be allowed to come around the House and bully or attempt to bully a member into any particular course of action.

DR. MILNE recalled Mr. Kellie's action before the private bills committee, and said that the hon. member for West Kootenay, (Mr. Kellie), had acted very fairly and honorably throughout.

COL. BAKER proposed that the matter be laid over until to-morrow (Wednesday), in order to give Mr. Barnard an opportunity to apologize. Probably there had been a good deal of excitement over the matter, and it might be better to postpone further discussion to allow all the parties a chance for more mature consideration.

MR. BOOTH agreed with the hon. member for East Kootenay, that perhaps the matter had better be laid over for a day or two. He also said that it would be very much better that lobbying should be done away with altogether.

HON. MR. DAVIE said it was a cardinal principle that no man should be condemned unheard, but at the same time, if it was on enquiry, found that the complaint was well founded, the offender should be dealt with strictly according to the law. He would object to an individual apology. Although the hon. member for West Kootenay had been made the butt of the injury, it was not a personal matter, for not the individuality of the hon. member had been attacked but his actions as a member of the House and the whole House should receive the apology. An insult to one member of the House was an insult to every member and the offender should be properly dealt with.

MR. SPEAKER said that the House was bound to protect members for their actions in the House whether the members were in the House or out of it. He would announce that unless this matter was satisfactorily settled, he should order that the doors of the lobby be closed and no strangers be admitted at all during the sittings of the Legislature.

MR. KELLIE said he would be satisfied if the House would appoint a committee to investigate the matter, or he would, if the House thought better, be willing to let it stand over for a day or two to see if satisfaction would be offered.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that he proposed, so long as he occupied the position he did, as leader of the House, to do all in his power to protect every hon. gentleman against insult or injury. He did not care if the offender was his own brother; he would feel bound to take whatever action might be necessary to protect the feelings of members of the House. This was a painful matter to deal with, because the hon. member of the House of Commons referred to (Mr. Barnard) was a warm personal friend of his (Mr. Robson's); but he could not allow that fact to stand in the way of doing his duty. The proper way to deal with the case would be to appoint a select committee to enquire into all the circumstances and report to the House. Some hon. members had suggested a delay for a day or two, but what good would that do? Some had suggested that a private apology be made. What would be the good of that? Up to the time the hon. member for West Kootenay had brought the matter up before the House, he could understand that it was a personal matter and a private apology could have been made; but now that the alleged insult had been reported to the House, the whole House and the whole House alone could deal with it, and should it be found that the circumstances were such as were stated, any reparation made must be made to the whole House. He discharged a most painful duty in moving, seconded by the hon. the Attorney-General, that a select committee, to consist of Hon. Mr. Robson, Hon. Mr. Beaven, and Col. Baker, be appointed to enquire into the matter, with power to call for persons, papers, etc., and to report to the House.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—I would like my name to be taken off that committee.

HON. MR. ROBSON—Why should you shirk it?

HON. MR. BEAVEN—I have already engagements that will keep me occupied.

HON. MR. ROBSON—The hon. leader of the Opposition should not be afraid to take his share of this most disagreeable duty.

The motion was carried.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

MR. CROFT rose to a question of privilege. He wished to know if it was according to parliamentary usage for documents relating to private bills before the House, other than official documents, to be distributed and placed on members' desks while the House was in session.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that the document complained of was a report of a public meeting held in the City of Victoria. He knew of no law against a member of the Legislative Assembly receiving any communication while the House was in session. If, however, it was against the rules, he was sorry the City of Victoria had offended.

MR. SPEAKER said that the document might be received, but it could not be laid before the House unless it came as a petition in the ordinary way.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

HON. MR. ROBSON presented the annual report of the Provincial Asylum for the Insane.

HON. MR. VERNON presented the annual report of the Surveyor-General for the Province, with accompanying maps. He said further reports and maps would probably be laid before the House before the end of the session.

HON. MR. DAVIE presented the report of the Royal Commission, appointed to enquire into Victoria civic affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

COL. BAKER introduced a bill to incorporate the Kootenay Power Company (Limited). Bill read a first time; second reading, Thursday.

DR. MILNE introduced a bill re Victoria City. Bill read a first time; second reading, Thursday.

RE NON-RESIDENT INDIANS.

MR. KELLIE moved, seconded by Col. Baker, "That whereas, owing to custom, the Indians from the neighborhood of Colville, in State of Washington, do annually come into British Columbia and hunt along the Arrow lakes and Columbia river, and by so doing exclude the Indians of Kootenay, in British Columbia, from following the chase in those parts of the Province above mentioned;

Be it therefore resolved, That in the interests of British Columbia, our Government do instruct its officers in Kootenay, or elsewhere, to see the provisions of the "Game Act," empowering the collection of the sum of $50 for all non-residents who come into British Columbia for the purposes of hunting, be enforced in regard to these foreign Indians when they cross the International Boundary for the purpose of hunting in British Columbia."

HON. MR. ROBSON thought that the best way to bring up this matter would be to memorialize the Dominion Government. For the Provincial Government to take the action suggested would only cause trouble.

The resolution was withdrawn.

NORTHERN MAIL SERVICE.

MR. HALL moved, seconded by MR. HUNTER, "that a resolution be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that he will cause to be pointed out to the Dominion Government the very urgent necessity which exists for the providing of an efficient mail service on what is known as the northern coast route of this Province, by steamers of good speed and accommodation, equal in all respects to the American steamers plying to Alaska. The present requirements are as hereunder, viz: Victoria to Port Simpson, Naas and way ports every fourteen days, and Victoria to Queen Charlotte Islands points every four weeks." Carried.

THE SCHOOL ACT.

HON. MR. ROBSON moved the adoption of the report of the Committee of the whole on the School Act amendment bill. The report was adopted after certain amendments of which notice was given by Mr. Brown, were incorporated.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

MR. BROWN moved the second reading of the Municipalities Bill. He explained the amendments he proposed.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the adjournment of the debate. He wished the bill to remain over until the Government measure dealing with the Municipalities Act should be dealt with on Thursday next.

The debate was adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

HON. MR. TURNER presented a petition from the City of Victoria.

MR. MARTIN presented a petition from the Nicola Valley Railway company.

The following petitions were read and received: From D. McGillivray and others for incorporation as the Coquitlam Electric company; from ratepayers of the Corporation of Surrey for a bill to validate certain debentures; from the managers of the Bank of Montreal re ditto; from F. W. Foster and others re amendments to the game act.

The petition from A. S. Black and others re establishing Vancouver City as a judicial district, was ruled out of order inasmuch as it deals with a contemplated expenditure of public moneys.

MR. KITCHEN presented four petitions from ratepayers of Surrey re validation of debentures.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN from the committee on Standing Orders and private bills presented a report re the Vancouver Short Line railway bill. They also reported, without amendments, the bill to incorporate Bishop Lemmens a corporation sole, and to incorporate the Sisters of St. Ann.

COL. BAKER reported from the Standing Committee on railways, the bill to incorporate the Kaslo-Slocan Railway Company, with amendments.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE.

HON. MR. ROBSON presented the following report:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, March 2, 1892.

MR. SPEAKER,—Your committee appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the complaint of the member for West Kootenay, that he had been insulted in the lobby of the House by Frank S. Barnard, Esq., M.P., has to report the evidence in the case, together with a written apology from Mr. Barnard.

[Sd.] JOHN ROBSON, Chairman.

The report was received, and, the standing orders and rules being suspended, adopted.

The following letter was read:

VICTORIA, March 1, 1892.

To the hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly:

SIR,—Having learned that Mr. Kellie, the member for West Kootenay, has brought to the notice of the House a matter which I presumed was entirely a private one; and having learned that I have committed a breach of privilege of the House, I desire to express my regret and tender an apology to the House for the same. Having made arrangements to leave for Ottawa, to-night, I am unable to attend the House personally. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Sd.] F. S. BARNARD.

COAL MINES REGULATION BILL.

MR. KEITH moved the second reading of the Coal Mines Regulation Bill. He recalled the period four years ago when each white-man working under ground had a Chinaman working with him under his orders. Some five years ago there was a disastrous explosion at Nanaimo, and the following year there was also one at Wellington. Although convinced that Chinese working under ground were responsible for these explosions, it had been found impossible to prove it to the satisfaction of a judge and jury. A petition was sent in then to the Legislature signed by 404 miners and a number of residents of Nanaimo—over 2,000—asking that the Chinese be prohibited from working under ground. Last year he (Mr. Keith) had been told that if he could bring proof of the danger of Chinese working under ground members of the House would be convinced and would support the bill. He was afraid a number of them were unwilling to be convinced. He read from evidence given before the Commission on Mining by the Nanaimo delegates to show where the danger lay in allowing the Chinese to work under ground. The chief danger was that the Chinese have little or no knowledge of coal mining, gas explosions, etc. He referred to the legislation of two years ago, and said that the miners were then only asking for what they believed was necessary for their safety. The law of two years ago had since been found inoperative. The Premier had agreed, a year ago, to correct the difficulty, but had not done so. He hoped the Government would now see its way clear to support the bill now before the House. Those miners who had signed the petition for the bill now before the House believed that their lives depended upon the exclusion of Chinese. Yet, at the same time, he would not say that the exclusion of Chinese would do away with all the accidents; but it should be the duty of the Government to guard against the known dangers. There was, at present, a depression in the coal trade, and, at any time, Chinese might be put at work in the Wellington collieries, and this would force the Nanaimo mines to fall into line. There was plenty of white labor to be had in the province, providing the Chinese labor was prohibited. Since the Chinese were put out of the mines in Nanaimo, that city had advanced wonderfully in every way, and it would be better for the whole of British Columbia if the Chinese were altogeter excluded from the country. He hoped the House would support this bill to do away with Chinese and Japanese labor under ground.

HON. MR. POOLEY said the bill now before the House was somewhat similar to the the one before the House last year. Last year he (Mr. Pooley) had stated his views fully, and did not propose to go into the matter as fully again. The hon. gentleman who had introduced the bill had failed except in one subject in substantiating his remarks. The Japanese who had been introduced at Comox were experienced coal miners. They were coal miners in their own country and since they had been in Comox, he was not informed that there had been any accidents. He (Mr. Pooley) proposed to show in his remarks that the object of the present bill was not to protect the whitemen by keeping the Chinese out of the mines, but it was simply to allow the Miners' Union at Nanaimo to control all the coal mines of British Columbia. It was a fight of the Union with the non-union men—nothing more nor less. He referred to the efforts made last season, by the Union, to prevent the sale of Wellington Colliery Coal in San Francisco and asked if that was a war against Chinamen? No, it was a war against men of their own flesh and blood, against whitemen who did not happen to belong to the Union. This was conclusive proof that the bill was opposed to the non-union men not to the Chinese alone.

MR. KEITH—No, no!

HON. MR. POOLEY, continuing, recalled some evidence given during investigations in regard to the explosions at Nanaimo and Wellington, to show that the carelessness of white miners was more largely to blame for the accidents than anything else, and, apparently, the more experienced the white miners became the more risks they assumed. The passage of the bill would cripple the coal mining industry in the province and do a vast amount of injury. He therefore moved in amendment that this bill be read this day six months.

HON. MR. BEAVEN thought the argument of the hon. the President of the Council was fallacious, it being impossible to prove any rule by the exception. Any one who knew anything about Chinese must admit that they were reckless and dangerous to themselves. The common instincts of humanity should allow the members of the Legislature to pass the bill asked for. Not all the money saved in a year by the employment of Chinese underground would pay for the loss of one white man's life. Another reason, if humanitarian reasons were of no avail, why the Chinese should be excluded from the mines, was because of the boycott, in California, of British Columbia coal mined by the Chinese. Even the Southern Pacific Railway Company, which was the practical owner of nearly all the British Columbia coal mines, were beginning to be afraid to buy the British Columbia coal for fear of a strike on their line. The presence of Chinese in the province was an incubus, and it would be a good day for the country when some legislation were enacted which would have the effect of causing the Chinese to leave the province. He had been an advocate of this policy for a long time, and hoped to, even yet, see his views adopted.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that he could easily show to the House why he had taken the stand he did in 1889. In that year he had taken as correct the statements made by coal miners, that the presence of Chinese was a source of especial danger. Since then he had found out that those statements were incorrect. There was no truth in the proposition of the hon. member for Nanaimo; but, on the contrary, there had been a greater number of accidents in mines controlled and operated by union miners. These hard facts, adduced from and proven by statistics, could not be gainsayed. The only ground on which this House could deal with the bill proposed, was that the Chinese were an especial source of danger, and it was clearly proven that this was not the case. The Government had no more right to say to mine owners that they should not employ Chinese under ground, than they had to say to the salmon canners, the ranchers, the farmers, or anyone else that they should not employ any Chinese. It was a simple proposition, and if it were right in one case why not put a law on the statute book that everyone employing a Chinaman in any capacity, would be guilty of a high crime. He (Mr. Robson) was not prepared to go as far as to say that the Province would be the better for the exclusion of the Chinese. He was no lover of Chinese, or Chinese labor; but the matter must be looked at in the light of its bearing on the public interest of the province, and, being bound to consider the public interest, he (Mr. Robson) would support the amendment and oppose the bill.

MR. BROWN said he thought the subject was an important one, and was being too lightly treated. He supported the bill.

MR. FORSTER followed in a speech of some length, in which he reviewed all the matters touched upon.

MR. HUNTER believed in the abstract theory that Chinese labor was undesirable, and hoped the day would come when the sight of a Chinaman on the streets would be as rare as it was now common. But the abstract theory did not pan out in practice all the time. He opposed the bill now before the House because it was class legislation of the most despicable kind. The bill was not in the interests of the miners, but in the interests of the miners' and mine laborers' association, which would like to get control of all the mines. Referring to the boycott in San Francisco, he said that the speech of the hon. leader of the Opposition showed a lamentable ignorance of the subject. As a matter of fact the boycott in San Francisco was not because the coal was mined by Chinese, but it was because it was mined by men who had not surrendered their manhood and who refused to join the Union. As to the petition that had been presented to the House, he said that so far as it concerned Wellington, it had only 201 signatures out of the 780 odd men that were employed in the mines. He would vote against the bill because, should it pass, it would simply be legislating in favor of the Miners' Union, which seemed determined to dictate to all the miners in the province when and where they should work, what hours and at what wages, and what amount of money they should spend in purchasing bread, and what amount they would contribute towards the support of the same tyrannical Union.

MR. SEMLIN said he was opposed in every way to the employment of Chinese in the province, because all the money saved was sent out of the country. It impoverished the country.

MR. BOOTH said he did not see why any one class of people should be legislated for specially. He was prepared to exclude Chinamen altogether if that were possible; but could not understand why the miners should be especially protected.

DR. MILNE moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 5.40 p. m.

TO REMOVE THE CZAR.

More Anarchists Plots—Numerous Arrests.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—It has been reported that another plot against the life of the Czar had been discovered and that a large number of arrests had been made in connection with it. The police profess to know nothing about the affair, other than that the conspirators planned to murder the Czar while on his way to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, situated on an island in the River Neva, upon the occasion of the funeral, on January 29 h last, of the Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar. Upon the day of the funeral, the Czar, Prince Oscar of Sweden, and all the Russian Grand Dukes, followed the bier on foot, the Czarina and Grand Duchesses in carriages. The conspirators planned to kill the Czar while on his way to the cathedral, but were arrested before they could carry out the plot. A number of military and naval officers, two of whom have since committed suicide, were concerned in the conspiracy. Twenty students, several minor officers of the Government and a number of other people are under arrest charged with being concerned in the attempt.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

The Supply of Interior Cattle Falling Off in Quantity and Quality.

The local markets during the week have been steady, with good supplies and a fair demand in almost every department. Farmers are busy with their spring work, the weather favoring their operations, and from what has already been done, and the work contemplated, it is clear that this year's crop, weather proving favorable, will be the best on record. A local demand has been broken, and the disposition appears to be to go in more largely for cereal crops, for which there is ever a good demand. The new public market is beginning to receive more patronage, several of the stalls having been leased, and a combined effort made to make it a success. The feed prescribed by by-law are rigorously enforced, but in the majority of cases the vendors dispose of their goods by hawking them from door to door. However, time will remedy this, and once the market becomes established, there will be no need to seek purchasers elsewhere.

FLOUR remains at last week's quotations, with the exception of Hungarian, in which an advance of 50c has been made. There is not much doing in the Portland brands, the products of B. C. mills furnishing the quantity and quality for home consumption.

WHEAT is unchanged. There is a steady demand for grain fit for milling purposes, the chief supply of which comes from Manitoba. A greater extent of land will, however, be in this grain during the coming season, so that it will not be necessary to import so largely.

OATS sell freely at last week's figures, and here, again, local mills are generally indebted to the Northwest Territories for their supply. The crop on the island, last year, was poor, owing to bad weather at the time when sunshine was essential to a good harvest.

FEED STUFFS generally, remain as last quoted, with a steady market. There is a large supply on hand, the mildness of the season calling for little re-feeding.

POTATOES are in abundance at from $16 to $20 per ton, or a couple of dollars more money when retailed in small quantities. The crop was very good, but farmers showed a disposition to keep their potatoes in the pits, expecting an advance in price. They have been, however, disappointed, and the market is now almost glutted.

FRUIT of the season is plentiful and cheap. Oranges and lemons are selling at 15c. per doz. retail. Apples sell freely at $1.25 to $1.50 per box.

VEGETABLES are scarce and sell at good prices, and were it not that they are perishable goods, much more money would be demanded by the exacting Mongolians, who are the chief producers.

MEATS remain unchanged in price. Large quantities of mutton are being imported from Oregon, which is the chief source of supply for Victoria. The severity of the winter in the Interior and scarcity of fodder, makes beef from these ranges scarce, and of poor quality. Calgary cattle raisers are now pushing a good trade on the Coast, and their animals reach the market in a wonderful condition, considering the journey. Dressed meat from the same quarter is also had recourse to.

FISH is coming more plentiful, and a fall in price is daily expected.

EGGS are coming into market more freely, and are readily bought up at prices given below.

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 6.70
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.75
Graham	3.00
Hungarian	6.30 @ 6.70
Premier	6.50
Three Star	6.00
Victoria	5.75@6.00
Wheat, per ton	40.00@45.00
Oats, per ton	32.50
Barley, per ton	33.00 @ 34.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	25.00@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	32.50@35.00
Oil Cake, per ton	38.00@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50c
" National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Wheat, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Oats, per bbl	5.50
Pearl Barley, per lb	6c
Split Peas, per lb	6c
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo " "	5.50
Potatoes (Island), per ton	18.00@20.00
" (imported), per ton	18.00
Onions	3@4
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Carrots, per lb	1@1½
Celery, per dozen	25
Apples, per box	1.25 @ 1.50
Oranges, per case	3.75@4.00
Lemons, California, per case	4.25 @ 5.00
Cabbage (white), per lb	1½
" (red) "	3
Turnips, per lb	1
Russel Sprouts, per lb	3
Eggs, Island, per dozen	35@40
" Imported, "	25@30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	75 @ 90
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
" California, per roll	75
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	18 @ 20
" California "	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 18
" Rolled "	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard " "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	10@12½
Sides " "	12@20
Mutton, per lb	1.25
Lamb, forequarter	1.50@1.75
" hindquarter	15@18
Pork, fresh	15@18
Veal, dressed, per lb	5@8
Tallow	1.00@1.50
Chickens, per pair	35@40
Teal, per brace	4@5
Beef cattle	6@7
Sheep	8@9
Hogs	7½@8
Calves	15
Turkey, per lb	17
Geese, per lb	6@8½
Hides	25@7
Skins, sheep, each	12½
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	5
" (Steel head), per lb	8
Cohoe	3 lb. for 30c
Cod	8
Miscellaneous	15@25
Kippered Salmon	10
Smelts	5
Perch, ⅌ lb	5
Pickerel, ⅌ lb	10
Halibut ⅌ lb	

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Exacting the Discount on American Silver—Launch of the Steamer "Cruiser."

Deputation Wait on the Fishery Commissioners Regarding Prospective Changes in Regulations.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 2.—Tenders for the construction of the North Vancouver road will be advertised early next week.

The local tramway have decided to take American nickels, dimes and quarters at par. The Vancouver and Westminster exact the discount. The C.P.R. (Pacific division) take American silver at five per cent. discount.

People of Mount Pleasant have petitioned that no licenses be granted for Ward No. 5. A temperance meeting was held, last night, to specially consider the matter.

J. J. Taylor's steamer "Cruiser" was launched, this evening, at False Creek.

A little girl of George Hays died, last night, from injuries sustained by falling from an unfinished building on Oppenheimer street, on Sunday last.

A. N. Milne is laid up at the hospital, owing to a severe cut in the leg, accidentally inflicted by himself with an axe.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 2.—Mr. Moresby has had two boats at work, this week, making another effort to recover the body of Pickard, a Surrey farmer, who is supposed to have been drowned, last December, from the ferry steamer. The river was dragged in all directions, but without results.

Alexander McLean, the oarsman, states that he is willing to accept the challenge of Robertson, of Sapperton, to walk a one mile race for $50 a side.

A deputation appointed by the Board of Trade waited on the Fishery Commissioners, this morning, and laid before them the resolution passed at the Board of Trade meeting last night, requesting that if any radical changes are proposed in the fisheries regulations, this season, notice thereof will be given canners and others interested at the earliest possible date. The Commissioners received the deputation courteously, and promised to use their efforts in the direction asked.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 2.—Black & Wilson, proprietors of the Union restaurant and bakery in this city, have dissolved. Mr. Black continues the business.

The whaleback Wetmore Captain O'Brien arrived to-day for coal. She will take nearly 3,000 tons.

Thos. Roberts, restaurant keeper at Northfield, has, it is said, skipped for parts unknown leaving many creditors.

The schooner Mary Taylor was spoken 45 miles southwest of Cape Flattery by Captain Slater, of the ship Wilna, who arrived today. The Mary Taylor had 34 skins on board.

Frank Lee, who was arrested last week charged with robbing the till of the saloon of the Opera House, has been sent up for trial.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Statement Submitted to the Provincial Legislature Yesterday.

From the eighteenth annual report on vital statistics, prepared by Mr. Leggatt, the Registrar-General, and submitted to the House yesterday, it appears that during the year ended 31st December, 1890, there were in the Province 641 births, 555 deaths and 431 marriages, compared with 572 births, 552 deaths and 431 marriages for the year 1889. Although there were in both years the same number of marriages, there was in 1890 an increase of 69 in the number of births, the death roll having—almost singular to say, only been augmented by three, which, considering the ills to which infant life is subjected, is an almost remarkable showing. From Lillooet, Omineca and Cassiar there appear to have been no returns; there was a decrease of 1 in the birth returns of Yale, and of 10 at Clinton, the population of New Westminster and Vancouver, having respectively had a natural increase of 24 and 20. Victoria's increase in this way was 13, and that of Nanaimo 17. Victoria had 146 marriages in 1890, Westminster, 99, Vancouver, 78, and Nanaimo, 70. This was an increase on the previous year of 26 for Nanaimo, and 23 for New Westminster; among the decreases being, Vancouver 31, and Kamloops 11. Victoria had 235 deaths during the twelve months, an increase of 13, while Nanaimo, 96, was 30 less than the previous year. Vancouver's 91 deaths was an augmentation of 5, and New Westminster's 75 an increase of 9. The causes of death are classified as follows:—Zymatic diseases, 85; constitutional, 53; local, 174; developmental, 35; violence, 53; not specified, 155.

Asylum For the Insane.

The twentieth annual report of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, at New Westminster, for the year ending 31st December, 1891, was presented to the House by Hon. John Robson, yesterday. It shows that during the year the total number of patients under treatment was 171, of whom 145 were men and 26 were women. Remaining in residence at the close of the year were 123, of whom 103 were men and 20 were women. The number of admissions, 54, is less than the previous year by three. Of those admitted two only had been in this asylum before. The number discharged during the year was 27, of whom 20 had recovered and seven improved. Of the latter, four returned, one died in an hospital and one committed suicide by drowning. The number of deaths was 20. This number is much greater than usual, the percentage to the whole number treated being 11.69. Table No. 5 shows the age, length of residence, and cause of death of those who died. The large number of deaths is accountable to the fact that a number of those who died were received from the various hospitals of the province, suffering from other bodily disease as well as disease of mind.

A Terrible Storm.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A terrible storm of wind, rain and snow raged all night and to-day, here, and along the Atlantic Coast, the wind being 60 miles an hour. At Long Branch, Ashbury Park, Atlantic City, much damage is reported.

BIRTH.

CARMICHAEL.—On the 1st March, the wife of Herbert Carmichael of a son.

MORKILL.—On the 1st March, the wife of G. H. Morkill of a daughter.

JONES.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, the wife of Deacon Jones, of a daughter.

FIELDING.—In this city on the 2nd instant, the wife of George Fielding of a son.

DIED.

HODGE.—In this city on the 1st instant, at 97 Oscar street, the only son of William and Eliza Hodge, aged 7 months and 2 days.

FEE.—In this city on the 27th instant, at his parents' residence, North Park Street, John T. Fee, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 22 years.

FOR SALE.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY MARCH 4 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

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

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.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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:—

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

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

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

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

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

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

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion No advertisement inserted for less than $3.

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE.

Enquiries as to Victoria's Advantages to Manufacturers of Chemicals.

The Work of the Board Producing Good Results and Proving Its Influence.

The Council of the Board of Trade met, yesterday, Vice-President Flumerfelt occupying the chair, the following members being present: Messrs. J. H. Todd, S. Leiser, W. F. Bullen, A. B. Gray, H. F. Heisterman, C. E. Renouf, Joshua Davies and D. R. Ker.

Letters were read from Mr. J. A. Hall, of Manchester, England, addressed to Mr. W. Jensen, asking for information as to the prospects for the starting of chemical works in Victoria. The correspondence had been before a previous meeting of the Board, and on that occasion was referred to a committee. The committee suggested that the secretary be asked to ascertain the amount of chemicals imported during the past year, and furnish particulars thereof to Mr. Hall.

The report was adopted, and the secretary instructed accordingly.

Messrs. Ellis & Co. forwarded a very fine picture of the late Premier, Sir J. A. Macdonald, the receipt of which the secretary was directed to acknowledge with thanks The picture will, in future, adorn the walls of the Board room.

The advisability of getting together exhibits for the World's Fair, at Chicago, formed the theme of a letter from Mr. R. E. Gosnell, Vancouver.

The document was discussed at some length, the ultimate decision arrived at, being to defer action until the Provincial Government be heard from on the subject of a letter from the Board on the same topic.

The brewers of the city addressed the Board on the subject of a grievance under which, they claim, they labor, and which will be intensified with the establishment of the lager beer breweries. Rice is largely used in the making of beer. It is taxed as rice, and when the beer is produced, the excise step in and claim 10 cents per gallon extra, which the brewers claim to be a double tax on the same commodity, or its part product beer.

In the absence of President Hall, who has had a great deal of correspondence on the subject, the matter was deferred.

A communication was read from the Vancouver Board of Trade, with a resolution, adopted by that body enclosed, endorsing the memorial of the B. C. Lumber Association, requesting the Dominion Government to procure the admission of Douglas fir into the United States free, failing which to impose the same duty as is exacted by them on Douglas fir upon pitch pine and redwood when imported into Canada.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

A communication from the Deputy Minister of Marine was received and filed. It was to the effect that reports of vessels in sight would be forwarded from Bonilla Point to some central place at the rate of 50 cents for the first 10 words and three cents each additional word, and asking if the Board would pay the expense.

The communications announcing that a stone beacon would be placed on Brotchie Ledge, and that the different pilotage boards had been communicated with on the subject of arrangements for a pilot boat in the Straits, were also received and referred.

Capt. John Irving wrote, complaining that the steamer Quadra was in the way of steamers coming into and leaving port.

Referred to Navigation Committee.

The secretary of the New Westminster Board of Trade wrote acknowledging the receipt of the Board's letter in regard to the deep sea fisheries which suggested that the Douglas be used. The Westminster Board decided to co-operate with the Victoria Board and had sent a memorial to the Minister of Marine.

The question of silver currency and the action taken to receive American coin at a discount was discussed at considerable length. Some of the members held that it would be injurious to the best interests of the city not to receive United States coin at par, as visitors and traders from the other side had for years been in the habit of passing American coin here at face value. It was shown that Canadian money would be received at San Francisco on much more favorable terms than were proposed in connection with United States currency in this country.

The subject was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Nominations Took Place Yesterday Throughout the Province—General Fight Along the Line.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The nominations throughout the Province of Quebec, to-day, were the occasion of intense enthusiasm and excitement. The election takes place on the 8th inst. The relative merits of the Mercier-DeBoucherville governments have been discussed at great length in the constituencies, particularly since the charges which have been made in the Baie des Chaleurs affair have been better investigated—the scandal in connection with which was the subject of official enquiry. Mr. Mercier has done his utmost to make all that is possible out of the minority report of Judge Jette—himself a former prominent member of the Liberal party. The opinion throughout the province appears to be that Mr. Mercier's government was guilty of boodling on a gigantic scale. At the present time the clergy, upon whom Mr. Mercier depended so much, appear to have taken sides against him, and, in consequence, an adverse vote is not unexpected on the part of the habitants. The election for the Commons in Vaudreuil may be taken as indicating the sentiment of the agricultural community. That county has always been a fairly close constituency Mr. Harwood, the Liberal candidate there, is the son of a former local seigneur, and, in consequence, was possessed of great influence. He, however, received the most emphatic rebuke at the polls. The Liberal parties, both in the Dominion and Quebec, have to a great extent been co-operating with Mr. Mercier, although some of their prominent men have found him a heavy load to carry. The following are the only constituencies out of the entire list of between 70 and 80, in which candidates have been returned by acclomation: Conservative—Campton, Kamouraska, Laval, St. Maurice and Terre Bonne; Liberal, Quebec County. Mr. Mercier has taken Cave of St. Hyacinthe and presents himself in Bonaventure, which is on the Lower St. Lawrence.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

A Valuable Compilation of the Survey Reports of the Year.

The Chief Commissioner, yesterday, presented the report of the Surveyor-General. It is principally composed of the reports made by the several engineers who visited the Chilcoten, Okanogan and North Vancouver Island districts. The report of the surveyor in charge of the party defining the line between the Island railway land grant and Government lands is also included. The report is accompanied by five maps. The introduction to these, by Mr. Tom Kains, Surveyor General, treats generally of all the work coming under his department during the past year. Nine survey parties were in the field during the year, five of which were engaged in detail work. Mr. Kains makes some important suggestions concerning the system of survey that should be followed in this province. It would be impossible, except at enormous expense, to adopt the Polyconic system, carried out in the Northwest territories. Exploratory surveys, such as the Chilcoten, will be necessary to determine the character of the lands before complete surveys could be made. Reference is also made to the fact that no provision is made in the Surveyors' Act for the payment of examiners. There was a very large amount of work in connection with the examination of candidates last year, and the hope is expressed that the omission to provide pay for the same will be rectified.

Altogether, this first Surveyor-General's report is a most interesting and valuable one, and contains a mass of information that will bear perusing with profit. Mr. Poudrier's report is accompanied by five photographs, taken by him in his exploratory survey of New Caledonia.

ABERDEEN AND VICTORIA RAILWAY.

The Project Receives Substantial Support—To Confer With President Oakes.

Mr. Cochrane, the solicitor of the Victoria and Aberdeen Railway Company, and one of the prominent shareholders, returned to the Sound by last night's Kingston, and rumor has it will meet President Oakes at Tacoma, on Thursday, and discuss with him a projected traffic arrangement with the Northern Pacific.

Vice-President Benn still is in Victoria, and the business of his party is said to be prospering. A number of Victorians, interested in the rich district to be traversed, have already guaranteed cash and land to the amount of about $250,000, while Victorians will take some 5,000 shares as soon as the stock list is opened to them.

From Aberdeen it is learned that the subsidies are rolling in, and actual construction is expected to commence about the 1st of June, the road being finished 18 months or two years later. The question of ferry terminus, on the other side of the Straits, is left open for Victorians to decide. The entire party will be in Victoria again in about two weeks, but no proposition will be made to Victoria as a city, until the actual building of the railway is well under way.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Fearful Fate of Newfoundland Sealers—Blown Out to Sea.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—A special cable to the Herald from St. John's gives the details of a terrible disaster in Newfoundland, by which at least 40 lives were lost. On Saturday 220 men went out sealing from the shores of Trinity Bay. A terrible storm sprang up and the thermometer dropped to zero. The men could not reach the ports of refuge. They had no extra clothes or food with them. Some of them were blown out to sea, some others got on the ice and perished from cold and exposure. The others died in their boats. Seventeen men were rescued by boats which put to their assistance from Heart's Content and were found frost bitten and terribly exhausted. Some died before they could be taken ashore. Thirteen bodies were found frozen in their boats, which were covered with ice, and had to be cut out. It was a ghastly piece of business. Ice steamers are still looking for the missing men. Most of those who were lost were fathers of families. There is great lamentation along the shores of Trinity bay. The Legislature has adjourned as a mark of sympathy.

THE BLAINE DIVORCE CASE.

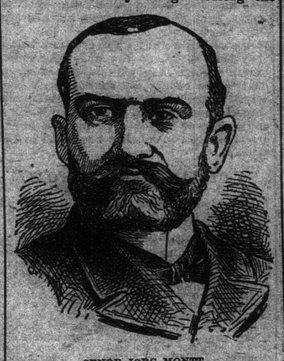
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Secretary of State Blaine yesterday supplied to the United Press for publication his reply to the attacks that have been made upon him and his family in connection with the marriage and subsequent separation of his son, James G. Blaine, from his wife, Miss Marie Nevins.

NOTES FROM A DIARY.

Some Details of a Five Months' Trip from Victoria to Valparaiso, Chili.

Wreck of the Panama Canal Enterprise—Scenes in the South American Republics.

For a good many years past Mr. W. J. Macaulay, of this, city, has been keeping a diary. Not the kind of a diary, either, that some people keep, written up one day and neglected for a week, but a regular systematic diary—one that can be afterwards referred to as an authority of the past events of a busy life and containing items about the various incidents, little and big, that go to make up the uncertain quantity called "life." It may be reasonably supposed that a diary of this kind would contain very interesting paragraphs. This at any rate is what a COLONIST man thought when he asked Mr. Macaulay for some pages from the "record of his daily doings" during the



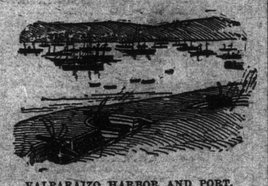
SENOR JORG MONTT.

five month's trip the gentleman named has just completed, to the great and almost unknown South American republics, Chili and Peru. That the following extracts will be read with great interest, there can be no doubt. For the sake of convenience, the account of Mr. Macaulay's travels are "run in," in the manner of a straight story with dates here and there. And this is how it reads:

Oct 3, 1891.—I sailed from San Francisco on the Colima. The captain and officers were kind, attentive and always ready to give us any information required. A run of six days brought us to Mazatlan, our first stopping place, 1,347 miles from Frisco. The heat was intense. The steamer anchored about a mile from shore. A tug and tender brought out freight and returned loaded. Any number of small boats were in readiness to take any passengers who wished to go ashore.

The Mexicans are dark and swarthy, a mixture of Spanish, Indian and Negro. The clothing of the poor class is very scant, and I think those who suffered from the heat as I did, rather envied their style of *undress*. The streets are narrow, buildings nearly all of adobe and one story high. Occasionally you will see a two story house. The shops were well stocked with a fine class of goods. We had an excellent dinner at a first-class hotel kept by a Frenchman. We visited one of the schools, the teachers of which were native girls, and the pupils, numbering about fifty, were bright, intelligent looking children. A cigar and cigarette factory employs between three and four hundred native boys and girls. The merchants, who are principally French and German, ship their goods into the interior on mules.

On the evening of the 9th we set sail again. Monday, the 11th, fine, but so hot! We passed the islands of Tres Marinos, San Palas and Cabo Corrinto, insight of land all the way from Mazatlan to Acapulco. Saw any number of large sea turtles swimming on the water, sea gulls resting comfortably on their backs. Acapulco has a beautiful harbor, nearly land locked—the finest on the coast. The town is small but very interesting. With the exception of the church and fort, the buildings were quite modern, erected within the last twenty years. The fort, now used for a peni-



VALPARAIZO HARBOR AND PORT.

tentiary, is over 150 years old. The town was destroyed by an earthquake some few years ago, leaving nothing standing but the fort and church. Fruits of all kinds are grown here, cocoanuts, oranges, limes, pine apples, mangoes, plantains, etc. Several English and German ships were unloading coal, Acapulco being the coaling port for all the mail steamers.

We left Acapulco on the 14th, sailing by the city of San Boneto. We cast anchor at Ocos, the first port in the republic of Guatemala, a small insignificant town. A little further on we came to Champerico, a town of 300 people, prettily situated and is 2,447 miles from San Francisco. Coffee and indigo are raised in large quantities in the vicinity of Champerico. The average export of coffee a year is 300,000 quintals. The houses at Champerico, with the exception of the customs house, are built of bamboo.

From Champerico, a railroad 54 miles long, brings you to Retalhuleu, a town in the interior, with a population of about 4,000, a thriving place with electric lights and other modern improvements.

A short run of 74 miles from Champerico brought us to San Jose. We anchored as usual about a mile from shore. The passengers were landed in a rather peculiar style, being let down in a barrel by means of a steam windlass, one by one into small boats, then rowed to the docks, where we were hoisted out in iron cages large enough to hold four persons.

From San Jose we took the train to the city of Guetemala, about 75 miles inland. The road runs through a beautiful country, palms on both sides of the track, forming a continuous evergreen arch. The roads leading into the different plantations are all arched in the same manner, forming deliciously cool protection from the hot sun of the tropics. We stopped at Escuentla half an hour for lunch. All trains meet there. From this station our way lay through sugar and coffee plantations, horse, cattle and goat ranches. The coffee grows from seed to be quite large trees, five or six feet high. We ran along a beautiful lake for about three miles. Indian women were washing their clothes, using large, flat stones for wash-boards. The city of Guatemala is 4,500 feet above the level of the sea and was delightfully cool. It is a beautiful city, with a population of 150,000. The public buildings are fine. The cathedral, a very old one, is 330 feet long by 100 feet wide, filled with magnificent paintings. It fronts on the plazza, which is beautifully laid out with fountains, flowers and trees. The streets are paved with stone and kept very clean. All the best buildings are of stone and brick; the poorer of bamboo. The handsome residences are all built with courts in the centre. You enter through archways from the sidewalk. Galleries from the different rooms all lead into these courts, which are always filled with tropical plants and flowers. The city is well provided with electric light and horse cars. We returned to San Jose, finding it very hot after the cool breezes of Guatemala. We are now 2,520 miles from Frisco.

Sunday, the 18th, we arrived at Acajutla, San Salvador, a small outlet for the island towns. Stationed here is a small regiment of soldiers, wearing a uniform of red with black stripes, red caps and bare feet—not very awe-inspiring. At Acajutla we could see two volcanos in active eruption. The water around our ship was alive with sharks. On my return trip from Chili we met the Champion at this port. Thirty miles from Acajutla, in Honduras, we came to Livertad. From here we could see San Miquel, another active volcano.

Tuesday, 20th, we reached Corinto. The entrance to this harbor is very beautiful, both shores lined with tropical trees and fruits of all kinds. Small boats laden with fresh vegetables, fruits, parrots, monkeys, etc., and rowed by native women, surrounded our ship as we approached the town. The custom house officers came out in their gigs, rowed by bright natives, dressed in sailor costume. The population of Corinto is 1,000. A train leaving Corinto at 5 a.m. connects with a boat on Lake Nicaragua; crossing to the other side of the lake another train takes you to Granda, a town with a population of 20,000. Lake Nicaragua is 110 miles long by 50 wide. The water is fresh

SENOR PEDRO MONTT.

We left Corinto at 2 p.m., Wednesday, 21st. We have on board ex-Governor Pachico, of California, and now minister to two or three of the Central American republics, with his headquarters at Guatemala, and Mr. Shanan, American Minister to Nicaragua, San Salvador and Costa Rica, with headquarters at Puntas Arenas, a small town about 260 miles south of Corinto. Madam Lavala, wife of Gen. Lavala, who had been banished from Guatemala for having opposed the House of Assembly there, joined her husband at Punta Arenas. We sailed from this port Wednesday, 21th. The next day and night we had a heavy rain which was quite refreshing. We steamed along through many islands, some of which had been used for cemeteries, but made no more stoppages till we reached Panama, on Oct. 24, at 3 p.m. Here I remained seven days waiting for the Chilian steamer Maipo. I parted with my fellow passengers; many of them crossed by rail to Aspinwall, taking the steamer for New York. The Grand Central Hotel here is kept by two brothers, John and Henry Schuber—fine, gentlemanly men, who do all in their power for the comfort of their guests. I think the heat is rather overpowering for John, who is never seen without his large palm leaf fan. The Central is a three story building opposite the plazza. The cathedral, a handsome edifice on the east side of the plazza, and the bishop's palace on the south. On the west side is a four story building, covering a block of ground. It is occupied by officers of the Panama Canal Co., and I was told they paid Erhman, a rich banker, $250,000 for the building as it now stands. A large staff of clerks take care of the millions of dollars worth of machinery and buildings belonging to the P. C. Co. The pay roll amounts to $40,000 per months.

Sunday, 25th, after mass, drove out two miles to Boca, to see the wreck of the Panama Canal enterprise. The amount of money wasted here must have been enormous. Dredges, dumping trucks, tugs, steam shovels, etc., are scattered all along the length of the canal. In Aspinwall the company built palaces and furnished them without regard to cost. These are now all in the hands of the caretakers.

Monday, 26th, visited the penitentiary. It is inside the fortifications, a miserable, wretched place, filled with Negroes Chinamen, Spaniards, Indians, in fact men of all races and colors. The convicts are all huddled together, some of them almost naked, and not much discipline among them, the overseer being an old convict.

The market, a very large one, filled with meats, vegetables fruits and grocer's stands, is run by half-breeds and not kept very clean. The stores, wholesale and retail, are well stocked. The native hackmen are very cruel to their animals, beating them, till sometimes the animal refuses to move and has to be taken out of the harness.

Business men are up at half past five—but from eleven a. m. to one p. m. no gentleman can be seen as his it is breakfast time.

Friday the 30th Mr. Gare and I visited the Hospital. It is two miles from the hotel. There are 30 large substantial buildings around the mountain easy of access by good winding roads. The buildings are all of wood on stone piers built by the P. C. Co., and handed over to the Sisters of Charity. Presenting my letter to Mother Superior, who could only speak French and Spanish, we were admitted and shown over the establishment. My friend, fortunately understood Spanish so we got along very nicely. Everything was beautifully clean. In a store room 40x20 and 14 feet high, were piles of clothing of all kinds left in charge of the

CONGRESS HALL, SANTIAGO.

sisters, by the Panama C. C. for their own sick. The grounds around the different hospital buildings are beautifully kept. Being high up they command a good view of the sea. From the Hospital we drove around the mountain to an elegant establishment. It was built and furnished by a French engineer of the P. C. Co. at a cost of $300,000. About the time it was ready for occupation his son and daughter died. He and his wife went to France, but in a short time returned. They had been in Panama but a little while when he lost his wife. Broken hearted he returned to Paris for good. Before leaving, two beautiful saddle horses belonging to his wife and daughter, were shot by his order. He could not bear the thought of any one else using them.

Saturday 31st we went on board the Maipo, bound for Valparaiso. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the wind blew very hard, making the steamer very cool and pleasant. 620 miles from Panama we sighted land again. We crossed the Equator at 6 a. m., and reached the Guayaquil River about ten. The country on either side of the river is very flat, but picturesque with its wealth of tropical vegetation. A fine ranching country well stocked with cattle, sheep and goats. At the Port of Guayaquil we took on about 50 head of cattle. The method of loading these cattle is very cruel. Two long poles are placed across a canoe. At each end of these poles two cattle are fastened by the horns. The canoes are then paddled out to the ship, the animals swimming along side. A chain worked by steam power is let down the side of the ship, fastened to a rope around the horns and the poor brutes are hoisted up a distance of about 30 feet. Guayaquil, in the Republic of Equador is 800 miles from Panama. 210 miles from Guayaquil, we reached Payta our first stopping place in Peru. Before we were anchored 1 counted 24 large row boats laden down with fruits of all kinds, fresh eggs, etc. The rowers were all women. Such a jabber, and tussle to be the first one at the steps which hang from the ship's side! By means of long poles with a hook on the end they catch on to the ropes and steady themselves. We took on 150 head of cattle and three large barge loads of tobacco. The Aconcagnua, the largest steamer of the Pacific S. Navigation Co., 1500 tonnage, arrived at 3 p. m. During the Chilian war a shell struck the cabin on the top deck doing much damage. It crashed through into the dining room destroying the captain's chair and smashing the chandeliers, but fortunately no one was injured. A railroad runs into the interior from Payta.

Friday the 6th was a beautiful morning. We left Payta for Eten 102 miles south. We saw about 30 strange looking fishing crafts shaped like a cigar, and about ten feet long; paddled by one man, they skimmed through the water very swiftly. A sail of 32 miles along a barren coast brought us to Pacasmayo. The products brought from the interior by rail are rice, sugar, cotton and cattle. Fifty-nine miles further south we took on a cargo of sugar and whisky.

Nov. 8th we had a fine view of Cimo Mougon, a mountain 3900 feet high. We reached Callao Nov. 9th. This port boasts of the only dock on the Pacific coast south of San Francisco. It is built

PARLIAMENT BUILDING, SANTIAGO.

of large cut stone with breakwater. A dozen ships can anchor at one time. Mr. Gare, who is connected with Messrs. Grace Brothers and I, took the train for Lima and put up at the hotel de France et d'Angtelene. Lima is a beautiful city with a population of 150,000, handsome public buildings and private residences.

The shops on the main street remind one very much of the Rue de Rio-oli in Paris. There is a fine park, and quite an extensive menagerie connected with it. Also elegant churches. I visited about 20. Some of the altars cost $100,000. The Presidential Mansion covers half a block. It is a three story building. Through an arch way you enter a court filled with trees and flowers. Several fine looking soldiers were on guard. The streets are well laid out, some paved with asphalt and others with stone. On all the street cars you will find women conductors. The people are most refined looking, and the ladies are remarkable for their beauty. On the road from Lima to Callao we saw some small farms. They use an old fashioned wooden plough. The ox yokes rest on their necks, but are fastened to the horns, a cruel way as all the strain comes on the horns. A gentleman told me the soils did not require deep ploughing. It was so rich a slight scraping was all that was necessary. In Lima I met a Mr. Carmichael from Winnipeg and Mr. Higginbotham, from Guelph. They had been living in Peru for over a year and liked it very much. At the hotel there was an old colored man Robert Brown. He was born in Toronto and had spent several years at Esquimalt. He sailed from there 28 years ago, and has been in Lima ever since. Poor old fellow; it seemed to renew his youth to meet with some one from his native country. He asked a thousand and one questions about the old people of Toronto, many of whom are dead and gone.

We were glad to get back to our ship again. Captain Selmen and his officers were such pleasant men to travel with. Thursday we touched at Tambo de Mora, at Pisco and Chala, all these towns being ports of entry. The customs officers put on a good deal of style. The ship cannot leave till their agent comes on board and sometimes then he will detain the boat for two or three hours just to accomodate a friend who may want to write a few letters. The captain may do a little swearing, but no matter, the agent is the boss, and gives the word of command when it suits him.

At Mollendo, 152 miles south of Chala, Capt. Selmen introduced me to Mr. Golding the agent. I found him very agreeable. The buildings in Mollendo are of Oregon Pine. At Ilo, the last stopping place in Peru, we parted with one of our passengers from Panama, a jolly little Spanish woman.

Sunday Nov. 15th brought us to Arica, the first town in Chili. There were many English and French sailing and steamships in port. The population numbers about 3,700. The site is rather fine, and during the war between Peru and Chili in 1879, one of the great battles was fought here. To the right of the town, on top of a large sand hill which rose in a perpendicular line from the sea, the Peruvians had a fortification. The Chilians marched their troops in back of Arica, and after fighting for hours, drove the Peruvians into the sea. Not one escaped. Gen. Bologuess jumped his horse over the cliff. The captain pointed out to me the wreck of an American war ship. Aug. 28th, 1868 a tidal wave struck her as she lay anchored in the harbor. She was landed high and dry, all her officers and men on board, three miles in from the shore. There she remained for five years when another tidal wave landed her where she now lies. Peru has been robbed of some of her most valuable land including the Nitrate fields. Chili derives from these fields a royalty of $20,000,000 annually.

Arica is the port for Bolivia. A great many vegetables are brought here from the inland towns and shipped to Pasagua and Iquique. We have been loading vegetables for the last six hours.

Monday 16th we reached Pisagua. In 1879 a battle was fought, and a large monument has been erected over the remains of Chilian officers and soldiers buried here. The province of Tarapaca is famous for its nitrate fields. Col. North made his immense fortune here. A railroad runs parallel with the coast to Iquique. The grade up the maintains is six feet to every 100. Iquique, 37 miles from Pisagua, has a population of 25.000. It suffered much during the late revolution, having been partially burned. It is nearly all rebuilt. There were 90 ships in port loading nitrate. We went on shore. I had several letters of introduction to gentlemen here and found them very courteous people.

At Antofagasta, 226 miles south of Iquique, we were a day and a half loading 700 tons of silver ore, and a quantity of salt. It is a busy town of 4000 people but not very attractive. Houses are of wood. They have a fine church and hospital, and nitrate and salt petre factory. A few miles south a large smelter is being built. Five millions of dollars have already been expended on it, another million will finish it. The machinery was made in San Francisco. The company is composed of Chilians. The mines are in Bolivia, and are paying a dividend of 3 per cent per month. With their own smelter they will do much better. I met a Mr. J. A. Busby, manager for the Juliet Nitrate Co., with head quarters at Taltal, Chili. He gave me much information about the people and resources of Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, having lived among them 20 years. He said the Peruvians were not as industrious as the Chilians, but were kinder in disposition and more sincere. There were 20 ships loading nitrate.

Thursday 19th arrived at Taltal 111 miles below Antofagasta. Buildings are of Oregon Pine. Chanocal, 65 miles from Taltal, has a large copper smelter. Before the late war there was a population of 8000, now reduced to 3000. Business is very dull. At Caldera there are two smelters closed on account of dull times. The gun ship "Blanco" was sunk here. Capt. Selmen told me he was anchored in this harbor on the 20th of August. There were 18 gun boats and steamboats in at the same time. Two cannon on the mountain commanded the harbor and sea. The torpedo Almirante Lynch, steamed around the point under the guns, fired on and sunk the war ship Blanco Encalado. Over 200 men went down with her. The Almirante was built in England for the Chilians. The tonnage of the Blanco is 2400. She carried 65 22-ton guns. The other war ships started in pursuit of the torpedo but could not catch her. We saw the masts of the Blanco above the water. The government intend raising her. Capt. Selmen commanding the Maipo, and his first engineer were given $10.000 each, for running his boat carrying insurgent soldiers, out of Valparaiso.

Carrizal Bazo, a small town 70 miles from Caldera, has a smelter owned by a private company. All kinds of fruits cocoanut, oranges, limes, pine apples, etc., grow in profusion here. Huasco, the port for Vallua is 98 miles south of Carrizal Bazo.

Saturday the 21st, at Coquimbo, a small town of 4000. A little further south is Serena, a place of 25,000 inhabitants. The water is too shallow for boats to call, so all freights are sent by rail from Coquimbo.

Sunday 22nd we reached the end of our journey, Valparaiso. It is a commercial city of 150,000 inhabitants. The buildings are all fine structures. Sunday is the gala day for the aristocracy English and Spanish. The day after my arrival I took up my quarters at the Vina del Mar, a beautiful place five miles from Valparaiso owned and kept by E. Guillems Luttges, an American by birth. He is the right man in the right place and can welcome each guest in his own language. A more beautiful place than Vina del Mar cannot be wished for.

Later on I visited Santiago, the capital of Chili, a very substantially built city. The House of Assembly was in session—The room resembles that at Ottawa, only on a smaller scale. The members keep their seats when speaking. The grounds are beautifully kept. The streets wide and uniform; a boulerard called the Alemeda runs from one end of the city to the other. There are four roads—one used for horse cars, the others for driving purposes. Palm trees, flowers, and shade trees with seats along, make it a lovely resort. At Vina del Mar I was introduced to Mr. F. Frendenburg, of Santiago. He drove me all over the place; took me up to the observatory, where I had a magnificent view of the whole city. I lunched with him at his gem of a Villa, and he kindly put me up at the club. A German by birth, he has lived in Santiago 40 years. I shall never forget all the hospitality shown me in Peru and Chili, and I shall always look back on my visit there with the most pleasant of recollections.

NEW ORLEANS ASTONISHED.

For the First Time in Eleven Years Snow Falls There.

[From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"Mamma, Dod's making pop corn," piped Bobby's shrill little voice, as he stood upon his chair at lunch time yesterday, and gazed wonderingly through the window at the snowflakes.

"Lor, de streets look like roads to de cottin' feels in Cahlina," said old black Mandy.

Then mamma went into the library and got papa's microscope, and cook went out into the back yard and cooled her black shawl and caught snowflakes on it; and while mamma showed Bobby the wonderful beauty of snow crystals Mandy stood by and grinned.

A fall of snow in New Orleans is an astonishing event. Men would scarcely be more excited if Clay Statue were to evolve into the crater of an eruptive volcano or the streets be puddled with drippings of Huyler's cream from the milky way. That snow is a most wonderful intoxicant cannot be a matter of doubt to any impartial or unprejudiced observer of the antics of Orleanians yesterday. Foremost in the ranks of the snow-drunk was the powerful small boy—the Bobby of the mansion, the Mickey of Bank alley. Bobby scraped from rose bush, lawn and doorstep sufficient snow to make his first snowball, and pelted therewith nurse, coachman and cook. Mickey scrambled with his ragged fellows for the meagre fall of snow upon curbstone and pavement, and as he waited with red shining nose for the evening papers, he sent up many a merry shout and shied many a whizzing snowball.

As the fluffy shower began to freckle the gloomy atmosphere about noon pedestrians stopped in their mad rush along the thoroughfares to stand shiv ring beneath protecting sheds and gaze curiously at the snow as a thing rarely seen. Clerks and shop girls thronged to windows and showcases and flattened their noses against the panes to see the flecks; upon St. Charles avenue and Prytania street one might have thought from the number of ladies in shawls and ulsters upon galleries and at windows that some great procession was passing. There was quite as much enthusiasm, nervousness and color.

Not a few of the schools and academies, as Leche's, Dye's and others, gave their pupils a half holiday with instructions to see the snow and take advantage of the opportunity to study the phenomena pertaining thereto.

There was not enough snow to cause any fun about the Exchange. Eleven years ago, when the snow fell last, the Cotton Exchange men were like so many schoolboys. They rubbed each others' faces with snow, they had snowball battles, and the stately and bewhiskered cotton king thought nothing of being shot through the ear with a globe of snow flakes.

HE MEANT BUSINESS.

Mrs. Sarah Blumfield, an Ohio woman who has recently taken up a Dakota claim, and incidentally interested a large number of Dakota bachelors, rashly tells a friend of her first Western proposal. It was an elderly, wealthy, and influential citizen who stocked into the lady's kitchen one morning, without the formality of an introduction, and blurted: 'Say, miss, you don't want to get married, do you?' "No sir, I don't"—emphatically. "No 'fense, I hope, mum." "None at all, sir. Good morning." That is the way they do things in South Dakota.

HIGH FEES FOR COUNSEL.

An extraordinary high rate of remuneration has just been paid in Chicago for legal advice. The son of a well-known lawyer named Butler was just returning from a ball at two o'clock one morning when a carriage stopped before the house, and a young man, springing out hastily, put the following question to him: "In which of the States is marriage between first cousins legal?" "I don't know," was the reply; "but I will ask my father." With this Mr. Butler ascended to his father's bedroom and put the question to him. "Kansas," growled the old gentleman, who was half asleep. His son took the answer downstairs; and the young man, thanking him, jumped into the carriage and was rapidly driven away. The circumstance was soon forgotten; but a few days ago the lawyer received a remittance for 500 dols. for "legal advice" from the young man, who had eloped with his cousin to marry her in Kansas. The remuneration for the word "Kansas" is at the rate of 100 dols. per syllable, or 33⅓ dols. per letter.—St. James's Gazette.

"ILLUSTRATED VICTORIA." Buy it and send one to your friends.

A few elegant French China Dinner Services at Weiler Bros.