

The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1889. 9

VOLUME XXXI NO. 4

AMERICAN NEWS.

Joe McAnuliffe, the Heavy Weight, Knocked Out by Peter Jackson at San Francisco.

Two Ladies Struck by a Locomotive in Chicago and Instantly Killed.

"Winona" Suggested as the Name for the New State to be Created in Southern Dakota.

The Brotherhood of Engineers.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—About 250 delegates, representing over ten thousand engineers employed on the roads west of the Mississippi river, convened at the National Hotel on Clark street this morning. The object of the convention is to establish closer relations between the engineers employed on the railroads in the west and south-west, and to hold in the same city the annual meeting of the Brotherhood of all western lines and excluding all others. The delegates expect that the deliberations of the meeting will be greatly beneficial to the order of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers. None of the delegates could be induced to talk of the probable methods to be adopted by the convention, but judging from the remarks of several of the delegates, they do not feel kindly towards the Burlington road and the engineers employed by that company. In answer to a question by Mr. McAnuliffe, chairman of a general grievances committee of the "O" road, the vice-chairman of nine, appointed at the Richmond convention, will convene in this city to-day. In this committee is vested power and authority to settle the present difficulty between brotherhood and the "O" railroad, and any arrangements made by this committee will be binding upon the brotherhood.

Two Ladies Killed by a Locomotive.

Oakland, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Henry Miller, wife of the President of the Pacific Lumber Company, was killed in one of the suburbs of this city, while driving across the Rock Island road track at 47th street this afternoon, struck by a locomotive and instantly killed. The gates at the crossing had been removed for repairs.

A Burglar Caught in an Explosion.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—An explosion took place last night in a grocery store at No. 2814 State street. The store caught fire. The firemen, after extinguishing the blaze, found the burned body of a man, identified as the burglar, where a barrel of kerosene had been standing. A man named Polis, who claims to be a burglar, was standing in an attempt to save the man inside. The police are of opinion that Polis and the man now dead were committing burglary when the explosion occurred. Polis is at the hospital and may not recover from his injuries.

A Firebrand.

Watertown, Dec. 28.—The Freed-Harris hospital was the scene of a startling disaster early this morning. The victim was a colored man named Isaac Carey, a nurse in the hospital, and the murderer was his brother Taylor Carey, who was a patient in the hospital. About 5 o'clock in the morning, Taylor arose and personally dressed himself. Then he made his way to his brother's room where the latter was sleeping soundly. A large "bulldog" revolver belonging to the sleeping man was lying on his clothing on a vacant seat. Taylor picked up the revolver and fired a shot, hitting the bullet in the hip of his brother. After killing his brother Taylor left the room and walked to the front door where he stood for a moment, and thinking he had not completed his deadly work he returned and fired a second shot sending this bullet like the other through his brother's head. The murderer was arrested. Money matters, he claims, led to the killing.

The State of Winona.

WATERLOO, Dec. 28.—Chairman Springer of the committee of territories favors the name of "Winona" for the proposed new state comprising the southern part of Dakota.

Poisoned by Glares.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 28.—Several members of the family of Henry Miller, of this city, were taken ill yesterday after eating some clams which were gathered on the beach near here. Miller died this morning. The others are recovering.

Cowboys Escape.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 28.—Last evening six prisoners escaped from jail. All of them had been convicted at the present term of the court and all were under sentence to the penitentiary for two years.

A Maligned Trust.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 28.—The state supreme court has rendered a decision in the case of the State against the Texas Traffic Association, making permanent an injunction previously obtained. This injunction restrains the association from continuing in business. The Texas association was made up of railroads in Texas, which were united under an agreement to rates.

Broke the Record.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 28.—The American ship South America, which arrived from Sydney to-day, broke the record by eight days, making the voyage in fifty-seven days.

Wells-Fargo Loss \$6,000.

TRUCKEE, Cal., Dec. 28.—The traces of the train which was reported, although the country is being searched in all directions. It is believed the robbers boarded some train and are safely out of reach. Wells-Fargo & Co.'s representatives here report the loss at \$6,000.

Assassinated on the Street.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Dec. 28.—At Portia, a short distance from here, Wm. Rowland was ejected from a saloon on Monday night, for obnoxious behavior. Soon afterward Gilbert stepped out of the door, and Rowland riddled him with bullets. Six took effect, and Gilbert fell dead. The assassin was arrested.

Furniture Firm Failed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—C. F. Stevens & Co., furniture dealers, assigned this morning to George H. White. The firm, it is thought, will exceed the liabilities.

American Wool.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in an exhaustive annual report of the wool market of the United States, will show to-morrow that the present supply of wool is \$2,000,000 pounds

against 110,000,000 pounds at the same date last year, or a shortage of 48,000,000 pounds as compared with 1887.

A Brigand and Murderer Caught.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Pietro Diniario, an Italian brigand, who robbed and murdered the Marquis Guido Sanduzzi at the latter's villa near Torella, Italy, in 1886, was arrested yesterday at Stamford, Connecticut, and he will be taken back to Italy.

Skipped.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Charles F. Merle, a prominent commission merchant, has been missing for a week, and it is reported to-day that he has absconded with a large amount of money due to a number of firms.

Statement Made That the London "Times" Offered Sheridan \$10,000 to Become a Witness.

Hon. Miss Priscilla Thrown From Her Horse and Killed While Hunting in Tipperary.

Swords Broken at Skuin of German Make—John Bright Convalescent and Hopeful.

A Cool Customer.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—All reports of the execution of the murderer Prusik in Paris this morning agree that the victim of the guillotine met his end with almost unexampled braveness and phenomenal courage.

The accounts of the various correspondents are amazing in spite of the gravity of the occasion. One story says he "shed one tear" when the prison attendants bound him, restraining the engine of his limbs only by instantiating upon him being pinioned in a certain way. Another account says he was completely dazed by the sight of the engine of death, while still another credits him with examining it critically and commenting upon its construction.

Addition to the Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Joe McAnuliffe, champion heavy weight of the Pacific Coast, and Peter Jackson (colored), champion of Australia, fought for a purse of \$3,000 at the California Athletic club this evening, and McAnuliffe was defeated twenty-four rounds. Jackson showed the superiority of science from the start and ended by his agility, worried McAnuliffe immensely. Twenty-four rounds were fought, the fight lasting one hour and forty minutes.

McAnuliffe Defeated.

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TARIFF REFORM.

President Cleveland Sends a Letter to the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League.

Special to THE COLONIST.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The annual banquet of the Massachusetts tariff reform league, which took place here at the hotel Venetian this evening, proved to be one of the most brilliant political gatherings of the season. The principal guest of the evening was Secretary Fairchild. Among others were President Elliott, of Harvard College, T. W. Higginson, Hon. P. A. Collins, Hon. F. E. Andrew, and Hon. Henry L. Dawes. Hon. W. K. Russell opened, and made a hearty opening speech, in which he referred to those present who had come from a position of high trust in the nation, and said the gathering was not one of interested capitalists, to rejoice over a political victory, but a gathering in the interests of the propagation of a great political economical reform. President Cleveland's letter was then read as follows:

To Messrs. Sherman, Hoar and others of the Committee.

GENTLEMEN: I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot be present at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts tariff reform league on the 28th inst. This is not due to any lack of interest or desire on my part, but to the fact that I have been called to the service of my country and their European friends the Marquis of Lothian, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. King and Mr. Thomas Skinner. They are empowered to select Highland families for colonization in Canada.

The Tactics of the Times

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that the dispute between Prince Bismarck and the Stettin corn merchants, has been settled by mutual concessions.

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Killed While Hunting.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—Hon. Miss Cornelia Elizabeth Priscilla, second daughter of Lord Dunally was killed while hunting at Kilbally, near Nenagh, County Tipperary, today. While riding at full speed her horse stumbled and she was thrown from her saddle. Her feet became entangled in the stirrup and she was dragged a considerable distance head downwards. When her horse finally stopped she was dead.

Probable Trouble at Mandan.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Post and Star Journal of Liverpool, says that an attack upon Holloway, and it is believed that the government will shortly take measures to prepare the public for the reception of news of a fight at that place.

John Bright Convalescent.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—John Bright sat in his chair for an hour this evening, and chatted cheerfully and hopefully with his family and friends surrounding him. This circumstance is considered as auguring a permanent change in his condition for the better.

Three New Cardinals.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that a consistory will be held at the Vatican on January 28th, at which Monsignors Mochi and Annibaldi and the Archishop of Ostia will be created cardinal.

Viscount Eversley Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Chas. R. Merle, the missing commission merchant, whose disappearance was telegraphed last night, is reported to have left behind him an indebtedness of between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars.

A Big Shortage.

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LONDON, Dec. 28.—The official journal announces an increase to the army of 15,000 foot soldiers by the addition of two companies to each thirty battalions.

An Army Increase.

ROME, Dec. 28.—It is reported here that the Bey of Tunis had ordered all workmen in Tunis to become naturalized Frenchmen. The note states that the story is the invention of an Italian who was dismissed from the service of the Tunis government for neglecting his duties.

An Army Increase.

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Not English Blades.

SEASIDE, Dec. 28.—Investigation shows that the swords broken during the recent engagement with the Arabs were of German manufacture.

Twenty-Two Killed.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Later reports from Messina state that twenty-two persons were killed by to-day's powder magazine explosion.

An Arbitrary Order.

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A Severe Trial.

FRANCIS S. SMITH, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes: "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have had it as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

A Mist to Housekeepers.

MRS. ROBERT WILLIAMSON, of Glenora, Parry Sound, Ont., says: "I could not keep house without Burdock Blood Bitter at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

R. J. Johnson dropped dead at his Winnipeg residence yesterday.

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1859.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY
K. & H. ELLIS & CO.
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Per Year, Postage Free to any part of
the Dominion or United States, \$1.00
Six Months, \$0.50
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly
in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line
solid nonpareil—First insertion, \$1.00; each
subsequent insertion, 50 cents; per cent
of publication not inserted every day, 10 cents
per line each insertion. No advertisement
inserted for less than 10 days.REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING—
distinguished from transient advertising by the fact
that it is to be inserted daily, and is to be
regular. Merchantile and Manufacturing
Business, Government and Land Notices,
Laws, etc., are to be inserted daily, and is to be
nonpareil, the duration of publication to be
specified at the time of ordering advertisement.More than one fortnight and not more than
one month.More than one week and not more than
fortnight—40 cents.

One week—30 cents.

Advertisement under this classification in-
serted for less than \$1.00, and accepted only if
the advertiser will pay the extra expense.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific
instructions inserted will be charged out
at the rate of 25 cents per line, and extra expen-
sive of specified period will be charged as if
extended for full term.Allowance to appear on yearly and half-yearly
contracts.As where Cutters are inserted they must be ALL
METAL—not mounted on Wood.

A DEEP AND DOUBLE GAME.

The price of coal in Victoria is the subject
of numberless paragraphs and articles in the
Times. Everyone knows that it is not
sympathetic with the consumers of coal.

That causes our contemporaries to be continually harping on that subject.

It is hatred of Mr. Dunsmuir is so great that it
cannot refrain from having recourse to

this method of traducing and misrepresenting him, although it knows that it is doing

a cunning concealment of facts it is doing

that gentleman the grossest injustice.

There are other articles of general con-

sumption which are very dear in Victoria.

Why does the Times not try to worry and
bully the dealers in them to lower their
prices? Why should one dealer morethan another be naged into selling at
lower than the market rates?

The course pursued by the Times with regard to coal

is most unbusinesslike, and besides, it is

dishonest in the extreme. The writers in

the Times know well that Mr. Dunsmuir

does not sell coal to the consumers in

Victoria. The coal used in this city is

bought at the pit's mouth by the dealers

here. They pay the mining com-

pany the market price for that quality of
coal—six dollars a ton. There Mr. Dunsmuir's

connection with coal selling in Victoria

ceases. The dealers may or may not

have their coal conveyed to the city

by rail. We presume that the dealers

will sell the coal they buy at the Wellington

mine as best they can, according to the
principles of trade. It would be indeed

strange if Mr. Dunsmuir discriminated in

favor of Victoria coal dealers and sold to

them for four dollars a ton, coal

which he was selling to his other customers

for six. Even if, he did so, it is very

questionable if the consumer in Victoria

would get the benefit of the reduction.

If Mr. Dunsmuir pursued the other course

open to him and took the retail coal trade

of Victoria into his own hands the Times

would doubtless be the first to denounce

him for his "greed" and for his desire to

monopolize everything. It is easy to imagine

the philippines that would appear in

the Opposition organ if Mr. Dunsmuir in-

terfered with the city coal trade in such a

way as to drive out of it the local

dealers who would not be in a position to

compete with him in the open market.

But this is what the suggestion which the

Times makes amounts to. It should not

be forgotten that all which Dunsmuir &

Sons get for the coal sold in Victoria is

six dollars a ton.

Any person capable of reflection, can

see that the Times people do not want the

price of coal reduced in Victoria. As

they are not exactly fools, they know well

that Mr. Dunsmuir is not the kind of man

to be bulldozed into pursuing any par-

ticular course. No one that has the

slightest acquaintance with him believes

that Mr. Dunsmuir can be coerced into

lowering the price of coal, or into doing

anything else by abuse and vilification,

lying and misrepresentation. He is not

the kind of man that scandal mongers and

journalistic bullies can drive. None in the

community are better convinced of this than the editors and inspirers of the

Times. So they keep on snarling and

snapping about the price of coal, while

knowing that they are taking the most

effectual means of keeping it up to its

present rate. As long as they do this

they feel satisfied that they will have the

grievance they have manufactured. If Mr.

Dunsmuir, no matter from what motive,

became a competitor of the Victoria re-

tail coal dealers and reduced the price of

coal to the consumers, the Times, as we

have already said, would be the first to

condemn him for his interference, and it

would take credit to itself for having forced

it to take measures to cut down the

price of coal. The citizens of Victoria can

easily see that the Times is persistently

mugging Mr. Dunsmuir about the price of

coal had been playing what it regards as

a very deep game. Its editor thinks that

he has won the goodwill of the Victoria

coal consumers by deplored the high

price of coals and by reproaching Mr.

Dunsmuir for not reducing it, while at the

same time he is pursuing a course which

he very well knows effectually pre-

vents its reduction. There are people who

are too clever by half. Such people are continually over-reaching themselves.

And this is just what the Times has done in this coal business.

With regard to the price paid by the

housekeepers of San Francisco for Well-

ington mine coal, a reference to the Ex-

aminer of that city of the 29th ult., shows

that it is \$14 a ton.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castors.

CABLE NEWS.

Scheme of an English M. P. for
Penny Postage Between Eng-
land and America.Mental Depression of the Czarina Caused
by Brooding over the Recent
Train Accident.Exciting Scene at an Eviction in Donegal—The Police Repulsed by
the Tenants.

Ocean Penny Postage.

London, Jan. 2.—Mr. John H. Beaton, M.P., who will visit the United States shortly, expects to appear before Congress in the advocacy of ocean penny postage.

He argues that letters are now carried at that rate, both in England and America, and that some arrangement could be profitably managed in transmission of ocean mail between the two countries.

Non-contract steamers now carry letters for the English post office from Southampton to New York for about a half-penny (that is forty letters to the pound), and the rate paid to these non-contract steamers for the transmission of their waggons and equipment in the matter of formulating a practical policy.

Visiting the Tombs of the Late Kaiser.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The Emperor and Empress visited Friedrichshain and Potsdam to-day, and afterwards went to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg wherein the bodies of Emperors William and Frederick are deposited.

A Severe Sentence.

Dublin, Dec. 31.—Mr. Edward Harrington, M.P. for West Kerry, and editor of the Tralee Sentinel, was to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing reports of suppressed meetings of the national league.

Dr. Griffin, of "black hand" notoriety, was condemned to a term of five years' imprisonment before the court.

Peter Rome, an employee on a gravel train, fell from the train at Sailor Bluff, east of Yale, yesterday, and was run over and instantly killed. An inquest was held and a verdict given that death resulted from the carelessness of the deceased.

The Attorney-General was present and the coroner's inquest was adjourned.

Father Kennedy's Arrest.

Dublin, Dec. 31.—Several priests have signed a protest against the imprisonment of Father Kennedy, who was convicted for attending a league meeting.

The protest avers that the league is a legal organization, and that Father Kennedy's offense is of a political and not a criminal nature.

Damaged by Floods.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Enormous damage has been done by floods in southern France.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 1.—The New Year's greetings sent by THE COLONIST to its provincial and eastern contemporaries, following courteous acknowledgments have been received at this office.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 1.—The New Year's greetings most heartily received by the good offices of THE COLONIST. All well sends the watchman. May brotherly love continue.

F. G. COTTON.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 1.—Everything goes well.

White His License Only Covered Wine and Beer—Fatal Accident on a Gravel Train at Sailor Bluff—No Blame Attached to the Railway Company.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

A Hotel Keeper Fired for Selling Liquor.

Casal Shipments.

During the month of December, 24 vessels cleared from Nanaimo with cargoes of coal, amounting altogether to 24,393 tons.

Of these vessels, nine loaded Wellington coal, thirteen Vancouver coal, and two East Wellington.

(Race Rocks Light-keeper.)

Mr. W. P. Daykin; who has been appointed to the Race Rocks Light House (Albert Argyle resigned), was transferred to that station from the Sand Heads end of December. The agent of marine accompanied him when the change took place.

The Decision is Final.

The Attorney-General having absolutely refused a new trial in the celebrated Dr. Griffin case, no argument will take place on the question of damages.

The doctor arrived at Westminster on New Year's morning and was committed to penitentiary to serve his term of five years.

(A Sign of Fine Weather.)

Westminster was visited by a dense fog on Monday, which lasted for several hours. The citizens of the Royal City, however, were far from displeased as, according to the Columbian, fog on the Fraser is considered a sign of continued fine weather.

New Year's Reception.

Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the local Lodge of the Good Templars and the Young Men's Christian Association were "at home" in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on Broad street, from 11 o'clock to 6 on New Year's day, and during that time entertainments were given.

The ladies were dressed in their best, and the young men in their best.

The room was elegantly arranged, with little sets of tables placed in every convenient nook and corner; coffee, cakes, fruit, etc., being served by the ladies to each of their visitors.

Parlor games were also provided, and with music and agreeable conversation, all enjoyed themselves thoroughly and well.

(Two Bold Robbers.)

On New Year's morning two young Englishmen, who were holding on the wharf by two men, who offered to carry their luggage to the hotel. The one was handed the valises and the other several small bundles to carry, and the party started soon up Yates street, the man with the valises bringing up the rear. On the way to the hotel, the parcel-carrier, who appeared to be a tramp, followed them, and as he was about to pass for their services, and while the strangers were engaged in conversation with him, the other crook slipped away with the valises, which were afterwards found by the police rifled of their contents. The police succeeded in running down the highwaymen, for they had rifled nothing, and their victims having left the city, no evidence can be obtained against them.

On Saturday last a watch and chain, valued at \$150, was stolen from the cabin of the steamer Sir James Douglas, which is at present tied up in the rear of the Customs House. The police were shortly afterward put on the track of the thief, and on Sunday morning found the watch in a small shop in Johnson street pawnbroker's establishment. Two watches were also stolen from a steamer Olympian on Saturday last, and the manner in which the thefts were committed would lead to the supposition that it was one man who committed both robberies.

(AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.)

Four young men, whose names are withheld in the hope that they will in future be themselves prominent in the world.

Perhaps they will prove a source of trouble to us, for their father's memory—the same urgent reasons that had influenced her before existed now. Were she to be induced to break her vow, Katherine would suffer for tenfold.

said; "and, lady comfort her, do not the next moment

bewildered to know

ch to know what the out," she said to herself. "I shall never learn." To Veronice's room, girl had fallen where her, and lay like one. Lady Brandon raised bring back consciousness; then she thought to truly loves him so well forever, it would let her die."

TER X.
leaves and sweet feet tramping down a beaten aside the heart beating, his Marc hastened across to him that the suddenly crumpled to bitter, terrible words stars had fallen from we surprised him, esse

Veronica had done the one pure noble he had placed all was beautiful, poet-charming seemed to now his ideal had died.

lieve in any human live," he said to him, so lost to all sense will never look again

railway station at half hidden by a saw Clara Morton up to her.

said, "that you are a man I would there was such fierce yes that she shrank not fear," he added me your proofs, name even let your path again."

was different from refined girl, Clara began a whole string

he said. "Simp re me hear all the de me your proofs and

the story, and then harred remains of the took from the fire, on only see these words, statement of Sir Jasper

ant for it?" he asked

myself, Sir Marc—it is want five hundred

t in your demands, have ruined—but the words upon such as in the sun you name, surrender what you your proofs, but you to keep the secret and you return—listen to a day to return and by word of mouth I will have you indict and your sentence will labor for life. As to so utterly, horribly hance to speak of it." murmur some words, listen to them.

to hear more," he you a check for five condition that you will and take the re nible if you dare to if your false, wicked in.

check-book, and go station offices, made sum named. On re it quietly in her him the packet contained fragments of the oath upon which he hanty he pointed to the she passed out of met again. As she states, so she passed out

ishment of her wick this world he never went away to London. himself he could not was impossible for broken thread of his, angry flush of his not realized what itica would be. Now before him in all ality, he was at a loss.

There were times post wished that he Then he recollect How could he love the word "honor"?

most unhappy. He all the paragraphs were no foundation the approaching mar- Cally—that he was made no complaint, swed to himself that he would close and spend the re where nothing could s he had been lost, ang in the house that he must love—lived—no one the place—that no one him what she had d, it seemed to him have been easier to old have retained all we must go, while he had lost all its at continued.)

—Are you disturbed at our rest by a sick child? Bring him to me, and I'll get a bottle of "Mrs. G. F. M. Syrup" for Children Testified. Immediately. Depend no mistake about it. It will cure all ills, cures Wind Colic, and the whole. Mrs. G. F. M. Syrup" for children in the test. The medicine and best feed for the children of the United States, and the best drink, a bottle. Be sure and "Sootherin' Syrup," my old—pitcher's Castoria.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Dec. 29.
LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Opening Postmaster.
Honesty, Integrity, Loyalty
L. W. Cranwell, Shanks
F. H. Seaman, wife and child, Alder
Money and wife, A. R. Brundage,
Kerrigan in the ring.

Local Social Dance.

The annual social dance will be held at Colwood on Wednesday evening next. Music will be good music, an excellent one and a bountiful supper. In this way we propose to give an enthusiastic welcome to 1889. The room is very beau tifully decorated this year with evergreens.

Indian Festivals.

The East Coast Indians are holding their annual festival with the Natives in Friday en route to the scene of the festivities. The Nansino Indians attended a body, and previous to starting, bought up every last bit of bread in one of the stores so as to have a plentiful supply of morsels. Remor does not all that could be desired. After several hours dancing, supper was served at the rear of the hall—and such a supper! A more elaborate one was never served, even by the well-known caterer, Mr. Anderson of the Hotel Clarence, whose name is associated with the hotel.

After the supper, the Indian entertain ment of a picnic, while the arrangement of the table was artistic to the extreme. Mr. Anderson was assisted by the popular steward of the Clarence, Mr. Archie Reid, and their united efforts to please made their part of the evening a success, which could not have been greater. After the supper was resumed, and it was not until the wee hours of the morning that the ball was at an end. The brethren of both lodges have reason to feel proud of the entire affair, while the careful and complete manner in which the committees performed their work had much to do with its suc cess.

Kootenay Railway.

The charter granted to Aniaworth & Co. to build a line of railway from Colum

bi river to Kootenay lake, has lapsed, the holders of the charter having failed to comply with the act. Efforts made to dispose of the charter to the C. P. R. and a New York syndicate were not successful.

Gold Medal in Spain.

E. M. Blum, commissioner-general at the Barcelona Exposition, Spain, has ad

vised Mr. T. Molloy, Jr., of the Toronto

Rubber Company, that the highest award,

a gold medal, has been awarded for the

exhibit of fire hose at the Spanish Exposi

tion. The award makes the gold

medals won for the world's fairs by our

home cities—"Paragon" and

"Red Cross." The city of Montreal has ordered 3,000 feet of the "Paragon" trade

of Eureka, and on date the corporation

of Markham also ordered 1,900 feet,

kind. The very fine hose here for the town of Parkdale was delivered

last week.

The Golden Legend.

A few weeks ago the conductor of the

Choral Society cabled to London, Eng

land, for the parts of Sullivan's great

new cantata, "The Golden Legend."

The cantata is said to be of the most

charming ever written, a work of

genius, original, and

poem set to music in Sullivan's best style.

The new piece has taken the world of

music in the old land by storm, being

presented to delighted audiences in every

large city of England. The score has

arrived, and the first rehearsal has been

called for Wednesday evening, to pre

pare the new cantata for the first time in

Amiens, in the Victoria early in Febr

uary.

Caledonian Veteran Number.

The New Year number of The Col

onner will consist of an additional four

pages, with two large photographic views

of the city taken from the tower of Christ

Church, and a number of able and in

teresting articles, reminiscent and on the

affairs of to-day. The usual exhaustive

statistics of the city and provincial trade

will also be given. A supplemental illus

tration of the "Caledonian" is enter

tained, and will also accompany the

number, which will be well worth send

ing abroad as an index of our progress

as a city and province. Only a limited num

ber of papers over the usual daily and

weekly edition will be printed, and all

existing extra copies should at once leave

their orders at the office.

A Pilgrimage.

The action of the Victoria pilots in

reference to bringing the bark Kainow

into Victoria harbor was brought to the

attention of the board of trade by the

consignees. The pilots claimed that

they were not sufficient water in which

to vessel the bark. Still, the

action of the board of trade was to

allow the bark to remain in the harbor.

The captain was compelled to

lighter 300 tons at a cost of several hun

dred dollars, and the vessel was

brought in by the pilot.

The captain was to be paid \$100 a

ton for the work done.

During the evening the special prize

were presented by Lieut. Col. Prior, M

P. President of the Society; the follow

ing list of awards in addition to those already published:

GATES.

Male Cat. Largest—J. W. Switzer, 2d, S.

Renwick.

Largest Cat.—Billy Brown.

Largest Cat.—R. Broderick, 2d, S. Sandover.

Marked Cat.—Mrs. G. A. Perrin.

Canaries best pair—Mrs. G. A. Perrin.

All other birds—W. J. Wilson.

Game Ducklings—H. Crook.

Any other kind—H. Crook.

Partridges—J. M. Garrison.

Ducks—F. G. Walker, 2d, H. A. King.

Drake or Duck—F. G. Walker, 2d, H. A. King.

Turkeys, best pair—W. J. Vale, 2d, H. J. Geese, pair—P. W. Dempster, 2d, F. G. Walker.

Birds pair—Eden Geese—1st, W. J. Vale.

H. Crook.

Ducks, Pekin—1st, Mrs. J. Moore, M. Thomas.

Ducks Rouen—1st, F. G. Walker, 2d, H. A. King.

Partridges—1st, F. G. Walker, 2d, H. A. King.

Any other kind—H. Crook.

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1888.

LORD DUFFERIN ON INDIA.

The attention of the people of Great Britain has been directed by Lord Dufferin to the greatness of their Indian Empire and to the responsibilities which its possession involves. Just previous to his departure from India the late Governor-General made a speech which will be long remembered. It was very unlike many or the gay and sparkling utterances with which he delighted Canadian audiences. It was as all his public deliveries are carefully and elegantly worded, but in the importunity of the matter the reader for gets to admire the felicity of the style. It was a serious speech on a serious subject. It is needless to say that his words of wisdom and warning were well received by those who heard them and it is no doubt they will obtain the consideration they deserve from those for whose assistance and guidance they were intended. His lordship did not address his audience as the Governor-General of India who was on the point of handing over the authority with which he had been invested to his successor, but rather, as he playfully said, "as some intelligent traveller who has come to India for three months with the intention of writing encyclopedic works on the government and people and is therefore able to speak in a spirit of infallibility denied to lesser men." But no tourist could in three months, or even in a life-time, have gained the information which he, as head of the executive, was able to collect, and there are very few men of his time, whether they are travellers or statesmen, who have the ability to make such good use of the knowledge they have been able to acquire as Lord Dufferin. He directed the attention of his hearers first to the vastness of the British Empire in India. "It is," he said, "equal in size, if Russia is excluded, to the entire continent of Europe, with a population of 250,000,000 souls, composed of a large number of distinct nationalities, professing different religious, practising diverse rites, and speaking different languages." The Indian population, he went on to show, is divided into two mighty political communities—the Hindoo numbering 190,000,000, and the Mahomedan 50,000,000, each having distinctive characteristics, religious, social, and ethnological. Then there are also in India a number of minor nationalities, some of them numbered by millions, differing in habits and ways of life, and whose interests are diverse. The task of governing this immense population will be as difficult as any nation, ancient or modern, ever undertook. Then the Government of India exercises a supervision over some one hundred and seventeen native states. "The more numerous of these diverse elements must suggest to the most unimaginative mind a picture of a complicated social and political organization as has ever taxed human ingenuity to govern and administer." But the enumeration does not end here. There is in India a large number of British residents, whose interests must be protected and who must be taught so to comport themselves towards the native races as to make British rule there not only tolerable but desirable. Then there are immense British interests in the country to be protected. British capital is largely invested in Indian enterprises of one kind and another. British capitalists have constructed railroads in India, they have gone into tea planting and into the cultivation of indigo and jute and a hundred other undertakings. The amount of their investments is £220,000,000. Not the least difficult of the duties of the Government of India is to keep the country in such a state that those who, relying on the power and the stability of the government, have expended their money in developing its resources, can have that security which they may reasonably require for the safety of their investments. Then the relations of the Government of India with foreign powers are often delicate. Russia on the north is aggressive and prone not only to take offence herself, but to make the border States whom she can influence troublesome in many ways. An unwise policy in India might easily make trouble between China and Great Britain. It was feared that the misadventure with Thibet would have that effect, and it was not known at one time whether or not the conquest of Upper Burma would not be resented by the Chinese Government. India has diplomatic difficulties peculiar to itself, which make it necessary to have at the head of its administration able, experienced and prudent men.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

It was noticed that while M. Delessert was engaged in cutting the Panama Canal with a fair prospect of completing the undertaking the American newspapers, with scarcely an exception, regarded his operations with almost undisguised hostility. They magnified the difficulties of the work and repeated with exaggerations every unfavorable report. It appeared as if they wished M. Delessert to fail and were ready to do what they could to undermine the confidence of the world in his enterprise, and to bring about a collapse. This attitude of the United States was the more inexplicable as their country would be far the greatest gainer by M. Delessert's success. While the Panama Canal was being constructed some enterprising Americans set on foot a rival project. They proposed to cut a canal across the continent which they believed would be in many respects better and cost very much less than the Panama Canal. Their scheme was to make the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua part of their water-way. The excavations on that route would be comparatively small and they would get over the difficulties of distance and where fuel cannot be obtained. Its length would not be more than 140 miles. The work would, however, be undertaken at a considerable distance and where fuel cannot be obtained. The stream, it may be some miles away, can be used to set the dynamos at work and the electricity can be conveyed by wire cheaply and speedily to where the mineral is mined. This has, it appears, already been done, for we see in an article in the London *Advertiser* the following passage: "One of the most interesting experiments in this line (the transmission of power by means of electricity) yet reported was the application of water power to run the motors connected with mill batteries in the Comstock mining district, and it is said that the experiment has resulted so satisfactorily that stops will be taken to employ the waste force of a river twenty miles distant for the same purpose. It is believed that the cheap power thus obtained will render it profitable to handle great masses of lower grade ores that it has not been possible hitherto to touch." What has been done in the Comstock mining district can be done in the mining districts of British Columbia; and there are no doubt localities in this province in which electricity can be used with great advantage to drive mining machinery. They do not even know what the power of the people means and would certainly be utterly unable to use it if it were placed in their hands. These people are accustomed to being ruled despotically and have no appreciation of any other kind of government. They are trying to get the charter they have so long denied them. Once fully authorized they will begin the work energetically and they expect to have it well under way before the French company have time to get out of the difficulties in which they are struggling. It may happen, however, that the interests which the Nicaragua Company have not hitherto been able to counteract, may

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

again render their efforts in Congress and in the lobbies to obtain a charter of no avail. It is said that the opponents of the Nicaragua scheme have been in the pay of the Panama Company. That may be, but it seems to us that the Pacific Railway companies may have had something to do with the failure of the project of the Nicaragua Canal to obtain a charter.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

The indications are that the people of the United States will, before very long, have work on their hands which will put all thoughts of the annexation of Canada out of their heads. The negro problem will require all the brains and all the civic virtue they possess for its solution. To judge by their present mode of treating the negro, it is not unreasonable to conclude that they will find the solution of that problem, if they ever do solve it, through much tribulation. The men of the South do not seem able to regard the negro, as far as his rights as a citizen are concerned, their equal. They are evidently bound to keep the "nigger in his place," that is to deny him many of the rights which the white man exercises as a master of course and without question. Socially, they in a thousand ways make him feel that they consider him an inferior. They won't ride in the same car with him, they won't sit with him at the same table in hotels and restaurants, they won't even worship in the same church as he does. It is declared, and it is hardly denied, that his possession of political rights is a mere sham. He is not allowed to exercise them when they differ from the majority of his white fellow-citizens. When a white man commits an outrage on a negro it is in all cases difficult, and in some impossible, for the negro to obtain anything like justice. But when a negro injures a white fellow-citizen, either in person or property, the law is put on his track immediately, and he may think himself fortunate if his crime is not summary and cruelly punished without the intercession of the courts of law. There seems to be no doubt that in the Southern States there is practically one law for the white man and another, and an infinitely more severe one, for the negro. The negroes may put up with this state of things for a time with some degree of patience and submission. They learned the habit when in slavery to suffer injustice silently and without seeking to be avenged of the wrongs inflicted on them. But the habits of thought and feeling acquired in slavery will in time be thrown off, and the negro will begin to assert his rights as a citizen, and to insist upon being the white man's equal before the law. He will not quietly permit his white neighbors to keep him down. What is going to happen when the negro, feeling that he is free, insists upon exercising without let or hindrance, the rights and privileges of a free man? He is in the majority in many parts of the South now and his race increases more rapidly than the white population. The disproportion between the negroes and the whites will be constantly becoming greater and greater until, in the South, at any rate, will greatly outnumber its white inhabitants. The negro, born free and educated under free institutions, will be a very different man from the negro raised a slave on a plantation, or even that of the slaves, any reason for which the board he lies does not exist." This is very plain speaking. The Montreal newspapers are equally severe on Mr. Wiman, and he gets peppered from Toronto as well. It is quite evident that the apostle of commercial union would get a pretty warm reception if he ventured to pay Montreal a visit just now. His critics, like Mr. Allan, evidently regard his proposal to reduce the dividend as a piece of sharp practice.

THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE FUTURE.

It is becoming more and more evident that electricity is destined to be the great motive power of the future. It has already been successfully applied to many kinds of machinery and cars are in several places impaled by it with considerable speed and great regularity. One great advantage of electricity as a motive power is that it can be conveyed by wire to a considerable distance from where it is generated and places hitherto considered inaccessible to manufacturers. Electricity can be stored, too, and be used to illuminate carriages and to drive light machinery without having direct communication with the generator. Its great convenience is only beginning to be appreciated. It can easily be seen with what advantage electricity can be used to drive mining machinery in mountain districts where water power is at a considerable distance and where fuel cannot be obtained. The steam, it may be some miles away, can be used to set the dynamos at work and the electricity can be conveyed by wire cheaply and speedily to where the mineral is mined. This has, it appears, already been done, for we see in an article in the London *Advertiser* the following passage: "One of the most interesting experiments in this line (the transmission of power by means of electricity) yet reported was the application of water power to run the motors connected with mill batteries in the Comstock mining district, and it is said that the experiment has resulted so satisfactorily that stops will be taken to employ the waste force of a river twenty miles distant for the same purpose. It is believed that the cheap power thus obtained will render it profitable to handle great masses of lower grade ores that it has not been possible hitherto to touch." What has been done in the Comstock mining district can be done in the mining districts of British Columbia; and there are no doubt localities in this province in which electricity can be used with great advantage to drive mining machinery. They do not even know what the power of the people means and would certainly be utterly unable to use it if it were placed in their hands. These people are accustomed to being ruled despotically and have no appreciation of any other kind of government. They are trying to get the charter they have so long denied them. Once fully authorized they will begin the work energetically and they expect to have it well under way before the French company have time to get out of the difficulties in which they are struggling. It may happen, however, that the interests which the Nicaragua Company have not hitherto been able to counteract, may

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THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Rev. Principal Grant has, since his return from Australia, become the victim of the irrepressible and ubiquitous interviewer. He thinks that a trade can be built up between Canada and Australia, but he seems to regard the laying of a Pacific cable and the establishment of a steamship line as essential to the maintenance of close and continuous trade relations with the Australian colonies. He is enthusiastic on the subject of the Pacific cable. He said to the interviewer:

"I have studied the question carefully, and I have not the slightest doubt either as to its desirability or its practicability. Its practicability is admitted by everyone. The cost to how to or from Australia on an average near \$3 a word, as I found to my cost in trying to cable home. Such a cable, it was proved, at the late Imperial conference in London, would bring the rate down to something like half a cent, or 70 cents. Even the first few numbers of messages the cable would say, but when they reach the coast down to the fourth the business would certainly be trebled or quadrupled. There is an immense world to be developed, not only in Australia, but in the groups of islands which surround it, groups teeming with population, developed west of California. I believe that the cable will throw all possible obstacles in the way, but they must give way to the cable. The principal plank in its favor is that it will be of great service to the uneducated citizen. Public opinion and the rest of society would, it is believed, have a greater influence over men who receive some intellectual and moral culture than they have over those whose education is entirely neglected. The arguments were specious and appeared to be sound. But some enquires into the criminality of the United States appear to lead to the conclusion that the moral influence of education is not nearly so great as the advocates of progress believe it to be. Mr. Wines, an American statistician, has collected some facts which show that the bed of the Pacific is unsuited for a cable, because of coral reefs. Coral reefs are no objection, but it is a great difficulty. A much more material objection exists to the present cable, which crosses a volcanic belt in the China Sea, between Bangi Wangi and Port Darwin. Consequently, although there is a duplicate cable there, both cables have been frequently broken. I may say, and Australia is thus completely isolated from the world. It was broken in 1873, and again in 1875, and again in 1876. As far as I can learn, the cable will never be laid again, unless it is replaced by another. A much more material objection exists to the present cable, which crosses a volcanic belt in the China Sea, between Bangi Wangi and Port Darwin. Consequently, although there is a duplicate cable there, both cables have been frequently broken. I may say, and Australia is thus completely isolated from the world. It was broken in 1873, and again in 1875, and again in 1876. As far as I can learn, the cable will never be laid again, unless it is replaced by another. A much more material objection exists to the present cable, which crosses a volcanic belt in the China Sea, between Bangi Wangi and Port Darwin. Consequently, although there is a duplicate cable there, both cables have been frequently broken. I may say, and Australia is thus completely isolated from the world. It was broken in 1873, and again in 1875, and again in 1876. 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