The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 4.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28 1887.

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

From The Daily Colonist, Jan. 22, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

HACKS AND EXPRESSMEN.—The mayor and hack committee will meet the hack and expressmen at the police court room at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

WALKEM VS. HIGGINS.—The trial of the cause of Walkem *vs.* Higgins for alleged libel, which has been pending since December, 1885, has been set for trial before the chief justice and a special jury on the 11th February.

JAMES FINN.—One of the witnesses in the case of James Finn, charged with theft, said that he knew him in Winnipeg, where he "rolled" a man named Cameron in the Mansion house. From all accounts Finn is a pretty hard case and a few months in the "cooler" will do him no harm.

CHICKEN THIEVES.—Officers Smith and Haughton arrested two Chinamen, Cow Chung and Chow, yesterday on Store street for having in their possession twenty-one chickens, of which they could not give a satisfactory account. Parties who have lost chickens can see them at the gaol.

POLICE NOTES.—James Finn, charged with theft, was dismissed and will be sent back to Vancouver, where he is wanted for some grave offense.... Shop Moi, on remand, charged with harbouring a young girl under 12 years of age for immoral purposes, was further remanded until the 24th inst.

THE new engine for the Electric Light Co. is now in position. The brickwork is also completed, and the manager is now waiting for the cement to dry before beginning operations. We hope to have our business house illuminated on Saturday evening.

Y. M. C. A. ORCHESTRA.—The members of the Y. M. C. A. have organized an orchestra with Mr. T. Gore as leader. They will accompany the singing at the gospel services on Sunday afternoons, commencing to-morrow, and will take part in the entertainments of the association.

FOR FRENCH CREEK.—Wm. Halpenny, government guide, will leave for the French creek settlement on Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., in company with those gentlemen who declined to go last week on account of the inclement weather. Others in search of agricultural land should call and see the guide, who will give them all necessary information. His residence is on Pandora street, opposite Dr. McSwain's.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT.—In our lengthy notice of this grand and beautiful structure an important omission occurred. It is plain to all that so fine a building could not have been erected without a design and the public searched in vain through the article for the name of the architect. We have now much pleasure in stating that the architect was Mr. John Teague, to whose skill the city is indebted for many of the fine edifices that line Victoria's streets.

MINOR SUITS.—It is reported that several persons who have located on town lots at Granville have entered application to the supreme court to compel the C. P. R. Co. to give them title to the lots of which they now have possession. They say they are *bona fide* locatees, and had been in possession of the lots long before the bargain between the government and the railroad company was made.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We are pleased to note that at a late meeting of the corporation of the Royal City the council unanimously passed a resolution thanking Mr. W. N. Bole, M.P.P., for his valuable services as police magistrate for New Westminster for over five years, and that the same should be engrossed on parchment and presented to Mr. Bole. It is stated that few of his decisions were ever reversed or set aside. Mr. Bole resigned owing to parliamentary duty necessitating his absence from New Westminster.

RUNAWAY. — Yesterday morning as King's stage was crossing Point Ellice bridge on the way from Esquimalt to this city a whiffletree gave way and dropping on to one of the horses heels startled him so that he commenced to run. The other horse followed suit, but was in a measure checked as he had the entire load to draw. The driver, a boy, endeavored to stop them but without avail, and seeing all hope was gone, followed the occupants, three in number, who in the meantime had dropped from the rear of the vehicle. The horses, finding themselves free, redoubled their speed and on approaching Spratt's new warehouse, ran up on the sidewalk. They then took to the road again and tore madly along Work street, making a bee line for Rock Bay bridge. Before they reached the bridge, however, the vehicle fortunately struck a large telegraph post. The concussion caused the snapping of the traces and the horses suddenly turning, tore across the country before anyone could interfere. An exciting chase followed and they were at last caught near town. A wheel was badly smashed and the vehicle received a general shaking up. It is a fortunate thing that the horses ran into the telephone post as they would surely have been precipitated from the banks to the beach below, and the result might have been serious.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That Viscount St. Cyrs will succeed his father as Earl of Iddesleigh.

That H. M. S. Satellite has returned to Singapore from her cruise to the Straits of Malacca.

That a Kansas woman, on trial for murdering her mother, has her divorced husband for her attorney.

That Whittier has just finished a long historical poem. Whittier is one of the poets whose muse has not deserted him in age.

That the Pyke Opera company earned $2,500 during its week's engagement here. The highest receipts for one night were $550 and the lowest $375.

That a New York paper prints an article headed "A Seal Skin Sacque Not a Necessity." A good many thrifty husbands will store it in their hats for ready reference.

That the new visiting card is as large as the side of a house. It has this advantage, however, all the specifications of social entertainments can be written on its broad surface without crowding.

That journalism is everywhere a confining kind of work, but it appears to be more so in Mexico than anywhere else, where about all the editors are in gaol.

That Smalley says: "Tennyson's new volume sells more freely than anything he has ever published. The condemnation of the critics is outweighed by the voice of fashion, and Lord Tennyson is as much the fashion now as ever."

That Mrs. Logan said to a friend recently: "Life is so dark to me that it seems to me almost insufferable. Yet I suppose I must drift on with Time—alone." She will not leave Washington for Illinois until February.

That Patti is reducing the bank accounts of the California millionaires. Among the boxes sold last week were one to J. W. Mackay for $200, M. H. DeYoung $250, M. Hoeflich $275, J. W. Bridge, $100. These are pretty stiff prices, but there is no danger of the diva coming this way.

That three actions against Ayer & Co., in connection with the seizure of their patent medicines, are reported to have been entered in the exchequer court by the department of customs. The total amount of the penalties sought to be recovered by the actions is nearly $700,000.

That a fat woman entered a crowded street car and, seizing a strap, stood on a gentleman's toes. As soon as he could extricate himself he arose and offered her his seat. "You are very kind, sir," she said. "Not at all, madame," he replied, "it's not kindness, it's self-defence."

That Monsignor Capel being questioned by a reporter, replied: "You must excuse me saying anything concerning my libel suit. All is now in the hands of my attorneys. The matter is to be tried in the courts, therefore it would be indelicate of me to attempt to try the case in the press."

That it is stated in Rome that the Chinese government has sent to that city a high official personage in order to notify to the pope the coming of age of the Emperor of China, and to present to his holiness the respects of his majesty and the imperial family. The Chinese representative is expected to arrive in Rome at about the date of the emperor attaining his majority.

MARINE.

Barque Alden Besse was loading at Hongkong Dec. 21st for Victoria.

Tug Alexander brought the ship Florence into Esquimalt yesterday afternoon from Departure Bay.

Ship Harry Morse was towed to Nanaimo last evening by the Alexander. The Alexander will return with the ship Wilner.

The British barque Nanaimo, Captain Newby, which arrived at Shanghai on the 12th instant, experienced a typhoon in lat. 29.58 N. and long. 131.12 E. on the 18th ultimo. Capt. Newby's report when the storm was at its worst is as follows: At 11 a.m. the wind was S.S.E., all hands standing by, the ship was now almost on her beam ends with the force of the wind, and lurching nearly half under water, and flooding the cabin and deck houses. At 11:30 a.m. found the vessel would not right herself, and appeared to be settling further, and in imminent danger of going altogether. I then held a consultation with my officers, I gave orders to cut away the main topmast for the preservation of the ship and lives of all hands. The lanyards were accordingly cut, and the mast broke about two feet above the lower mast, taking with it all the yards, sails, rigging, etc., attached to it, the upper topsail yard only remaining on the stump of the mast. The mizzen topmast broke about half-way up, then the fore topgallant mast broke close down to the cap. Position at noon lat. 29.39 N., long. 130.41 E., barometer 28.50. Sounded the pumps and found 3 feet 4 inches of water in the hold. I then examined my vessel, and found the following damage: The tiller was broken in the rudder stock, the starboard foretopgallant and royal channel plates torn from her side, all rigging and lanyards chafed and strained, the trusses of the lower topsail yards all strained and bent, puttock stays broken, truss-band on the main yard loose and pin bent, fore topmast crosstrees broken, and several lines washed overboard, and a large quantity of stores destroyed by water, both in the lazarette and cabin. Spoke the barque Omega and asked her to report us. Took a pilot on the 9th and arrived in port on the 12th.—*China Mail.*

PERSONAL.

Capt. Jas. Irving returned from the mainland last night on the Louise.

W. Bennett, E. Mallandaine, R. P. McLennan and P. Gorman arrived on the Louise.

Digby Palmer, professor of music, is slowly recovering from his late severe illness.

Hon. Justice Gray was out yesterday for a short while, and is recovering from his recent indisposition.

C. Semlin, M. P. P., and Joseph Mason, M. P. P., and wife, were among the arrivals by the Louise.

Geo. Cowan, M. P. P., for Cariboo, and W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., for New Westminster district, are in the city.

Revs. D. Fraser and D. McRae returned last night from New Westminster, where they had been assisting in the ceremony of inducting Rev. T. Scoular into the pastorate of St. Andrew's church.

FROM THE AGATE LOWER CASE.

The impecunious compositor presented himself at the counting-room on a recent evening and asked for permission to "go up stairs." Being told that it was against the rules at that hour, he asked that one of the compositors be called down. He was informed that it would be necessary to furnish his name, not as a guarantee of good faith, but that the man above the stairs might know with whom he had to deal. He at first demurred, but concluded to compromise the matter by sending up a note. In due course the note returned, accompanied by a very diminutive package. The note was read, the package scanned, and the I. C. breathing vengeance, hastily departed. So indignant was he that he left the note open on the counter. It read as follows:

"Friend ——: Please send me down a 'V.' Yours, SAM ——." "Sam ——: You do not say what kind of a 'v' you want, so I send you an agate lower case, those being the most numerous in my collection. Respectfully yours, —— ——." —*Providence Journal.*

OUR RULERS.

Sketches of the Members of the Local House.

Something About the Assembled Wisdom of the Province.

New and Old, Government and Opposition, All Done Justice to in their Social and Political Histories.

The Legislative Assembly of the province meets on Monday next. Since the last session of the House a general election has been held, resulting in a ministerial triumph. Many new faces grace the new parliament, and while we regret we cannot present a *fac simile* of each of these, we do the best we can in laying before our readers biographies of all the members whose deliberative wisdom, we feel assured, will be exercised in the best interests of the people.

HON. WM. SMITHE.

The family has lived on the borders of England and Scotland for centuries. Born at Matfen, Northumberland county, England, on the 30th June, 1842, and was educated at Whittington. Married 3rd July, 1873, to Martha, fourth daughter of A. R. Kier, Esq. Was in business as a merchant in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, before coming to B. C. Was road commissioner under the crown colony government before confederation. Was leader of the opposition upon the meeting of the first session of the second parliament. After confederation, upon the defeat of the Walkem administration, resigned the leadership in favor of Hon. A. C. Elliott, who then formed a new administration. Held the position of minister of finance and agriculture until the resignation of the Elliott government in 1878, when he was again elected leader of the opposition, a position which he held until January, 1883, when he was called upon to form a government upon the resignation of the Beaven administration. He then became chief commissioner of lands and works in the province. Introduced and carried the free Land Act of 1874; the Line, Fence and Water Course Act in 1876; the Sheep Pasturage Protection Act of 1877, and other acts of more or less importance. Was first returned to parliament at the general election of 1871; re-elected at the general election of 1875, and again by acclamation on the 10th of August, 1876, upon the acceptance of office; re-elected at the general elections of 1878, 1882 and again at the general election last year. Represents Cowichan district. Residence James bay, Victoria.

HON. JOHN ROBSON.

son of the late Mr. John Robson, of Sarnia, Ont., a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Canada in 1820, and settled in Lanark, Ont., by Euphemia Richardson. Born at Perth, Ont., 14th March, 1824. Educated at the grammar school there. Married April, 1854, Susan, fourth daughter of Capt. John Longworth of Goderich, Ont. Was editor and publisher of the *British Columbian* newspaper, and a lieutenant in the Home Guards, Rifle Volunteers, and a J. P. for British Columbia. Was mayor of New Westminster in 1866, and paymaster of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia from 1875 to 1879, when the position was abolished. Sat for New Westminster district in the legislative council of British Columbia from 1866 to 1870, and for Nanaimo from 1871 to 1875. Being a legislative councillor at the time of the union the title of Hon. was confirmed to him for life. Became provincial secretary and minister of mines and minister of finance and agriculture in the administration of the Hon. Wm. Smithe, 26th January, 1883. Is also minister of education. Elected for the present seat at the general election of 1882, re-elected on accepting office, and again at the general election last year. Represents New Westminster district. Residence, James bay, Victoria.

HON. ALEXANDER EDMUND BASTION DAVIE,

born in Somersetshire, England, November, 1846. Educated at Silcoate's school, near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Married Dec. 3rd, 1874, Constance Longford, third daughter of T. S. Skinner, Esq., of "Farleigh," near Maple Bay, V. I. Admitted as an attorney of British Columbia 1868. Called to the bar of this province in 1873. Is one of the Benchers of the Law Society. Was law clerk to the British Columbia assembly from 1872 to 1874. Appointed a member of the executive council and provincial secretary in 1877. Became attorney-general in the administration of the Hon. Wm. Smithe, 26th January, 1883. Was first returned to parliament for Cariboo at the general election of 1875. Defeated on offering for re-election on his appointment to office in 1877. Was not a candidate at the general election of 1878. Re-elected for the present seat at general election 1882, and on his appointment to office, and again at the general election last year. Represents Lillooet. Residence, James Bay, Victoria.

MR ROBERT BEAVEN,

Son of the late Rev. Prof. Beaven, of Toronto. Born and educated there. A merchant. Married the daughter of the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, of Georgina, Ontario. Appointed gold commissioner May, 1873. Was a member of the executive council and chief commissioner of lands and works from 23rd December, 1872, until the resignation of the Walkem government on the 26th January, 1877. Appointed minister of finance on the resignation of the Elliott administration in 1878. Became premier on the elevation of the leader of the government, Hon. A. Walkem, to the bench of B. C. in 1882, a position he held until he resigned with his colleagues on January 26th, 1883. First returned to the legislature for the provincial seat at the general elections of 1871. Re-elected at the general elections of 1875, 1878, 1882, and again at the last general elections. Is leader of the opposition. Represents Victoria City. Resides at Victoria.

MR. ROBERT DUNSMUIR.

Grandfather and father were coal mine owners in Ayrshire, Scotland. Born in Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland in 1825. Educated at Kilmarnock Academy. Married in Kilmarnock, Scotland in 1847, Joanna, daughter of Mr. Alex. White. Is a very extensive colliery proprietor, and the principal owner of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, and is a J. P. for British Columbia. First returned to parliament in 1882, and was re-elected at the general election last year. Represents Nanaimo district. Residence, James Bay. A Ministerialist.

MR. CHAS. EDWARD POOLEY,

Son of Thomas Pooley, Esq., of Huntingtonshire, England, where he was born February 9th, 1845. Came to British Columbia in June, 1862, and was admitted to the bar of the province in 1876. Married November 16th, 1869, Elizabeth Wilhelmina, daughter of Wm. Fisher, Esq., of Esquimalt. Was first elected at the general election in 1882 and re-elected at the general election last year. He resides at Esquimalt. A ministerialist.

MR. THEODORE DAVIE

son of John Chapman Davie, Esq., formerly of Lyme Regis, Dorset, England, surgeon, and M. R. C. S., who came to British Columbia in 1862, and was at the time of his death in May, 1869, a member of the legislative assembly of B. C. Is a brother of the Hon. A. E. B. Davie. Born March 22nd, 1852, at Brixton, Surton, England. Educated at a private school. Married, 14th January, 1884, Alice N., daughter of Gregory Yorke, late of Galway, Ireland. Admitted to practice as an attorney 16th April, 1873, and called to the Bar of B. C. 16th April, 1877. First returned to parliament at the general elections of 1882, and was re-elected at the general election last year. Represents Victoria City. Residence. Victoria. A Ministerialist.

MR. JAMES ORR,

Youngest son of the Rev. Dean Orr, and grandson of John Orr, of Toxtethe Park, Liverpool, Eng. Born in Liverpool 23rd April, 1826, and came to America about six years later. Educated in United States schools and in Ontario. Unmarried. Was clerk, assessor and collector of New Westminster, and clerk of the police court of that city. Made explorations for the crown colony government in 1865, and was the first to report on the fitness of the North Thompson and Fraser river valleys for a railway. Was a deputy paymaster of the C. P. R. for three years, and for a time managed a fishery on Queen Charlotte islands. Served in the legislative council of B. C. in 1863 and 1864. Was an unsuccessful candidate for the present seat in 1878. Was re-elected at the general election last year. Independent. Residence, New Westminster.

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS SEMLIN

Descended from the U. S. loyalists. Born in Ontario in 1838. Unmarried. Is a farmer and stock-raiser. Was a postmaster and a school trustee for Cache creek for some years. First returned to parliament at the general election 1871; was an unsuccessful candidate at the general elections in 1875 and 1879; was re-elected in 1882 and again at the general election last year. Represents Yale district. Resides at Cache creek. An oppositionist.

MR. ROBERT M'LEESE

Descended from a branch of the M'Callum Mores, of Cantire, Scotland, which settled in the county of Antrim, Ireland. Born near Coleraine, Ireland, in 1828 and educated at one of the Kildare street (Dublin) educational schools. Married September, 1873, in Renfrew, Ontario, Mary Sinclair, granddaughter of Colonel McLaren, of Renfrew, Scotland. Is a farmer, stock-raiser, general merchant and steamboat owner. Was assistant and chief engineer of the New Westminster fire department in 1862 and is now postmaster at Soda creek. First returned to parliament at the general election of 1882 and was re-elected again last year. Represents Cariboo district. Resides at Soda creek. An oppositionist.

MR. JOHN GRANT.

A native of Scotland, and came to the province in the year 1862. Married in 1880, Laura, daughter of Mr. Joseph Haywood of this city. Is a contractor, miner and merchant, and carried on business for several years in Cassiar. Has been a member of the municipal council of Victoria for two years. First returned to parliament at the general election of 1882 and was re-elected at the general election last year. Represents Cassiar district. Resides at Victoria. An oppositionist.

MR. ROBERT FRANKLIN JOHN

Is of Welsh descent. Born in Glamorganshire, Wales, in January, 1851, and was educated in this city. Married in February, 1882, to Miss Rose Ella Dean. Is a farmer. Was assessor and collector for Victoria and Esquimalt districts for two years under the Elliott administration, and has been elected several times secretary and treasurer of the Saanich agricultural society. First returned to parliament at the general election, 1882, and was re-elected at the general election last year. Represents Victoria district. Resides at South Saanich. A ministerialist.

MR. GEORGE B. MARTIN.

A native of England. Is a farmer. Was first returned to parliament at an election held on October 13th, 1882, to fill a vacancy created by the member-elect, Mr. Preston Bennet. Was re-elected at the last general elections. Represents Yale district. Resides at South Thompson. A ministerialist.

MR. EDWARD ALLEN

was born at Nottingham, England. Married in England in July, 1848, Jane, only daughter of Geo. Payzer, Esq. Is a farmer. Was assessor and collector for Lillooet district from 1876 to 1879. First returned to parliament at the general election of 1882, and was re-elected at the last general election. Represents Lillooet district. Resides at Grave creek, Clinton. A ministerialist.

MR. GEORGE COWAN,

A native of England, and is one of the oldest of the Cariboo pioneers. Is a miner. Unmarried. First elected to parliament at the general election of 1878; re-elected in 1882, and again at the last general election. Represents Cariboo district. Resides at Barkerville. A ministerialist.

MR. EDWARD GAWLOR PRIOR.

Born 21st May, 1853, at Dallowgill, near Ripon, Yorkshire, second son of Rev. H. Prior. Educated at Leeds' Grammar School. Articled to Tolsen White, mining and civil engineer, served six years' articles. Came to Vancouver Island in November, 1873, as assistant manager for the Vancouver Coal Company; served them five years, and resigned to take the appointment of general inspector of mines. Held that position two years, and then resigned to enter business with Alfred Fellows, as an iron merchant, and has been following that business ever since. Married 30th January, 1878, Suzette, youngest daughter of the late John Work, Hillside. First elected to the legislature at the last general elections. Residence, Victoria. A ministerialist.

MR. ANTHONY MAITLAND STENHOUSE.

The youngest son of the late Robert Talbot Stenhouse, of Comley Park, Fifeshire, N. B., and is 31 years of age. Descends collaterally from the first Stonhouse of Radley, in the English county of Kent, one of whose younger sons settled in Scotland in the sixteenth century and whose line on the English side is now represented by Sir E. Hay Stonhouse, of Radley, Bart. Was educated at the University of Edinburgh and afterwards continued his studies. Sailed from Liverpool on the 1st March, 1884, and, travelling overland from New York, arrived in Victoria on the 22nd of the same month. Settled in Comox in October following. Is a notary of the province. Unmarried. In Dominion politics is a conservative; in abstract economics, a radical. Is convinced that the destinies of British Columbia, now rooted afresh under happier and healthier conditions probably than those of any other province of the confederation, will find their natural affinity in a policy of sound federal conservatism. His radical creed, on the other hand, embraces such principles as annual parliaments, the nationalization of land, and emancipation of labour and of trade. In such doctrines he recognizes the force of a normal and beneficent process of evolution. First returned for Comox at the last general election. Residence, Comox. University club, Edinburgh; Scottish club, London, W.; and Union club, Victoria, B. C. An oppositionist.

MR. DAVID WILLIAMS HIGGINS

is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and is in his 53rd year. His parents emigrated to the United States fifty years ago. The subject of this sketch came to California in 1855. In 1856 was one of the founders of the San Francisco *Morning Call.* Sold his interest in that journal in 1858, and was one of the many thousands who came to the Fraser river in that year in search of gold. In 1860 joined the editorial staff of THE COLONIST, and except for an interval of three and a half years maintained his connection with this journal as editor and proprietor until the 13th of last October, when he retired. Member of the first board of education formed in the old colony of Vancouver Island. Member of the present board of school trustees and member of the city council. Married at Victoria in 1863 to Mary J., daughter of the late John T. Pidwell. Has five children. First returned to the legislative assembly at the last general elections. Represents Esquimalt district. Residence, Regent's Park, Victoria. A ministerialist.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY LADNER

Is a son of Mr. Edward Ladner, of Cornwall, England, where he was born in the year 1826. He left home in 1852 and crossed the continent to California where he engaged in mining. In May, 1858, he arrived in British Columbia and has resided in the province ever since. He was married in February, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Booth, daughter of Wm. Booth, of Esquimalt road. He was the first settler on the southern delta of the Fraser and sent the first train of goods into the Big Bend country. First elected to parliament at the last general election. Residence, Ladner's Landing. Independent.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES BAKER,

Son of the late Samuel Baker, formerly of Lypiat Park, Gloucestershire, England, who was directly descended from the family of that name at Cranbrook and Sipinghurst Castle, Kent, where they had resided for over 400 years, and of whom were Sir John Baker, chancellor of the exchequer to Henry VIII and Elizabeth, and Sir Richard Baker, the chronicler, besides several distinguished Naval and military officers. Entered the Indian navy as midshipman in 1844; served in the Persian gulf in suppression of the slave trade; passed his examination as lieutenant in 1850, and retired. He entered as coronet in the Royal Horse Guards Blue in 1851; was transferred to the 8th Hussars and served in the Crimean war, being present at the battle of the Tcheruaga and the siege and fall of Sebastopol; Crimean and Turkish medals and clasp. In 1859 he was selected to raise and command the Cambridge university volunteers. On his retirement in 1875 he was granted permanent rank as lieut.-colonel in Her Majesty's army. Is the author of "Turkey in Europe" and several works on army organization, and took an active part in the organization of the volunteer force and rifle shooting. He shot in the English International eight at Wimbledon in 1864. While at Cambridge he entered at Magdalen cottage as fellow commoner, took a first class degree, and is a master of arts of that university. In 1855 he married Sarah Louise, daughter of Captain Preston White, of Cork, Ireland, by whom he has one daughter and three sons. Is a brother to Sir Samuel Baker, the African traveler, and General Valentine Baker Pasha. Is a J. P. for Kootenay. Elected for Kootenay district for the first time at the last general election. Residence, Cranbrook, Kootenay, and Inglewood, Parkstone, Dorset, England. A ministerialist.

MR. GEO. THOMSON.

Born in Waterside near Ayr, Scotland, in the year 1855. Arrived in Nanaimo in 1873. Was in the employ of James Harvey, merchant, for ten years. Married the third daughter of Mrs. Gough of the Nanaimo Hotel in the year 1887. Has four children. First elected to the legislative assembly on the 3rd of January of the present year in the room of the late Mr. W. Raybould who with Mr. Dunsmuir was elected for Nanaimo district at the general elections. Residence, Nanaimo. A Ministerialist.

MR. WILLIAM NORMAN BOLE

Descended from a Surrey family who settled in Ireland in the early part of the sixteenth century. Eldest son of the late John Bole, Esq., of Lakefield, Mayo, and Elizabeth Jane Campbell. Born at Castlebar in 1847. Educated at Dublin. Married February, 1881, Florence Blanchard, daughter of J. Hanning Coulthard, J. P., of New Westminster. Was admitted solicitor of the high court of chancery, Ireland, 1873. Called to the bar of British Columbia in 1878. Was a bencher of law society. Has been connected with militia since 1877. Served in the Rifles and Seymour artillery. Is now captain commanding No. 1 Battery, B. C. Brigade artillery. For a number of years was president of the Royal Columbia hospital. Is justice of the peace for British Columbia. Held the position of police magistrate New Westminster from the beginning of 1881 till January, 1887, when he resigned and received a unanimous vote of thanks for his efficient services in that capacity. Was appointed commissioner of licenses for New Westminster. First elected at last general election. A liberal-conservative. Address, New Westminster; Union Club, Victoria, B. C. An oppositionist.

MR. JOSEPH MASON.

Born in Nottingham, England, in 1837. Came to British Columbia in the early days, and has carried on a trading business in Cariboo since 1867. Is a brother-in-law of the Hon. A. E. B. Davie. First elected to parliament at the last general election. Represents Cariboo district. Resides at Barkerville. Independent.

MR. GEORGE WM. ANDERSON.

Born in Dorking, England, in 1836. Married Miss Mary O'Connor. Came to British Columbia with his family in 1871, and carried on business in this city for eleven years, when he removed to Lake district where he has since been extensively engaged in farming. First elected to parliament at the last general election. Represents Victoria district. Resides in Lake district. A ministerialist.

MR. FORBES GEORGE VERNON,

Third son of F. G. V. Vernon, Esq., D. L. Was born at Clontarf castle, county Dublin, Ireland, in 1843. Came to British Columbia in 1863 and engaged in stock raising. Married in 1877 Miss Banks, who died in this city two years ago. First elected to the legislature at the general election of 1875 and re-elected in 1876 on being appointed chief commissioner of lands and works, which position he held during the Elliott administration, which resigned in 1878. Was re-elected again for Yale district at the general election in 1878, and remained a member of the legislature till 1882. Did not offer for election in that year. Was re-elected again at the general election of last year. Represents Yale district. Resides there. A ministerialist.

MR. HENRY CROFT,

Born in Sydney, N.S.W., January, 1856, son of Mr. John Croft, country gentleman of Leicestershire, Eng.; is a consulting engineer and associate M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E. Partner and manager in the Chemainus Sawmill Company, the firm being Croft & Angus. Married in 1885, Mary, daughter of Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, M. P. P. First returned to parliament by acclamation at the last general election. Represents Cowichan district. Residence, Chemainus. A ministerialist.

MR. JOHN HERBERT TURNER,

A native of England. Came to British Columbia in the year 1862, having previously been engaged in business in Charlottetown, P. E. Island. He is a member of the firm of Turner, Beeton & Co., one of the leading wholesale houses of the city, and represents Victoria City. Has been mayor. First elected at the last general election. Resides in Victoria. A ministerialist.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The following passengers sailed to day by the steamer Geo. W. Elder for Victoria: John Hannessy, Henry Munderloch, F. Hussey, Jno. F. Canman, H. Saunders, Walter Copeland, E. A. Wadhams, Mrs. D. H. Harris, S. Ferold, W. F. Brown, E. Hutchinson, Mrs. L. Vigelius, Wm. Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert, J. Milligan, Mrs. Milligan, Katie Goodwin, Kittie Chapman, Geo. Kidd, W. Delome.

CABLE NEWS.

Evictions Resumed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—The evictions at Glendbeigh were resumed to-day, Conybear Dillon, acting for the tenants, having failed to make terms with agent Roe. Roe now proclaims he will raze to the ground the habitations of all tenants refusing to meet his terms.

The Situation Serious.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—An inspired letter from Berlin says: "In government circles here the situation is regarded as serious. The peaceful tone of the French press is not assuring, as it is evident the papers have been ordered officially to adopt a peaceful attitude. There can be no question that France is preparing military camps along the German frontier. It remains to be seen whether a plausible reason can be given for this."

Meeting of Three Emperors.

The rumor is current that the Emperors of Russia, Austria and Germany will meet here on Emperor William's birthday.

The Prussian Budget.

Herr Von Scholz, Prussian minister of finance, to-day presented the budget to the lower house of the Prussian Diet. This states that the trade of Prussia has improved, decreasing the deficiency in the revenues. Grants for the provincial authorities of the kingdom call for 13,000,000 instead of 19,000,000 marks, as in previous years. The railway receipts for the fiscal year will exceed the expenses by 20,000,000 marks. Receipts from income tax will be larger than heretofore, proving that the prosperity of the urban population is much increased. Statistics show that the population in the rural districts has lessened. In conclusion the budget states that the Reichstag's rejection of the army bill placed all other questions in the background. On this account the finance minister abstained from referring to the development in direct taxation. In consequence of a large exportation of houses from Mecklenburg and Westphalia a proposal to forbid these exports will be submitted to the Bundezrath forthwith.

New Papal Secretary.

ROME, Jan. 21.—Monsignor Rampolla de Tindaro, papal nuncio at Madrid, has been designated to succeed Cardinal Jacobini as papal secretary of state.

Stanley Starts.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Henry M. Stanley started to-day for Egypt. He goes first to Brindisi, thence to Suez.

Direct Cable Company.

Mr. Pender, addressing a meeting of shareholders of the Direct Cable Company yesterday, said that the Commercial Cable Co. had carried away £170,000 worth of traffic, and that while that traffic did not benefit the Commercial company the loss of it would seriously injure the pool companies. He thought Mr. Mackay was too good a business man to carry on a fight to a disastrous end. As for himself he thought it useless to increase the six penny rate until the company had reached the point of paying a fair dividend and maintaining a reserve fund. If the French company withdrew from the pool it ought in honor to return the £250,000 it received in excess of its earnings.

Rumors of War.

Rumors of war are becoming more and more frequent. The *North German Gazette*, the *National Gazette* and *Cologne Gazette*, as well as the *Times, Standard* and *Daily News* of London, all report that France is making elaborate preparations to dispatch to the German frontier a strong reinforcement of arms.

Horses Prohibited.

Orders have been issued in Russian-Poland forbidding the exportation of horses to Austria or Prussia.

France's Budget Bill.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—At a council of ministers to-day it was decided that Premier Goblet and M. Dauphin, minister of finance, should jointly present the latter's budget bill in the chamber of deputies, and that the rejection of the measure would involve the resignation of the cabinet.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Dawes was elected U. S. senator for Massachusetts.

The Italian government has bought the National liner S.S. America and will convert her into a cruiser.

Lord Colin Campbell has abandoned his intention of moving for a new trial of his divorce suit against his wife.

J. D. Loud, who recently arrived in Santa Cruz from Oregon, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning.

F. M. Dennis committed suicide at the sister's hospital, Los Angelos, on Tuesday by shooting himself. He came from Oregon.

President and Mrs. Cleveland will visit Baltimore next Monday for the purpose of attending the charity ball to be given at the academy of music.

Tommy Danforth and Jack Harding, fought to a finish near Nyack, N. Y., on the Hudson, early Wednesday morning. Danforth won by a foul in seven rounds.

The British government has supplied H. M. Stanley's expedition with majors and lieutenants of engineers. Stanley is determined to reach Emin Bey by July at the latest.

The remains of Peter Gunderson shot by Emma Frishkorn, were interred at Clatsop cemetery on Monday. The grand jury have the case of Miss Frishkorn under consideration.

Henry M. Stanley has received numerous letters from good men who wish to accompany his expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, and has found it difficult to select from so many competent applicants the few required.

The funeral of General Hazen, which took place in Washington on Wednesday, was attended by crowds of people. The escort consisted of a battalion and battery of the 3rd Artillery.

The bills granting pensions to Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Blair, the widow of Gen. Francis T. Blair, were defeated in the house committee on invalid persons at Washington on Tuesday.

The upper house of the Prussian Diet has adopted an address to Emperor William, expressing the willingness of Prussian people to vote the means for defending the German empire.

Mr. Davitt thinks that the sensational article published by Henry George on Father McGlynn, of New York, very unjust and unwise. He says that he will tell George so on his return to New York.

In the Emmons' case at Washington, Dr. Lovejoy of that city, and Dr. Gooding, superintendent of the government hospital for the insane, testified that they believed the defendant to be perfectly sane.

The pope has written a letter to the Emperor William, thanking him for the reference in his speech at the opening of the Landtag, to the increasing friendliness of the relations between Prussia and the Vatican.

Attention has been called to the fact that the French government is buying large quantities of timber in Alsace-Lorraine, with the apparent purpose of building wooden barracks at various points along the frontier.

The funeral of the four victims of the Baltimore & Ohio wreck at Republic, Ohio, on the 4th inst., was held at Republic in the town hall. Eleven clergymen officiated, the sermon being preached by Rev. M. De Witt Long of Bloomville. Thousands of people were in attendance.

All the newspapers in London published on Tuesday, an outline of the new conspiracy bill as it was given in the *Standard.* The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that the pretense of applying the new law to the United Kingdom is the thinnest veneer, a make-believe, deceiving no one.

Eugene Kelly made himself conspicuous by his absence from a banquet given to Dr. James F. Kelly, a prominent physician from Dublin, by a committee of Irish-Americans. It has since transpired that he informed the committee that he could not possibly sit at the same table with Henry George.

R. H. Pratt, of the Southern Pacific, has returned from San Francisco from his tour over the California and Oregon railroad. He succeeded in traveling eighteen miles above Edgewood. Though the grade has been pushed on rapidly, no track has been laid for the past week owing to the fact that the reserve stock of the Southern Pacific has given out.

The New York *Star* says: Fashionable society at Long Branch is agitated over the announcement that Gen. Hoey, son of the millionaire, John Hoey, had been indicted for forging his father's name, by the grand jury of Monmouth county. George, who has been guilty of doing so before, has fled but has the Pinkerton detectives on his track.

The sheriff and a force of police of Gwedore, while on their way to evict tenants at Bloody Faseland, County Donegal, found the road blocked with immense granite boulders, and were obliged to proceed on foot. A large crowd of peasants threatened the officers, but the latter did not flinch. A shower of stones followed, when a desperate fight ensued.

A passenger on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, named Reed, who is supposed to be a member of the firm of Reed Bros., San Francisco, jumped from a moving train outside of Chicago yesterday morning, and started through the snow for the woods. He was brought back by some passengers and is now in Coog County asylum.

Henry W. Elliott, agent in Washington of the Alaska Commercial Company, says the published statement, and credited to Governor Swineford, of Alaska, to the effect that the Alaska Commercial Company was opposed to the extension of the land laws to that territory, is without foundation.

On Wednesday the 5th inst., at Golcondo, Ill., Miss Ollie Trouvillion, a young girl of but sixteen years of age, became the mother of a son. Investigation developed the fact that her grandfather, Daniel Trouvillion, a farmer sixty-five or seventy years of age, residing near Rosebud in this (Pope) county, was her seducer and that their unnatural relations covered a period of over two years.

For twenty-five years it has been charged that the Vatican was in sympathy with the south during the war? That Jeff Davis sought the pontifical blessing and official recognition is well known; and that he received it has been claimed by nearly all historical writers on the confederate side. High functionaries of the Catholic church have repeatedly denied the report. The subject was brought up again the other day by an official discovering letters bearing upon the case.

Exciting scenes were witnessed near Cohercontish, County Limerick, the occasion being the eviction of Edward O'Grady, tenant on the Gabbott estates. O'Grady being forewarned was prepared to give the officers a warm reception. The evicting party soon arrived and stormed the house with sledge hammers and bayonets. Ladders were placed against the walls of the house up which the policemen and bailiffs swarmed, but the defenders threw boiling water on their assailants and hurled the ladders to the ground. The contest lasted over three hours. The officers were at last successful and after a number of citizens were injured took possession of the estates.

The baggage cars attached to the New York limited express which arrived at Pittsburg, Penn., on Tuesday night, were almost blown to pieces by dynamite or some other terrible explosive a few miles from Altoona, Pa. The baggage master was badly hurt. The cause of the explosion is known. A trunk was put on the train at Duncan, near Harrisburg, and checked through to Pittsburg. The baggage master was arranging the trunks in the car, and picking up a small trunk threw it on the top of some of the other baggage. An explosion followed which blew the top of the carr off as though it was made of paper and scattered the fragments in all directions. The railroad officials have determined to sift the matter to the bottom. The owner of the trunk was arrested.

THE FIGHT GOES BRISKLY ON

A Campaign Sheet to Take the Mail's Place.

Elections in the Territories Not to Be Held Until March 15th.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 21.—Owing to the secession of the Toronto *Mail* from the conservative party a campaign sheet is to be published here in the interests of the government. Nominations to conventions are being held all over the province, and the fight proceeds briskly. The elections in the territories by law cannot be held until March 15th.

RUN OVER BY COAL CARS,

And Killed Almost Instantaneously.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Jan. 21.—About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening a young man named Chas. Stokand, generally known as Chas. Gullion, met his death in No. 1 shaft of the Vancouver Coal company, from being run over by the coal cars. Stokand was a mule driver in the shaft, on this occasion being delayed in bringing out the loaded cars. F. Machin, another mule driver, went to see what was detaining him, and met him coming out with the cars. Stokand told him the run was a stiff one, and he had been delayed. It is customary to put two "sprags" in, but on this occasion Stockand said he put in one. The "sprag" as run was a stiff one. Machin jumped on the rear car to ride out, Stokand being on the front car, driving the mule. Shortly afterwards Machin noticed Stockand lean over the front of the car, as if to take hold of the traces. In doing so he fell in front of the car, and the wheels went over his head, crushing it in a fearful manner. Machin immediately gave the alarm, as it was impossible for him to alone raise the loaded car off the body, the car and coal weighing nearly a ton. Life was extinct when the car was taken off. There is no doubt that death was instantaneous. Deceased was twenty years of age. His parents have been dead some years. The young man was adopted by Chas. Gullion, of this city, hence he always went by the name of Chas. Gullion.

A NEW BRITISH CONSUL.

Denis Donahoe, who has been British consul at Baltimore, Buffalo and New Orleans, has been appointed British consul at San Francisco, *vice* Consul Stanley, who has for some time been in England. Mr. Donahoe will assume the office in March. In the interim, since Mr. Stanley went away, the duties of the position have been discharged by Vice-Consul Mason. Mr. Donahoe has been in the British consular service nearly all his life, and is widely known, especially in this country. He will have the title of consul-general.—*S. F. Call.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

Longshoremen's Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A boycott by the longshoremen's union of freight carried by the Old Dominion steamship company proceeded with its usual vigor to-day on both sides. The longshoremen and the foreign steamship companies are waiting for the expected storm to burst. The *Post* says that nearly all the steamship companies, with one exception, are determined to resist the action of the strikers, and that the first boycotted freight handled by any of the steamship companies will be the signal for a general strike. The longshoremen's union has not only boycotted the freight carried by the old Dominion Company but also of the lighter men who have left their loads to the old Dominion Company as well as the lighters whose captains are not union men. It is expected that the action of Judge Shipman issuing yn order compelling the French Company to receive freight that had been brought into port by the old Dominion Company will hurry along a general strike.

Strong Resolutions.

The united labor county convention at the third session to-night adopted resolutions declaring that the appointment of special officers by private individuals and corporations was a glaring imposture and violation of American liberty and fundamental law; that the Pinkerton men are going from state to state committing murders for which none of them were ever brought to trial; calling upon Governor Hill to stamp out the blood-stained gang of murderers and tramps, who have dared to establish their headquarters in the metropolis of American civilization; demanding the legislature to forbid by law employment as special officers of men not citizens of this state and who have not resided three years in the country where they are employed, and all such special officers to be paid by the state; forbidding under penalty of fine and imprisonment special officers receiving any salary or reward from individuals or corporations, and finally calling upon congress to investigate the coal pools and employment of armed force controlled by private detective agencies.

Corrigan-McGlynn.

Archbishop Corrigan to-night makes public a long written statement in regard to the McGlynn case. It goes back to 1882, when Dr. McGlynn is declared to have disobeyed a mandate of Rome against making political speeches by priests, and when under correction he promised to refrain from further offending but had to be called to account again in 1883. He made public a statement then and a profession of obedience, but it became necessary, he having resumed political speaking, to remind him again in August last. This was before Henry George's name was mentioned.

The Cleveland Horror.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—Thousands of people visited the morgue to-day to get a view of Mrs. Cobalek, the dead murderess, and her three children. The father, it is feared, will be demented. He sobs and moans at his desolate home, and refused to be comforted. That the mother was insane is beyond question. James, aged 16, was stabbed sixteen times, and Antoinette, aged 8, thirteen times, yet strange to say they both live, although the physicians say they will surely die.

Pronounced Seaworthy.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Three inspectors, appointed by Magistrate Munro, report the ship Highland Light seaworthy and in good condition. The mutinous crew were placed in the county gaol to await the action of their commander, Captain Sawyer, who is determined to take them on board in irons if necessary.

A Noble Soul.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—Information of another of Governor R. A. Alger's extensive benevolences has just leaked out through the fuel and flour dealers who were connected with the enterprise. Through his private secretary and a few trusted friends, he found five hundred needy families during the recent cold snap and to each of them was sent a barrel of flour and a ton of coal or a cord of wood. Scenes at the delivery of the needed goods were often pitiful and pathetic, many families being entirely destitute.

Fired His House.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 21.—The house of Calvin Bass in Kershaw county, has been destroyed by an incendiary fire. As there was no access, his wife, who was sick in bed, and her two small children perished in the flames. Bass is suspected of having fired the house.

Pinkerton's Men Withdrawn.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. this afternoon withdrew the Pinkerton men from the prominent position they had been holding on the embankment in the rear of the yards near the dock. Their places have been taken by Jersey City policemen. Application has been made by Capt. Foley, of the Pinkerton men to have his men sworn in as deputies by the sheriff.

Cruelly Deceived His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21. — Thomas Harvey, who disappeared on the 13th Dec., and whose wife received a letter yesterday from him stating that he had been shanghaied on board a whaler, has been discovered to be the man who under the name of Thomas Watson was sentenced on Saturday to six years' imprisonment in San Quentin for stealing a ten cent purse from a woman. Suspicion was first aroused as to the truth of the statement in the letter from the fact that the letter was dated two weeks back and that no mention was made as to the vessel he had been shanghaied aboard. This led to an examination of the envelope and it was found to have the San Francisco postmark. Detectives took the case in hand with the above result. Harvey had written a letter to his wife in the hope of keeping her in ignorance of his disgrace. When she was informed of the true state of affairs she was very much affected and shed tears copiously.

A Texas Tragedy.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 21.—A shooting affray occurred this afternoon on the military plaza, between two brothers named Nichollson and Robert Wynne, resulting in fatally wounding W. O. Nichollson and Wynne. O. B. Nichollson and Wynne were former partners, owning a wood yard, but the partnership had been dissolved. Wynne claimed he had been swindled. He called at Nichollson Bros. this afternoon and deliberately provoked a quarrel, with the above result.

In the First Degree.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Jno. I. Ross, colored, who assisted in the murder of Emily Brown, colored, with the view to selling her body to a medical college, was to-night found guilty of murder in the first degree.

A Big Find.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The police to-night made a raid on a house in Chelsea, in which was found several thousand dollars worth of stolen property. A gang of counterfeiters inhabiting the premises were arrested. The house on Cottage street, Chelsea, was found full of jewelry, etc., valued at many thousand dollars; also an immense lot of silver bullion and the most complete set of counterfeiters' paraphernalia ever captured.

Weekly Colonist
FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

THE MASS MEETING.

The mass meeting of liberal-conservatives held last evening in The Victoria proved that they were not in favor of a convention on the eastern principle, viz.: selecting two candidates to support through thick and thin, but rather preferred the old style of committee work. While it is somewhat disappointing that arrangements could not be made by which two pledged conservatives would be run in that interest, yet the fact was demonstrated that the city is thoroughly in accord with Sir John Macdonald's government. It had been stated that a "hole-and-corner meeting" was being held in order that a self-constituted clique might foist two candidates upon the electors, but that idea was dissipated by last night's meeting when the great body of conservatives was consulted. A convention is now, of course, out of the question, as the popular verdict seems to be against it; but we would impress strongly upon the great majority in this city and district who are in favor of Sir John's administration not to commit the fatal mistake of bringing forward so many conservative candidates that the grits may have the opportunity of electing their men under the guise of independents or "straddle-bugs." It would be in direct opposition to the interests of the city and province, and an act of base ingratitude towards the man and the government that have done so much to bring British Columbia to her present prosperity.

A RUINED COUNTRY.

The assertions so frequently and so confidently made by discontented Nova Scotians that confederation had ruined their country are contradicted very emphatically, and are, in fact, shown to be wholly untrue by a pamphlet issued so late as June, 1886, by the repeal government of that province. Its title is "Information for Intending Emigrants to the Province of Nova Scotia." This book was published for circulation in Great Britain by the secession government of Nova Scotia in order to induce farmers and capitalists to come and settle in their ruined country. Among other passages it contains the following:

"The total value of the fisheries of this province for the year 1882 was seven millions one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars." It goes on to say:

"The coal trade is steadily increasing, and last year one million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-five tons were raised, while only about one-half of that amount was produced ten years ago.

"Any practical farmer, with a small capital, may at once possess a good and comfortable home, and by energy, industry and enterprise may make for himself a fortune and position in Nova Scotia in a few years such as he could not obtain in a life-time in Great Britain." "Laborers get very well paid in Nova Scotia." "Outdoor servants who board themselves can live, perhaps, cheaper than they can in England." "Industrious men do well and rapidly acquire property." "Nova Scotia owns more shipping in proportion to the population than any other country, and our vessels do a large proportion of the carrying trade of the world." "Our laws are liberal and not discriminative." "For a man of energy and industry, combined with a small amount of money capital, no other part of America offers the same inducements or presents the same advantages." "In short, industry in any business will in Nova Scotia meet with a sure reward." "The emigrant would find relief from that strain of 'landlordism,' of which he has an overdose already. He would find himself in the midst of a population as intelligent as that of England, with everywhere an abundance of church and school accommodation. Moreover he would find himself a citizen of a very decidedly rising country, and a healtey and a pleasant country to live in."

The secession government's pamphlet supports this true and glowing statement of Nova Scotia's condition and progress by statistics taken from the census of the province. Among the figures to be found in it is the following comparative statement:

Occupations of the People.

	1881.	1861.
Agriculture	63,684	47,203
Commercial	15,103	2,986
Domestic	7,832	1,509
Industrial	39,956	13,519

Men Engaged in Fishing.

1881.	1861.
24,636	14,322

Commenting on the above the Montreal *Star* says: And this "pleasant country to live in" where industry in any business will meet with a sure reward, where a farmer, with a small capital, with energy, industry and enterprise may make himself a fortune and a position in a few years, where laborers are well paid, and whose industries of all kinds are progressing at a rapid rate, is represented by the men who have circulated this information for the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, when they get upon the stump as having passed beyond the verge of ruin. The reader will not have much trouble in deciding which is the plain, unvarnished truth—the sober and proved statements of the emigration pamphlet or the wild and unsubstantiated assertions of the grievance-mongering politician.

HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

It would be amusing, if the game was worth the candle, to follow our very gritty evening contemporary in his political tergiversations and expose him to the public as he deserves. But the organ which "killed" Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition at the last local elections snuffed itself out so completely then that we have begun to look upon it as a loss of valuable time and space to show up its manifold inconsistencies, and its utter lack of principle, where there is a chance of carrying its point. There is one subject, however, to which we must advert, merely to show the public just what a time-server Mr. Blake's organ here is, and the utter unreliability of any of the editorial utterances which it pleases to inflict upon its long-suffering readers. Independent candidates have been the latest editorial hobby. Elect "independent" candidates, he says, men allied to no political party, for

"It is a well-known fact in political ethics that the straight, servile party man is hostile to men claiming independence of thought, word and action."

Your independent man is a jewel, he will be in a position to vote with whatever party is in power, and basking always in the sunshine of the government's favor, would give you all you ask. Everybody knows what this talk means. It is simply this: We are aware, says the liberal mouth-piece, that the grits are as distasteful to the people of this city and province as holy water is said to be to our old but constant friend, and that it is simply absurd for us to think of electing even one. But we can do so if we go the right way about it. Nominate "Independents," and the problem is solved. Thereafter "Independent" candidates are the salt of the earth; they are "manly" and "honest," and would never think of "flopping." The straight party man is to be avoided as you would a rattlesnake. He is positively dangerous, and if elected would rush the country into ruin. How different these sage-like utterances from those of our contemporary last year when he had a different game to play. Then he spoke in no uncertain tones. "Independents" were to him an abomination and a snare. They were untrustworthy and without a spark of manliness, because no sooner were they elected than they "flopped." This is how the erratic editor of the *Times* addressed his readers on the 7th of June of last year in a leading article headed "The House Dissolved:"

"As a rule candidates of the 'independent' stripe are not manly or honest enough to pronounce for or against either party while soliciting the suffrages of the electors, but no sooner are they elected than a 'flop' is made to the strongest side, that upon which the flesh pots and political spoils are to be encountered. Such at all events is the experience in all other sections of the country in which the independents are to be met with, and being for sale to the highest bidder they are not a very desirable class to be entrusted with power and electors will be careful to place them in a position to take advantage of, and betray the trust reposed in them."

Consistency thou *art* a jewel! In the brief space of less than eight months the *Times* "turns its coat" more completely than any circus clown and masquerades complacently in strange and ill-fitting garments. But times had changed and the *Times* changes with them. What a record for a journal presuming to reflect public opinion to make for itself! What inconsistency, what hypocrisy! Our neighbor should, in the face of such convincing proof of his turpitude, hide his head in shame and cease to pose as anything but a journalistic "jumping Jack." But, like Tennyson's Brook, he will "go on forever" in his present course, injuring the prospects of his political friends and delighting the hearts of his opponents. Our object in bringing this question of so-called independent candidates before our readers is to point out to them the necessity of electing good men and true who have the courage of their convictions, not ashamed to declare themselves supporters of one or the other of the two parties in Canadian politics. Give "Independents" the go-by during the present campaign and invariably treat them as grits in disguise, only looking to "the flesh pots and political spoils" as our "Jump Jim Crow" contemporary so tersely puts it.

"INDEPENDENT" CANDIDATES.

The local grit organ will not resurrect the "independent" chesnut. While regretting to be obliged to do so we showed up its utter lack of consistency so completely and so irrefutably yesterday morning that the presiding genius came to the decision that discretion was the better part of valor, and displaying somewhat more wisdom than he usually does, is "mum" on the subject. We conclusively proved from his own writings that he held diametrically opposite views as to so-called "independents" during the last local elections from those he holds now, and exposed his want of principle in a manner so crushing that a reply is impossible. Our misguided contemporary has a happy faculty usually of crawling out of a hole, and when cornered invariably goes off at a tangent into something entirely irrelevant to the question at issue, hoping in that way to squirm out of the ugly position in which he had placed himself. But here the issue was so square a one and so firmly "clinched" home that the only way to avoid it was to beat a most ignoble retreat. What a character, however, to build up as a public journal! Carried away by every wind that blows, to-day conservative, to-morrow independent and the next liberal; one year advocating the bringing out of square party men, and consigning independents to the lowest depths, the next assuring its readers that the man who belonged to no party, who went into parliament perfectly untrammelled, who was thoroughly independent, was "the man for Galway." Out upon such political double-dealing! All candidates seeking the suffrages of the electors should at least have the credit of their convictions, and announce themselves as friendly to the liberal-conservative party or the reform. "Straddle-bugs" are a species of insect which find no favor in any intelligent constituency. This is what the *Times* said of them in June last:

"As a rule candidates of the 'independent' stripe are not manly or honest enough to pronounce for or against either party while soliciting the suffrages of the electors, but no sooner are they elected than a 'flop' is made to the strongest side, that upon which the flesh pots and political spoils are to be encountered. Such at all events is the experience in all other sections of the country in which the independents are to be met with, and being for sale to the highest bidder they are not a very desirable class to be entrusted with power and electors will be careful to place them in a position to take advantage of, and betray the trust reposed in them."

Alas! what a fall was there, my countrymen, from such high teachings to those which the liberal sheet has been attempting to incalculate since the opening of the present campaign.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The "break" of Mr. Beaven on Monday is still the topic of general conversation and of general condemnation. A few of his friends attribute the occurrence to his youth; but really the leader will not plead this in palliation of his unseemly conduct before a whole houseful of people, many of whom were ladies.

The fact of the matter is the opposition are sick and tired of their leader and want a change. This was plain enough before the last general election. A writer from Cariboo wrote to the *Standard* suggesting that Mr. DeCosmos would make a good Moses to lead the opposition out of the barren wilderness in which was neither honor nor profit (prophet). Next the *Guardian* cried aloud for Mr. Walkem to descend from his lofty pinnacle and take command of the nondescript forces. The *Times* copied the *Guardian's* cry and tacitly endorsed it. Then when Mr. Bole was elected, a member of the opposition party telegraphed the Toronto *Globe* that "the principal opponent of the government" having been returned the downfall of the ministry was now assured. Mr. Beaven, although elected on the same day as Mr. Bole, was ignored.

Rumor hath it that one member of the house who was elected as an oppositionist, has declined to meet with the party in caucus as long as Mr. Beaven continues the leader. These incidents all point to the early deposition of the leader and the selection of Mr. Bole or Mr. Orr as his successor.

A requisition bearing the names of one thousand electors has been presented to Sir Hector Langevin from Three Rivers. As there are only about fifteen hundred voters in the constituency, it would appear that the opposition candidate's wo.k is "up hill," to say the least.

Mr. John Grant, M. P. P., in writing about himself in the *Times* last evening, says "if Mr. Grant accepts a nomination he will be elected, and don't you forget it." It is just like John to say that, but of course the electors would also have some voice in the matter. Mr. Grant is in precisely the same position to-day that he occupied before the civic nominations. For weeks he fished around in every possible way to induce some prominent citizens to get up a requisition asking him to stand for election as mayor. A few "stuffed" him on the matter, but, to his chagrin, he received no request. Mr. Grant now desires to come out as an "independent," an abomination to his paper not nine months ago. Come out like a man, John—don't hedge. You can't be elected any way, but then in your defeat you will go down with all your colors flying.

The *Times* predicts that if Mr. Grant stands for the commons he will be elected and—"Don't you forget it!" We will not "forget" it. It will be filed away with the numerous other predictions which the *Times* made as to the result of the last general elections. Our contemporary as a prophet is not a brilliant success.

The rapidity with which our estimable evening contemporary has skipped from conservatism to gritism, and finally to independenceism, excites the admiration of its friends, who are in the position of the worthy Irishman who, meeting a person he thought he recognized, exclaimed, "When I saw you first I thought you was your brother; when you came a little nearer I thought you was yourself; and now, begorra, I see you're naythur!"

The speeches of Messrs. Baker and Prior were gems. They captured the house and showed that the gentlemen are possessed of good debating powers, backed by a liberal education. Such speeches are always listened to with pleasure and profit.

Mr. Bole, in rising to begin his remarks on the speech, said that he did "not agree with the leader of the opposition." Whoever did agree with him? Name the man and he will secure a first-class position in a dime museum as a "freak."

The debate on the speech was characterized by much good humor and geniality. Mr. Beaven was the only gentleman who exhibited peevishness, and as he has lately had a great disappointment his fretful disposition is excusable. It is rough on a fellow to know that he is condemned for an indefinite period to sit in the hyperborean region of opposition after having already sat four years there.

Mr. Bole made a "pretty little" speech yesterday, and showed that he will be an acquisition to the debating power of the house Mr. Ladner appeared to think that he was still canvassing his district for votes. He went over the whole weary details of the contest with evident relish. Many years after General Jackson had died and been laid away an old, old hunter came down out of the mountains and tendered his vote at a polling booth for "General Jackson." The poor old man did not know the mighty changes that had taken place during the thirty years of his absence from civilization. Does Mr. Ladner know that the election is over?

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been greatly pleased to notice the generous support your journal is giving to the true friends of this province—the conservative party—on the eve of the forthcoming general election, and perhaps you will allow me to add a few words to those you have already expressed, in as brief a sketch as possible of our position from the date of confederation to the present time.

The federation of the crown colony of British Columbia with the older provinces of Canada, consummated in 1871 on favorable conditions under the conservative government of Sir John A. Macdonald, marked an era of great importance in its history—emerging from the new alliance with the free constitution of responsible government. The stagnation prevailing at that time gradually gave place to a better condition of things. The future prospects of the country restored confidence in its progress; trade improved, real estate commanded higher prices, the surveys for the Pacific railway were promptly commenced, the expenditure on which at so opportune a time was of so much value to our people.

The government, unfortunately for this province, fell in 1873, chiefly through its endeavor to keep faith with us in organizing a company for the construction of the Pacific railway. In the autumn of the same year the liberal government took office, which it held for five years, during which, great depression ruled throughout the whole of Canada, and British Columbia was seething with indignation, and discontent, on account of the unwarrantable delays in commencing the railway. Recourse was had to every reasonable means to induce the government to fulfill its obligation—in fact, the whole period of the liberal administration is strewn with letters, petitions, and memorials to the imperial and Dominion governments, praying that justice might be done the province, but all were of no avail. The liberal party rode into power on the cry of purity and economy—how it kept to those maxims is too well known for me to dwell on here. Large sums of money were borrowed—notably in 1874—power was taken by act of parliament to raise £8,000,000 (forty millions of dollars) the preamble to the borrowing act setting forth the necessity of the loan, on account of the arrangement made with British Columbia—but not one dollar of that large amount was spent here, beyond that on surveys and in the purchase of some steel rails. It very soon becomes evident that this liberal government did not meet the expectation of the people who placed them in power. It failed to conduct the business of the country in a manner conducive to confidence and progress, and it signally failed to grasp the idea of the importance of constructing the Pacific railway from ocean to ocean within a reasonable time, and at the general election in 1878 that party was completely routed and scattered to the winds. It was succeeded by the conservative government of Sir John A. Macdonald, which immediately on taking office turned its attention to the fulfilment of the obligation to British Columbia, entering at the earliest day possible into a contract with A. Onderdonk, for the western portion of the railway, and with the C. P. R. syndicate for the construction of the through line from Callandar, near Ottawa, to Savona's Ferry. The acts of parliament necessary to give effect to these contracts were opposed to the bitter end by the liberal party in the house of commons, but thanks to the conservative government and its loyal supporters the Pacific railway is an accomplished fact, and will continue to be an enduring monument to the government which had the courage to initiate, subsidize, and carry to a successful completion that stupendous undertaking and great national highway.

It is true that this courageous government had to borrow largely and add to the debt of the country, but it is equally true that its progressive policy has added tenfold to the wealth and prosperity of the whole Dominion. The construction of this great railway, the enlarging and deepening of our canals, the building of dry docks, and the improvement of rivers and harbors, were all carried on simultaneously. Yet, with all this extraordinary expenditure over the normal expenditure, increased in a very slight degree the annual taxation of the people. The Dominion taxation under the present system is about $7.50 per head, and by comparison only can we judge whether this is heavy or light, so that I will give the taxation of other countries to aid public opinion:

United States	$7 75	per head
England, under a free trade policy	13 25	" "
France, under protection	15 00	" "
Germany	12 00	" "

The Australian colonies range from $21 to $43 of the population. You will, therefore, see that Canada makes a most favorable comparison.

In addition then to those large national public works, which may be set down as valuable assets, we have a marvelous expansion of trade and a large accumulation of wealth by the people, in illustration of which I will give a few figures.

In 1878, the end of the McKenzie administration, and in 1884, after five years of the Macdonald administration, we find the following results:

	Factories.	Hands employed.	Yearly Wages.
1878	1,501	42,794	$13,833,733
1884	2,096	77,346	24,396,165
Increase in five years	595	24,552	$10,562,432

	Production.	Capital.
1878	$ 49,963,282	$37,819,931
1884	102,870,166	67,293,373
Increase in five years	$ 52,906,884	$29,473,442

Over and above this expansion of trade and the large sums invested in factories, we find the actual deposits of money in the banks of the country very large. Deposits from 1874 to 1879 under the McKenzie government increased $16,000,000. Deposits from 1879 to 1884 under the Macdonald government, increased $55,000,000. So that from 1879 to June, 1884, the deposits in banks and loan companies and the money invested in factories—about $100,000,00—has been added to the wealth of the country. These are some of the advantages reaped by the country under a conservative government. Let us consider, then, before casting our votes, which party has benefitted the country most in the past, and which is the most likely to do so in the future, and the conclusion arrived at must be—that it is the bounden duty of every British Columbian and of all those who intend settling in our midst to give a strong and loyal support to the conservative government which has done so much for the country.

W. J. MACDONALD.

McDONALD FOR MACDONALD.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice in the press of the city that Alexander McDonald is spoken of as a possible candidate for the commons, though he has not declared his allegiance to any party. As a ratepayer I believe he would prove the right man in the right place, and a representative who would do his duty conscientiously for the advancement of the province. From a personal acquaintance of several years, I know he has been prominently identified with Dominion politics in the eastern provinces, and is a firm supporter of the Sir John Macdonald government. His residence in British Columbia has made him familiar with the needs of the province, and if elected he will no doubt fearlessly exact from the Dominion government that assistance needed to usher in an era of renewed prosperity to the province. With many others I hope that Mr. McDonald will publicly announce himself as a candidate. A RATEPAYER.

Victoria, Jan. 26, 1887.

CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING

Addresses by Messrs. Shakespeare, Baker, Fell, Humphreys, Robertson, and Dr. Helmcken.

The Audience Enthusiastically in Favor of Sir John A.—But do not Want a Convention—The Old-Time Practice to be Followed.

The announcement that a liberal-conservative convention would be held in The Victoria theatre last evening, drew together several hundred electors and a large number of spectators. Promptly at eight o'clock Mr. M. W. T. Drake was voted into the chair and Mr. F. S. Barnard appointed secretary. The chairman called upon the gentlemen who were candidates for the suffrages of the people to come forward, whereupon Messrs. E. C. Baker, N. Shakespeare, W. A. Robertson, T. B. Humphreys, and Mayor Fell took seats upon the platform. Each candidate received a liberal measure of applause as he ascended the platform.

The chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, said the party at present in power at Ottawa had done a great deal for this province. They had strained the resources of the Dominion and the allegiance of their party that they might faithfully carry out their bargain with us, and the least the province could do was to send good men and true to Ottawa who will support that party [cheers]. At the conclusion of the meeting he would recommend the appointment of a convention by the meeting to choose such of the gentlemen before them as representatives for Ottawa as they might see fit. He called on Mr. Baker, as senior representative, to address the meeting.

Mr. Baker on coming forward was received with applause. He said as there might be several other aspirants for the same position as himself among the audience it was suggested that each speaker confine his remarks to one quarter of an hour. He claimed that he had attempted during the past four years to do his duty zealously and faithfully, and Mr. Shakespeare and himself had worked in perfect harmony.

Dr. Helmcken stepped upon the platform at this juncture and was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Baker had not time to read everything in the papers but he occassionally had time to notice some of the squibs which appeared in them about election times. In one he was described as "the Lord High Admiral." (laughter) another said he might be a very good sailor but he was an utter failure as a politician. (Laughter). All he had to say was that if he wanted a master mariner's certificate he would not go to the *Times* newspaper for it. And here he would ask was there a more noble whole-souled honest class of men then the sailors. (Cheers.) If elected again the electors must not expect too much from them. If they did their duty and put in the regular sessions in hard work it was all that could be expected of them. He wished it to be understood that he would support the party of Sir John Macdonald on the same terms as he had during the four years just ended and at some future time the electors would hear from both Mr. Shakespeare and himself at length on matters connected with the dry dock, liquor license, Chinese question etc. On concluding he was liberally applauded.

Mr. Shakespeare, on coming forward, was loudly received. He said he would speak but a few minutes. Four years ago he had been honored with their confidence. In his address he pledged to carry out certain important points, and if there was one present who could point to where he had neglected his duty he would feel obliged [applause]. He had then been elected as a liberal-conservative, and time had now brought him again before them in the same interest. Hoped they would again honor him, and he believed they would, for the signs were that he was more popular with them than before [applause]. He thought they would all agree with him that the liberal-conservative party was the one they should support [applause]. There were times when he thought a man should not vote with party, and if the liberal-conservative government had voted against the hanging of Louis Riel he would have voted against them. [Loud applause]. The man who would not sanction such a course was not worthy the name of a citizen of our fair Dominion [applause]. If they would again honor him he would endeavor to serve their interests as faithfully in the future as in the past. [Loud applause]. He and his colleagues would in a short time call a public meeting and disclose their views on public matters.

Mayor Fell being called upon came forward, and was applauded. He was in full accord and sympathy with the conservative government of Canada, though he was not a slave to any party. This community was especially under obligation to the present administration. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Blake had traduced this country by every means in his power, and called us a "sea of mountains." (Roars of laughter.) What had he done in regard to the Canadian Pacific railway? Why, as Mr. White had told us on this platform, he had done everything in his power to prevent it's construction. (Cries of oh! oh!) I say yes. But there were measures which the opposition had fought against which made them deserving of our thanks; for instance, there was the Franchise Act; and if I had been in that house my voice would have been heard ringing through it (laughter) in condemnation of that measure. But did we hear either of these worthies we sent there to represent us say one word against it? (Laughter.) I am told that I have only one quarter of an hour to speak and, consequently, cannot expand myself, (roars of laughter), and I must prepare to conclude. (No, go on, go on!) Now, as the lord high admiral, (laughter), that's what he goes by at Ottawa, has told us what he has done I might also recount some of my acts while among you. The speaker proceeded to refer to his services in connection with the schools. (Cries of time, time.) The speaker appealed to the chair and was told he had three minutes to go. He then proceeded to give 'em one round more amid applause. He referred to the present satisfactory condition of the schools and the benevolent institutions with which he was connected. (Cries of time, time.) One word more. (Laughter.) I am told that I should not run for Ottawa because I am mayor. (Hear, hear.) I say no! Where do you find a city in Canada that does not elect its mayor to Ottawa? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If he was sent to Ottawa the interests of the city would be well guarded, and he would seek the first thing $100,000 for the clearing out of the harbor, and he would insist on getting it. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Humphries was well received. He said the time-limit would not allow him to discuss Dominion politics. He did not think it fair that the two previous members should have been named by the chairman as the two candidates they were to select. He was simply in the position of an ordinary individual and would have to abide by the decision of the people. He did not like the term "independent" candidate—it was simply that such an individual was allowed to do as he pleased. However, the two gentlemen who previously represented them had placed themselves in a peculiar position. A man, if he was an honest man, was the supportor of either one party or the other. (Applause.) If he was elected he would be an out-and-out supporter of Sir John Macdonald. [Hear.] He did not believe there was a crisis for Sir John Macdonald, but that British Columbia and every province in the Dominion would support the liberal-conservative party. [Applause.] He did not wish to disparage the liberal party, but thought that they acted in the best interests of the country so far as they knew. [No, no.] But he intended to be a staunch supporter of Sir John Macdonald through good and evil report. He would, like his other friends, avail himself of the opportunities to discuss matters more fully. He (Mr. H.) had been quietly canvassing Victoria ever since he was shunted out of the Victoria legislature, and he believed he had a majority of votes in the district. [Applause.]

Mr. W. A. Robertson was received with cheers. He was not aware up to date as to why the meeting was called. He was before them to-night to ask from a higher honor than ever before. He was previously a member of the confederation league. It was a time when Canadians were termed "North American Chinamen," and it was not safe for one's business to be connected with anything Canadian. However, he had always worked for principle and continued with the league until confederation was a fact. He had previously been elected for Victoria district to the legislature, and several times a councillor for the city. It had been pointed out by Henry George that as soon as they elected dishonest men the community generally became corrupt. (Voice—Who was Henry George?) (Laughter.) When workingmen ruled the nation that nation was prosperous. When Cromwell was dictator England was well ruled. The reason he spoke thus was because some might say 'Oh, he is a common blacksmith, and ain't fit to represent us." He believed no matter how poor a man was, if he had the ability he was competent to represent them. (Hear.) He thought that the man who would oppose Sir John Macdonald was guilty of an act of ingratitude. He thought we should have more protection on our waters—our towboats should tow in our own waters, our sealers should have right to seal in the Behring sea; the fisheries in the east should be protected. No matter how loud the American eagle might scream the British lion would not be frightened neither the lion's cub [applause]. It elected he would get as much as possible for the province. Now he was still unaware what the meeting was called for. He believed that it had been cut and dried that the two old members should be chosen [no, no]. He had been euchred once before in a convention [laughter] and he did not propose to be so again [laughter]. No matter who might be chosen here to-night he intended to run anyway [cheers].

Dr. Helmcken was loudly called for, and on coming forward said he was in the wrong box—he had got in by the back door [laughter]. He was not a candidate—he did not know there was a vacancy in the city. He thought that when two members had done their duty faithfully they should again be accorded the confidence of the electors. He would ask them to support the government of Sir John A. Macdonald [hear, hear]. There was not a man who had come before them but had supported Sir John Macdonald; there was not one there who would dare to come forward and oppose him [cheers]. Sir John had carried out his agreement with British Columbia, and in his endeavor to do so had nearly swamped his party. They should not swamp horses in crossing a stream, and he thought they should send men to Ottawa who would support the present government. The Macdonald party were the only party that were one of progress. [Cheers.] He took no stock in the remarks about being slaves to party—or to Sir John Macdonald—there was no such thing. They sent members there to support the government and not any one man. [Cheers.] He would ask them to give that support to Sir John A. Macdonald's government, which his enemies say it requires, and which we all know it deserves. [Loud Applause.]

Mr. E. G. Prior said he was there to support the member who would support Sir John A. Macdonald and if they returned two such members they would get justice. If they returned others they would return those who would oppose British Columbia interests. He had great pleasure in proposing the following resolution:

Whereas, it is desirable in the interests of Victoria city and district that members of parliament pledged to support the government of Sir John A. Macdonald should be elected to represent this constituency, and that in the choice of such members all classes should be represented.

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting a convention of electors be formed; and that said convention after due deliberation do select two candidates to represent this district in the house of commons who pledge themselves to support the government of Sir John A. Macdonald on all party questions, and uphold the interests of this community in all matters of local importance; and that this meeting invites all liberal-conservatives to use their influence for the welfare of such candidates as may be chosen by said convention.

Mr. R. P. Rithet said it was with pleasure that he seconded the resolution. British Columbia, now really a portion of Canada, for they were connected by rail with the east, it was necessary now to sink individuality and elect two members who would support the Macdonald government. They had seven candidates before them all in the same interest. If they did not combine their forces they might place themselves in a position that would enable their enemies to return members against their wishes. They had a large meeting here to-night and he was pleased to see that there were so many supporters of Sir John in Victoria. (Applause.) They would have the privilege of deputing as many or few as they pleased to choose two candidates who would pledge themselves to support John Macdonald. (Applause.)

The chairman then put the resolution, which, according to vote, was carried.

A large number objecting, on motion of T. B. Humphries, seconded by Mayor Fell, the vote was reconsidered.

The chairman again read the resolution which was negatived.

On motion of Humphreys, seconded by Fell, a vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS.

The attorney-general has introduced a bill to abolish preference amongst creditors in the administration of the estate of deceased persons, which provides that in the administration of the estate of every person who shall die on or after the first day of January, 1888, no debt or liability of such person shall be entitled to any priority or preference by reason merely that the same is secured by or arises under a bond, deed or other instrument under seal, or is otherwise made or constituted a specialty debt; but all the creditors of such person, as well specialty as simple contract, shall be treated as standing in equal degree, and be paid accordingly out of the assets of such deceased person, whether such assets are legal or equitable, any statute or other law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that this act shall not prejudice or affect any lien, charge, or other security which any creditor may hold or be entitled to for the payment of his debt.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Returns laid before the house yesterday show that in 1885 there were 320 births and 323 deaths and 193 marriages, against 263 births, 377 deaths and 227 marriages for the year 1884, being an increase of 57 births, and a decrease of 54 deaths and 34 marriages; and making together a total decrease of 31 registrations for the year 1885. Of the 320 births registered in 1885, 172 were males and 148 females. Only 14 of the marriages were by banns. The age of the eldest bride was 63 and of the youngest 15 years. The age of the eldest bridegroom was 71 and of the youngest bridegroom 19 years.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Gorge road Sunday school anniversary which took place last Wednesday evening, proved to be a very successful one so far as the part contributed by the children was concerned. This school has only been a little over one year in existence, and during that time its numbers have increased from forty-five to one hundred and thirty-five. Judging from the secretary's report considerable progress has been made in providing aids for instructing the children. We note that a very handsome library has been obtained. Mr. E. J. Gray, the superintendent, deserves great credit for the present prosperous condition of the school.

EVERY WEEK, Dick's English Library of Standard Novels, and many other cheap publications of a similar kind at T. N. Hibben & Co's. *

SPALLUMCHEEN.

Complimentary Dinner to M. Lumby, Esq., J. P., Secretary to the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company.

We clip the following account of a dinner tendered to M. Lumby, Esq., J. P., from the Kamloops *Sentinel* of the 22nd January:

On Saturday evening, Jan. 15th, the principal residents of Spallumcheen valley, took the occasion of a hasty visit of Mr. Lumby's over the surveyed line of the proposed railway, to tender him a complimentary dinner at the Lansdowne hotel, to mark their appreciation of his untiring services in furthering the true interests of the district. The guests, to the number of thirty-four, met at the hour of 7. p. m., the chair being ably filled by Mr. T. M. K. Lambly, Mr. D. Graham, J. P., acting as vice-chairman.

Invitations were extended to the local clergy. The number of participants would have been very much augmented had it been possible for a longer notice to be given. After due justice having been done to host Furstenau's excellent dinner and the usual loyal toasts drunk, the chairman in a very neat and complimentary speech proposed the toast of the evening, remarking upon the projected railway what a boon it would be to our magnificent valley and the province at large.

Mr. Lumby was received with loud and prolonged cheering. On rising he said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the honor you have done me, and regret that I am not an orator to express as I would wish to do, my feelings on the subject, but assure you that I do feel this public demonstration of appreciation of the work I am doing, and trying to do for the benefit of the district in which I hope to share with you all. When first I came out to this valley with the late Mr. Preston Bennett and F. Bennett in the winter of 1869-70, Mr. Fortune was the "pioneer" settler here, and on landing, for we came up by row boat, we had to cut our way through the brush in order to get to our present location. For many years we had to undergo considerable privations, often living on dried salmon, and I have known the larder to be reduced to turnips and peas, with, for a treat, bread made from flour ground in a coffee mill. But the country was here, and I believed then in its ultimate development. My dearest friend Preston Bennett, "whose death left a blank in my life that nothing can completely fill," often discussed with me the capabilities of our lovely country, and his ambitious views for its future. I would that he was with us now to carry out, so much better than I can do, these schemes I am trying to develop. Since that time such a wonderful change has taken place. Then our grain was put in and taken off in the primitive manner, mostly by implements of our own manufacture. Raw hide taking the place of iron, our hay was gathered by wooden forks taken from the willow brush, our grain threshed with the flail or trodden out by horses, and transported by row boats 150 miles to find a market. Now we have schools, mills, public hall, places of worship, and the most advanced agricultural machinery, including steam threshing. But we can't stop; this is an age of progress, the millions in the densely populated parts of this world must be fed cheaply. Civilization marches on, and extends its iron arm across this vast continent from ocean to ocean, and the C. P. railway is an accomplished fact. This railway is not built for a sectional benefit, it is a vast national highway competing with others and fighting for success. If there be any part of this province capable of acting as a feeder to it, that part of the country will be benefited, otherwise stagnation is its doom. The producer and consumer must be brought together by the iron road. The good old days when high prices ruled have gone by forever, much as we may regret them. We must accept the inevitable, for the iron link is riveted which binds us to the older and struggling communities. The C. P. R. is for the benefit of the Dominion at large, and will be anything but a benefit to those portions of the country which cannot act as feeders to it. The Shuswap & Okanagan railway will open up the country so well calculated to be a valuable feeder, and afford a scope for agricultural and manufacturing enterprises and commercial undertakings, far beyond what is possible with inferior means of transport. I need not point out to you what railway lines have done in all parts of the world. This proposed line, by bringing consumers and producers together, will help to kill that sectional feeling which is standing in the way of progress, and like a canker is eating into and destroying our province. We will be able to ship to the coast and Vancouver island (rich in timber, coal, mineral, and fisheries), many articles of consumption now furnished by foreigners, thus circulating millions of dollars which are going out of the country. Gold taken out of the bowels of the earth may create good times, but the moment it ceases to be produced everything vanishes like the vision of a dream, as the crumbling walls of deserted mining towns throughout this vast continent can testify. It is not so with agricultural pursuits; every settler on the soil marks thereon the sacred stamp of home—that home, if not for himself, for someone in the future. It may be but a poor log cabin in the present, but who can say what it will develop into in the future. But I am somewhat digressing. I was talking of the imports drawing away large sums, which we ought to have distributed amongst ourselves. I will mention some of the foreign imports paying duty at the Port of Victoria for the year 1885:

Sheep,	18,992 dro.	Duty	20 ℘ ct. ad. va.
Swine,	2,076 "	"	20 "
Eggs,	77,051 doz.	"	free
Butter,	260,168 lbs.	"	4 cts. ℘ lb.
B. & Ham,	587,411 "	"	2 "
Lard,	156,500 "	"	2 "
Wheat,	926,880 "	"	½ c.
Flour,	7,534,000 "	"	½ c.
Gd Mill Feed,	$27.23 00-100	"	20 ℘ ct. ad. val.

You can thus see what the Victoria trade alone is. What a mutual benefit it must be for us to have cheap connections. There is also New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo importing largely. I doubt, if we, who have lived in this district so long are as well able to judge of its capabilities as many traveled observant strangers who come here. I am surprised at the high estimate placed upon its capabilities by men whom I know are thoroughly able to judge correctly. Look at the new enterprise started in our midst. I allude to the Columbia Milling Co., Mr. Lawes, the manager, a gentleman of vast experience in the different parts of the world, being satisfied by careful investigation, has thrown his lot in with us. I need not tell you how much we will benefit by those mills, and you cannot but see how much those mills will be benefited by this railway. With cheap handling of freight it will allow a higher price to be paid for wheat, and a cash market for everything produced, is the only thing that will cause our large area of productive land to smile with grain. And not being confined to a small local market the larger the amount of grain that can be grown amongst us the lower will be the rate of freights. There are many difficulties in getting money to be invested in new countries, although there are millions of pounds lying idle in England. No matter how good the speculation, its success must be guaranteed by large bonuses, or endorsed by the government, which means the people. The gentlemen who have taken up the S. and O. railway scheme are well known throughout the Dominion of Canada, being connected with some of their largest works. They have just completed the drydock at Esquimalt, fifty miles of the Island railway, and large undertakings in Eastern Canada. I sincerely hope that sufficient encouragement may be extended to enable them to carry out the construction of this line which you all desire. [Cheers]. There are many great disadvantages to contend with as we have no municipal organizations, through whom assistance might be rendered. I will show you how much has been given to railways by way of bonuses in the province of Ontario for ten years previous to 1881. Every township and village contributing its quota, amounting in all to about $14,000,000 (fourteen millions). What did this do? It enabled the different companies to grade track, purchase material, etc., on the security of these investments and the business prospects of the several undertakings, the companies obtaining loans from capitalists to complete the work and put the railways in operation. These caused an investment of thirty-five millions, and these important public works constructed which never could have been carried out without the people themselves coming forward. I get this information from the printed statistics of the province of Ontario. I will also mention an instance of the appreciation of a small community of the advantages to be derived from a railway. The Souris and Rocky Mountain railway, a branch of the C. P. R., receiving a bonus of 7,000 acres of land to the mile, laid out their line within half a mile of a young town called Rapid City, who gave the company a sum of $200,000 to divert their line that half mile. The worthy chairman was pleased to remark that I have worked for the interest of the district; I trust I have, and always shall work for this, my district and my home. I may at times err, I wish I could bring more ability to bear, but of this I am sure, that I do my very best. (Cheers.) I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the thanks I owe to Mr. F. G. Vernon for the very great assistance he has rendered me, and to testify to the great interest he takes in everthing connected with the welfare of the district, and I have no doubt that our other members will, on the floor of the house and elsewhere, study the interests of the districts and the province at large. (A voice: They must). We ought all of us put our shoulder to the wheel; each individual is able to do something. The *Inland Sentinel* is a paper which already is, and, I believe, will become a power for good in the future. Why do you not support it? I don't mean by subscribing, but by contributions to its reading matter, so useful to an editor, more so in the interior. The more our district becomes known the better, and there are so many shrewd, practical men amongst you, who could furnish valuable information if they would but sacrifice a little time for the public benefit. I am reminded by a paper received yesterday how much can be done by promoting an interest in a country by a little trouble. On my last trip through here I secured some samples of grain, and asked Mr. Knox to send me some samples of grain in the straw from his farm at the Mission, which he kindly did. These I had on exhibition at Victoria, and they were very much admired. I afterwards got permission for them in the exhibition car of the C. P. R., and I will now read you an extract from the *Canadian Colonist* to show what was thought of them. (Among other extracts read by Mr. Lumby, speaking in highest terms of magnificent fruit and vegetables, was the following): "We saw a sample of spring wheat grown by Mr. A. B. Knox, of Okanagan, very bright in color and very plump and large, which was pronounced at the Toronto and Sherbrooke exhibitions to be some of the finest looking wheat shown." I will not further trespass on your time, but will once more thank you heartily for the cordial manner in which my health has been drunk, and I sincerely hope that I may be able in my small way to promote our future prosperity. [Loud and prolonged cheering].

Mr. A. L. Fortune proposed prosperity to "The Columbia Milling Company;" responded to by Mr. H. F. Smyth, who regretted neither of the partners were present to respond.

Dr. E. J. Offerhaus, in a humorous speech, then gave "The ladies." Responded to by Mr. O. Harvey.

Mr. Monteith then gave "The Medical Profession," with a few happy remarks.

Mr. A. Postill and others then gave the "Pioneer Farmers" and other toasts; finishing with "Mr. Lumby, as a friend and neighbor," given with musical honors. Some good songs were then sung, and the evening concluded with "God Save the Queen," at midnight.

EASTERN POLITICS.

It was rumored at Quebec on Tuesday night that Hon. Mr. Taillon had reported to the lieutenant-governor his inability to form a ministry and that the Hon. Mr. Mercier, the liberal leader, would be called upon to do so.

The conservatives of Ottawa have nominated Perley and Robillard for the commons. Chapleau has arranged matters satisfactorily with the government. He left for Montreal yesterday, and addressed an immense meeting of French Canadians in the evening. He appeared in splendid form and made a stirring address.

Reformers of South Grenville have nominated Hon. Mr. McDougall to oppose Walter Shanly. Wells, reformer, has been nominated in East Bruce, and Kranz, conservative, for North Waterloo.

An immense political meeting was held in the opera house, Winnipeg, on Tuesday night. The Winnipeg candidates, Messrs. Scarth, Sutherland and McArthur, made stirring speeches. Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay railway, said that two hundred miles of that road will be built next summer and four million dollars expended. Three ships were being built to run on Hudson's Bay, and rails were being made in England which would be ready for spring.

To the Rescue.

"When all other remedies fail," of Bowel Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, &c., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crocker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that "its sales are large and increasing." tu-th-sat-dw

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall Street, New York. jan15 1y

DEATHS.

DUNSMUIR—At Departure Bay, on the 26th inst., Alexander Lee, aged 9 months, infant son of James Dunsmuir.

WILLIAMS—At San Bernardino, California, on the 24th inst., John William Williams, Ex. M. P. P., of this city, aged 57 years.

GREEN—In this city, on the 22nd inst., of bronchitis, Gladys Julia, infant daughter of T. T. and A. A. Green, aged 14 months.

HOLMES—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Charles, second son of Colonel Holmes, D. A. G., aged 13 years.

GALL—In this city yesterday evening, 26th inst., Sarah H. M. Hitzler, widow of the late H. B. Gall, Esq., of Barbadoes, West Indies. The funeral will leave the residence of her son, Mr. G. L. A. Gall, Yates Street, fifth door above Cook Street, this day, at 2 o'clock p. m.

BIRTHS.

MATTHEWS—In this city, on the 27th inst., the wife of J. P. Matthews, of a son.

WOOD—In this city, on the 26th inst., the wife of W. H. Wood, of a son.

MINCKLER—In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of Chas. Minckler, of a daughter.

KAINS—In this city, on the 24th inst., the wife of Tom Kains, Dominion Land Surveyor, of a daughter.

CHENHALL—At Clinton, B. C., on the 17th inst., the wife of J. C. S. Chenhall, Dominion Hotel, of a daughter.

LOST VIGOR Exhausted Vitality, Nervous Debility and Weaknesses in Men, resulting from Excesses, cured without Stomach Medication by the MARSTON BOLUS. Sealed Book sent for 2 stamps. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 19 PARK PLACE, N. Y. ap20dwly

"ACME"
Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler

THE THREE OPERATIONS OF CRUSHING lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

G. T. CORFIELD, Cowichan, B. C.
ja28-w Sole Agent for B. C.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District:

Gentlemen,—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon (in the course of a few days) as I have brought my official duties as Stipendiary Magistrate to a close and tendered my resignation.

Yours faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.
Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, 1887.
jan25-d-w

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons:

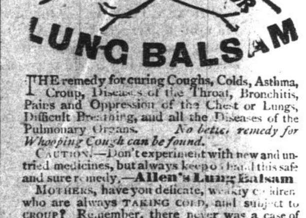
Gentlemen,—I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.
Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887.
ja18-dw

ALLEN'S



LUNG BALSAM

THE remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. *No better remedy for Whooping Cough can be found.*

CAUTION.—Don't experiment with new and untried medicines, but always keep on hand this safe and sure remedy,—Allen's Lung Balsam.

MOTHERS, have you delicate, weakly children who are always TAKING COLD, and subject to CROUP? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a COLD.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM IS YOUR REMEDY.

Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.

DO NOT DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. *It will cure when all others fail.*

Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in Three Sizes, Price 25c., 50c., and $1 per Bottle.

The 25c. bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a Cough or Croup remedy. Those desiring a remedy for Consumption or any Lung Disease should secure the Large $1 Bottles.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CAMPBELL'S
TONIC
ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an effective and certain stimulant is required, the Elixir will be found invaluable.

In Fevers of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Calisaya and Serpentaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disorders.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines
Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.
Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
IS RECOMMENDED BY
Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c.

25cts. per Bottle.
Beware of imitations.

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I be pleased to hold public gs wherever possible as soon course of a few days) as I rought my official duties as diary Magistrate to a close ndered my resignation.

Yours faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.
mo, V. I., Jan. 24th, 1887.
jan25-dw

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demen,—I beg to announce f as a candidate at the ensu- ominion Election for the re- tation of your important dis- the Parliament of Canada. in solicit your confidence as supporter of the Liberal Con- ive party, whose wise policy sed the Dominion of Canada present exalted position.

I hold public meetings wher- find it possible to do so, of due notice will be given and ch I will give an account of ewardship during the four that I have had the honor of enting you in the House of ons.

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Yours truly,
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25cts. per Bottle.
Beware of Imitations.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

From The Daily Colonist, Jan. 23, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

LADY DOUGLAS has issued invitations for a ball on the 28th inst., to be held in the new Assembly hall.

THE WIRES. — The Western Union wires were in a state of collapse all day yesterday and this morning.

THE Chinese New Year, was promptly ushered in this morning with the discharge of fire-crackers and other sounds of celestial revelry.

THE RIVER ROUTE.—It is expected that the steamer Yosemite will be placed on the New Westminster route in about ten days, taking the place of the R. P. Rithet.

HIS HONOR the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to make the following appointment: George Andrew Sargison, Esquire, of Victoria, to be a Notary Public for the province.

OVER 100 men are employed on the grading and track-laying and the building of camps on the right of way between Port Moody and this city. Next week it is intended to put a night gang to work to push the road to completion.—*News.*

POLICE NOTES.—John Linton, vagrant, on remand was admitted to bail on his own security of $30 until Monday. Cow Chund and Cow, charged with stealing chickens, were remanded until the 25th inst.

JUBILEE DAY.—It is considered probable that the Dominion government will set apart a special day upon which Canadians will be requested to observe the Queen's jubilee.

COMING.—John Pendy and his wife, Jeffreys Pendy, are at present at the Tivoli theatre, Portland, Or. Negotiations are pending for their appearance at the Concordia, when they will produce the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man," "Sailor's Child," "Across the Continent," and other plays.

THE YORICK CLUB.—This is the title of a club of devotees of the terpsichorean art in New Westminster. They have fortnightly hops of a most delightful character, and on the 8th of February will give a fancy dress ball, which promises to be a brilliant affair. It will be attended by many from Victoria and other portions of the province.

COAL HARBOR EXTENSION.—Gangs of men are at work on the Coal harbor extension of the C. P. R. A number of navvies arrived the other day from Winnipeg and more are to follow. On deep cuts a night and day force will be kept at work. It is expected that trains will be running into Vancouver by the 1st day of March.

OUR old friend Shakespeare of Victoria is standing for election to the Ottawa parliament. Hon. Noah Shakespeare has risen rapidly in public life, from member of the city council to mayor, and from mayor to M. P. He is a conscientious, able man, and his constituents will do themselves honor by re-electing him.—*P. T. Argus.*

OUTWARD BOUND.—The following persons from Victoria left on the Mexico today for San Francisco: Frank D. Myer, R. T. Woods, E. Marvin, jr., Henry Brealey, Mrs. S. Atkison and son, Miss M. Saunders, Mrs. E. Wagner, Dan Sayers, James McLean, George McLean, W. S. Childs and wife, Lung Ah Ming, Mrs. E. Cartmel and two children, L. R. McKenzie, and fifteen in the steerage.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.—The Burns' anniversary ball on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the St. Andrews and Caledonian Society promises to be the event of the season. It will be held at the Assembly rooms, Fort street, and no pains will be spared to make it a success. The names of the committee are a sufficient guarantee that "the chiels" and their friends will have a "guid" time. Tickets may be had from any member of the committee.

DISGRACEFUL.—The *Times* is at its old tricks—padding telegrams and raising dates. The editor, having been exposed in the past, discontinued his idea of journalism for a time, but with the dissolution of the commons has returned to his favorite style of "making news." The public, however, are not humbugged into taking his stale telegrams as fresh, since they know that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" our artful contemporary is peculiar.

FOOTBALL.—A match was played yesterday between Victoria and the "Casuals" and after a pleasant game resulted in a win for the former by four tries. The "Casuals" being a new club and principally composed of Cormorant men, were not so well together as their opponents, but played up so hard that they compelled Victoria to touch down eight times in self-defence. For Victoria, Ward, Hawthornewaite, Crease and Findlay played well while for the losers, Sinclair, Munn, Scroggs and Drake were seen to the best advantage.

CORRECTIONS.—In the biographies of our law-givers, published yesterday morning, which by the way proved most interesting, we have to make two corrections, each with reference to the honorable members for Nanaimo district.

We should have said that Mr. Dunsmuir's "father and grandfather were coal *mine owners* in Ayrshire, Scotland, and not "miners," as the typos mistook us to write.

We were also made to say by a typographical error that Mr. Thomson was married in "1887." It should have read 1877. Otherwise the sketches of our provincial Solons were correct.

SHOOTING SCRAPE.—On Sunday morning John McDonald, a special policeman, attempted to kill Mr. Cowie, of the Bee Hive saloon, by firing at him. McDonald, it is stated, was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time and made himself obnoxious to those in the saloon. He wanted to fight Cowie, but that individual drew off and struck him on the nose. The row was supposed to be settled and McDonald went off apparently satisfied. He returned in a few moments, however, with a revolver and attempted to enter Cowie's room. The bartender objected to this, and McDonald, raising his revolver, fired over the bartender's head, the ball whizzing past Cowie's ear. McDonald then became furious and, it is said, knocked down a few bystanders, after which he walked down to the barracks and gave himself up. He was brought before the police magistrate on a charge of shooting with intent to kill, but the prosecuting witness not appearing the case was remanded for two days.

TESTIMONIAL TO VICTORIA.—A few evenings since a meeting of the British borne residents of Oregon was held for the purpose of discussing the advisability of preparing a testimonial for Queen Victoria, to be presented June 24th next, on which day, if she lives, she will begin the fiftieth year of her reign. Mr. James Laidlaw, her majesty's vice-consul presided, and Mr. Hugh Rogers was chosen secretary. There was a general septiment that Oregon must do something, and that the testimonial, if possible, should be a product of this state. No one, however, could suggest just what that something should be. The meeting adjourned to Tuesday, the 31st inst. Probably the most appropriate testimonial which could be made from the natural products of this state, would be a jewel box, or something of that kind, made from quartz. Very handsome quartz, in a variety of colors, is to be had in Baker county and Southern Oregon. It is not likely that the Queen really needs anything in the way of jewel caskets, but to send wheat would look like bestowing alms, and as it is impractical to send a quarter section of rain, or a Chinook salmon, or a giant fir tree, on a slice from Mount Hood, or the legislature, it would seem as if gold must be the basis of the testimonial.—*Oregonian.*

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney has returned to the Northwest.

Rice M. Howard, a prominent citizen of Winnipeg, is dead.

W. H. Edmunds and S. Leiser arrived from the mainland last night.

W. H. Armstrong, master mechanic on the C. P. R., left for home this morning.

Mr. Van Waters, the Seattle agent of the C. P. R. has resigned his position.

Capt. Insley, B. Young and F. J. Barnard, M. P., came down on the Rithet yesterday.

Mrs. E. Cartmel and two children were passengers by the Mexico yesterday for San Francisco.

G. A. Keefer, C. D. Rand and J. M. Sparrows were passengers from Vancouver last night by the Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Winks of Winnipeg are in the city, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wood, James bay.

Edgar Marvin, Jr., went south yesterday. It is reported that one of San Francisco's belles has fallen a victim to his charms and that he will in consequence not return alone.

Miss Georgie Woodthorpe has returned to Portland from Montana, where she played a very successful engagement of three weeks at Helena and Butte, houses being packed. She leaves on the next steamer for San Francisco, where she plays an engagement at the Alcazar.

Alexander and Wm. McLean returned from Scotland over the C. P. R. on Friday night. Mr. McLean considers the C. P. R. the grandest road in point of scenery he ever traveled over. He does not see, however, how they are going to keep the passage through Rogers' Pass clear during this month, as the snow was no less than fourteen feet high on a line with the track when they came through.

MARINE.

Collier Wellington is due at Departure bay to-day.

British bark Pak Wan is at Port Townsend seeking.

Steamship Mexico left for San Francisco yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Steam schooner Dolphin returned from the north yesterday morning.

Steam schooner Grace sailed for the west coast sealing grounds yesterday.

Ship Wilmer left Departure bay for San Francisco yesterday. She has 2,250 tons of coal.

Bark Otago sailed from San Francisco on Thursday for East Wellington, where she will load coal.

Bark Hermine goes around to Esquimalt to-day to discharge cargo at the Dockyard wharf.

Collier Empire took 930 tons of coal from the East Wellington shutes and left for San Francisco on Thursday.

American ship Thomas M. Reed, now at San Francisco, has been chartered to load a return cargo of coal at Departure bay.

Ships R. P. Buck and Glory of the Seas completed their cargoes of V. C. Co.'s coal yesterday and will leave for San Francisco to-day.

American ship Challenger, Captain Thompson, is now due at Departure bay from Panama. She will load a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

Stephen C. Rowan, vice admiral of the United States navy, has issued the following concerning the change of the fog signal at West Point light station: "Notice is hereby given that on or about February 7, 1887, a steam fog signal will be sounded at West Point light station, Puget Sound, Washington territory, during thick or foggy weather instead of the bell now used. This signal is a Daboll trumpet, giving blasts of five seconds duration, with intervals of twenty-five seconds. The fog signal is a frame building, one story high, painted white, with brown roof, and stands between the dwelling and the light tower. The bell tower will be removed."

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That a Melbourne circular says the wheat crop is likely to be a six bushel average in South Australia and is a complete failure in Queensland.

That it appears that the farms, mines and factories of South Carolina yield 50 per cent more now than they did under the system of slave labor.

That a German astronomer has found reasons for believing that the zodiac light and the aurora borealis result from the reflection of sunlight by the water and ice.

BLUE RIBBON CLUB.

Another large audience assembled at temperance hall last evening. The enthusiastic president, Mr. S. Gray, occupied the chair. In the course of his opening remarks he stated that it is the intention to organize a temperance party to take part in the forthcoming election. The Blue Ribbon band played several fine selections during the evening. Mr. E. Johns gave a solo which received an *encore*. Vice president Roper addressed the meeting relative to the temperance work in eastern Canada. Miss White sang "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," and in response to an *encore*, gave another fine solo. Treasurer M. Humber made a very interesting speech, which was received with loud applause. After a selection by the band Mr. H. Rudge spoke on the question, and stated that temperance men should only support candidates pledged to support the cause of temperance. The meeting closed by singing "God Save the Queen." Seventeen ladies and gentlemen signed the pledge during the evening.

CONTRACTOR McDOUGALL AND THE CHINESE.

Ald. D. Oppenheimer has forwarded to us an affidavit made by Contractor McDougall, denying that he mentioned the former's name in a statement made to McDougall o a representative of THE COLONIST. The following is the declaration:

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

I, John McDougall, of the city of Vancouver, contractor, do solemnly declare that I have read in the newspaper called the "VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST," of the 14th day of January instant, an article headed "Expelling the Chinese," and purporting to be the substance of what I had stated with reference to the departure of Chinese laborers employed on my contract for clearing land in the city of Vancouver. In said article I am made to say: "A large number of the floating population of the city, having no interest in it in any way, incited on by the open approval of Mayor MacLean, Ald. D. Oppenheimer and others hustled the Chinese in every conceivable way," etc. I deny having made any such statement with reference to the above named gentlemen. I did not mention the name of Ald. Oppenheimer in any way in connection with the Chinese troubles, as I am well aware now, and knew at the time I made the alleged statement, that he was not only not present at the time of the occurrence referred to in said article, but also knew that he was not one of the committee appointed by the public meeting held to consider the Chinese question on the evening of January 8th inst., and I am informed and believe that he was not present at that meeting, nor have I ever heard that he in any way not at any time has taken part in any attempt to expel the Chinese laborers employed by me in this city. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths. JOHN MCDOUGALL.

Solemnly declared before me, at Vancouver, this 20th day of JANUARY, A. D., 1887.

J. J. BLAKE, S. M.

We publish the above in justice to Mr. Oppenheimer, whom we have since learned was not only not at the meeting or at the wharf, but confined to his home. The statement as published in THE COLONIST was simply a reiteration of Mr. McDougall's words, and if that gentleman has since seen fit to retract them it is his own affair. We decidedly object to its being claimed that he is not responsible for the statement, and that his words were added to and highly colored. This is not the case. What was published in this paper was a brief statement of Mr. McDougall's account of the expulsion of the Chinese. The fact that he was threatened with an action for criminal libel may have aided him in coming to the above view of the matter.

GOLDSTREAM.—Mr. James Phair, the energetic proprietor and manager of the Goldstream Hotel, contemplates erecting a large and handsome hotel, to be in readiness for the summer excursionists.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

The Chinese Celebrate in their Old-Time Fashion.

Manners and Customs of the Flowery Land Reproduced in Victoria with all the Oriental Accompaniments.

The near approach of the Chinese New Year caused the Mongolian quarter to present a more lively appearance yesterday than usual. In holiday attire the home of our Celestial citizens has not an unattractive appearance, and presents an interesting study to those unacquainted with this peculiar people. Dragon flags waving over many buildings indicated general rejoicing and the particular importance attached to the

ADVENT OF THE SEASON.

The stores present a renovated and improved appearance, with their newly-papered walls, new mottoes, and new signs, with felicitous phrases, while every lineal foot of their interior appears to be taken up with stands of oranges, tomalley and pots of lilies, green stuff, and luxurious Chinese eatables. The streets are thronged, every Chinaman as it were being out to purchase his chicken and toys for his children. To the Chinese storekeeper the season is pregnant with reasons for rejoicing because it is customary for his debtors to square up all their bills at the end of the old year, in order thereby to ensure good luck during the new. The bookkeepers were accordingly busy yesterday receipting and paying bills. The Chinese

MEASURE TIME

by cycles of sixty lunar-solar years with an intercalary year to preserve correspondence with the solar year. New Year comes twelve days earlier this year than last. Whether New Year makes the emperor's birthday or the emperor's birthday makes the New Year was a question too heavy for even the most intelligent Chinaman to solve yesterday, and all THE COLONIST's reporter could learn was that there was something synonymous between New Year and the commencement of another year of the emperor's reign. This double consolidated event, then, is the cause of all the bustle in Chinatown, and is the heaviest holiday in the Chinese calendar. The stroke of twelve last night ushered in the New Year, and with it began the thirteenth year of the reign of Quong Suey. The Chinese go

A GREAT DEAL ON LUCK,

and as they, like some others, have not had a fortunate experience in Vancouver they look forward to a prospective change in the calendar with great joy. Times are, perhaps, not quite as good with the Chinese merchant as when thousands of his countryman came down from the Canadian Pacific railway to winter in Victoria and the change will possibly necessitate greater economy in his holiday festivities. Still the finances are by no means in a bad way, and such expense will doubtless be incurred as is consistent with the importance of the occasion. The idea of general economy being practised through this year's proceedings is suggested by the news that those who were accustomed to regale their callers with champagne will this year give only sherry or whisky straight. The discharge of fire-crackers promises to be on as large a scale as ever. The racket of burning these little rolls of paper and powder is associated in the Chinese mind with prayers for good luck and the louder and more discordant the din the

MORE FERVENT THE PRAYER.

This species of religion is costly, however, and notwithstanding the necessity of petitions for fortune just now or in fact any time, it is to be hoped the demands of the sleep-seeking public will be considered, and that the thing will not be overdone. In previous years fire-crackers to the value of several thousand dollars have been set off. There was a time when an attempt was made to prevent the Chinese from setting off their fire-crackers, and and extra forces were detailed for the purpose, but an irrepressible spirit would break and then touch off a package, and the extra force was kept running back and forth without making enough arrests to pay for their wages. The Chinese have an idea that it is unlucky to go unwashed immediately before the advent of the new year, and this is perhaps a propitious time for a much general good as their belief in the matter of wiping out old scores at the end of the year. The desire to procure a cleanly condition for entering the new year has a very beneficial effect on the business of the barber. He was seen to be among the busiest yesterday. A Chinese shave is a fearful and wonderful shave and when the tonsorial artist gets to work the world requires to

STAND FROM UNDER.

Two buckets and a towel, a funny little half-sized razor and a whole deck of ear spoons are the principal articles employed, and the barber doesn't take any time to talk. The candidate for a shave soaks his feet in one of the buckets while the barber is relieving him of his hair, and the other bucket serves to moisten the cuticle to be denuded. The wind never whistles through a Chinaman's whiskers until he attains the age of 50 years; because a law of the country does not permit him to raise any until after that period in life, unless he is of noble birth or perform some great service to his fellow men. Consequently a shave takes everything from his neck to his scalp lock. The celestial barber does his work with despatch, and from inspection it was concluded that there must be something

IN THE STATUTE BOOK

of old Confucius that punishes the maintenance of a bad razor or careless work, with something like the death penalty, and the attention of the legislature is directed to this idea with the hope that they in their wisdom may frame some similar act. It seemed that no difference how many patrons were awaiting the slick-fingered manipulator, he never lost his grip. Every hair was chopped off with neatness and despatch, and when the candidate rose from his chair his shining scalp and polished cheeks were irreproachable. The barber devoted considerable time to each of the patron's ears, which he bored and spooned and wiped till they were almost transparent. The pigtail was then touched up with something like bear's grease, and after this the drying of the feet completed the process. After getting a shave, all a Chinaman has to do is to get himself in full dress and to open his bureau drawer and get out one of his

SUNDAY SHIRTS,

which are of silk with extra long tails. Then he pulls on his lavender satin pants and sticks the bottom of them into the top of his socks and he is fixed for the topmost notch in society. The celebration generally lasts about a week, during which every "blood" will call on every other "blood" and take a drink or chew a piece of confectionery. Before doing so, however, he will grab each hand with the other, while he salaams three times, "Ying hae fat tsoi, ne se yue, tuk sum ying ahau." This means that he hopes so and that it will be if it don't rain, or something to that effect. By to-morrow week the Chinese will go back to work with a righteous sense of having done their duty to themselves, their country, their fellow-men, Confucius and their emperor.

PORT MOODY LANDS.

Reserved by the Dominion Government on Account of Enhanced Value.

Following is the full text of the recent proclamation reserving Port Moody lands from settlement:

Whereas the minister of the interior has reported with respect to the lands in the vicinity of Port Moody harbor, in the province of British Columbia, that in consequence of their position on and in the neighborhood of that harbor, and the effect of the completion and operation of the Canadian Pacific railway in developing the trade and resources of this district, these lands are at present of much more than ordinary value and are daily becoming more valuable;

His council, under the provisions of the 4th sub-section of the 11th section of the act 47 Victoria, chapter 6, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that for the present all lands belonging to the Dominion government, lying within the undermentioned boundaries, excepting any parts thereof to which squatters may establish claims under sub-clause 1 of the agreement contained in the Settlement Act of 1883, be and the same are hereby reserved from sale and settlement, that is to say:—

Commencing on the shores of the north arm of Burrard inlet at the north west angle of section thirty, in township No. thirty-nine, New Westminster district; thence south along the section lines to the south west corner of the north west quarter of section nineteen; thence east along the quarter section lines to the north east corner of the south west quarter of section twenty-two; thence at right angles south to the northern boundary line of lot 385 group 1, thence west on the said line to the north west corner of said lot 385; thence south along the lot lines to the north east corner of lot 238, group 1; thence west along the lot lines to the south west corner of lot 191, group 1; thence northerly along the shore of Port Moody harbor to the north west corner of said lot 191; thence following the sinuosities of the shore line of Port Moody harbor, Burrard inlet, and the north arm, including Bedwell bay, to the point of commencement.

HACK STAND QUESTION.

The Mayor and Hack Committee Meet the City Hackmen and Expressmen in the City Hall.

The invitation of the mayor and hack committee to the hackmen and expressmen of the city to meet them in the city hall last night brought out the latter in full force.

Mr. Higgins, chairman of the committee, in calling the meeting to order, said he was convinced the late bylaw inflicted great hardship on the carriage drivers of the city, and it was the desire of the committee before bringing up a new bylaw to receive from the hackmen and expressmen themselves such suggestions as they might see necessary to make.

Mr. Pearse said he had travelled a great deal and he had to say of the hackmen of Victoria that he had never known a more worthy class of men in his life. He had been particularly desired to assure them that repeated kindnesses shown by them were appreciated. From his own experience he was convinced the hackmen experienced a hardship under the late bylaw.

Suggestions were then received from several of those present whose names the reporter did not know. One said the majority of the carriage drivers were in favor of standing twenty feet apart and in whatever part of the city they wished. One might prefer to stand in one place and another in another place and in that way Government street would be left clear.

Mr. Robins presented a petition on behalf of the expressmen of the city, asking that they be allowed to stand on Yates street, east of Broad, on both sides of the street, 20 ft. apart; also requesting that all hotel wagons holding a license be placed under the same restrictions, so that they may not have an undue advantage over the expressmen as heretofore. It was also requested that no license be granted to anyone under 18 years of age. Two parties objected to the petition because they had not been consulted about it.

An expressman wanted to know if there was anything to prevent hackmen from carrying trunks and thus injuring the former's business.

A hackman in reply wanted to know if there was anything to prevent expressmen from carrying passengers at two "bits" a piece and hurting the hackmen's business!

Mr. Braden said carriages should be scattered over the city for the convenience of the public as well as for the benefit of the hackmen themselves. There should also be different stands for the hackmen and expressmen.

Mr. Higgins did not think carriages could be allowed to stand on the sides of the streets. They would have to stand in the middle.

The mayor thought some carriages should stand on Fort street, near Byrnes' auction rooms.

A pioneer expressman made a vigorous speech on the necessity of a closer watch being kept on carriages doing business without a license. Another said there was a large amount of express work done for the corporation, but only a few favored ones got any of it to do. He wanted to know how much was expended for express hire last year and who got it, and in future he wanted to see everyone get a share

The mayor and committee then assured the meeting that there would be no cause for such complaint in future.

The following were fixed upon as suitable stands for express wagon: Yates street, east of Broad, centre of the street; Yates street, west of Government, centre of the street; Fort street, west of Government, centre of the street; anywhere on Wharf street.

Mr. Henderson, representing The transfer company, suggested that hacks be allowed to stand in any part of the city so long as they stood forty feet apart and twenty feet from any crossing. This proposal was rejected.

A proposition that hacks be allowed to stand on Government street (centre) twenty feet apart and ten feet from the crossing, also on Bastion street; Fort street, east of Government, and Douglas street, was carried unanimously.

A hackman suggested that all hacks doing business should pay a license and not the stables.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting adjourned.

TERRIBLE SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Charlie Holmes is Instantly Killed by the Accidental Discharge of His Elder Brother's Shot-gun.

It is with deep sorrow that we have to chronicle the death of Charlie, second son of Col. J. J. Holmes, D. A. G., who was accidentally shot and instantly killed by his brother Willie yesterday afternoon on the Gorge road. It appears that the two boys left their home in the morning to enjoy a day's hunting, each taking a gun. At four o'clock they were returning home feeling happy and contented. On reaching the junction of the Gorge road with the Craigflower road Charlie's attention was drawn to some object and dropping to the rearabout three feet he turned his head. As he did this Willie's gun suddenly and unaccountably went off, the charge

STRIKING CHARLIE IN THE HEAD,

completely blowing the back of the skull off. Willie stood stunned for a few moments, unable to realize the situation, but gathering his wits together, he ran to the Gorge hotel, near by, for assistance. Mr. Alex. McKenzie, who was in the vicinity at the time, went immediately to the scene of the tragedy and found that the vital spark had fled, death having been instantaneous. He drove in his buggy immediately to the home of the dead boy's parents to break the heartrending news to them. After he had performed this painful duty he returned to the place where poor little Charlie lay dead, and picking the body up, tenderly placed it in his buggy and brought it to the home so suddenly plunged in sorrow and gloom. Mrs. Holmes was prostrated by the sudden and awful shock, but her condition late last night was much improved. Willie was unable to tell how the gun went off, everything happening before he could as much as turn his head. The untimely and tragic death of this young boy has caused universal sorrow and heartfelt sympathy is expressed on all sides for Col. and Mrs. Holmes on the loss of their child, who was a favorite with all who knew him. He was thirteen years of age. Coroner Jackson will hold an inquest immediately.

WEATHER REPORT.—Capt. Pamphlet of the Alexander reports boisterous weather down the straits. While taking the ship Wilmer to sea the heavy steel hawser parted.

ONTARIO MANUFACTURERS

Form an Industry Protection League and will Make Things Lively.

All Rumors of Dissensions in the Cabinet Declared to be Entirely Groundless.

The Government will go into the Fight as a Unit Prepared to Stand or Fall by the Voice of the People.

Reformer Darling Speaks in Glowing Terms of Ontario's Prosperity—His Annual Review Falls Like a Thunderbolt into the Grit Camp—Sir John in High Spirits and Confident of Victory—The Outlook Most Cheering.

[From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.

The manufacturers of Ontario will fight the Dominion election on national policy grounds owing to the retrogressive policy of the reform party on tariff matters. They have just formed an industry protection league, to supply speakers and literature. They promise to make things lively in Ontario. They are enthusiastic in their canvass, since they feel that Sir John's defeat means the wiping out of all the industrial progress of the last few years. There seems to be but one opinion as to that.

The conservatives are making great use of the annual review of Mr. Darling, president of the Toronto board of trade, and a prominent reformer, issued to-day which speaks in glowing terms of the prosperity of the province. It falls like a thunderbolt into the liberal camp, and is calculated to be of great service in the campaign. Sir John was nominated in Kingston. He will accept. It is thought, his old constituency will return him as a recompense for his rejection in 1878.

The premier is expected here next week to adjust the claims of the rival candidates. Beatty, of Beatty-Woodworth fame, persists in running in West Toronto, against the wishes of the conservative party. Unless he withdraws the seat will be lost. It is confidently believed, however, that the difficulty will be bridged over.

All rumors of dissensions in the cabinet are groundless; all difficulties have been harmoniously adjusted and to the satisfaction of everybody. The government will go into the fight as a unit, prepared to stand or fall by the voice of the people. They have no doubt of the result.

The betting is all in favor of the government's return by a fair majority. Sir John is in high spirits and the prospect looks very bright just now for the liberal-conservative party.

THE CHINESE EXPULSION.

How the Affair was Conducted—The Chinese Willing to Go—Dynamite Talked of if They Return—Boycotting the Employers of Chinese.

In the case of the Chinese who were recently expelled from Vancouver by its citizens, a representative of THE COLONIST, who visited that city gained some information, a hard matter where every other man had a different version of the affair. However, it would appear that the whole proceeding was conducted in a quiet manner, and the Chinese forced on the steamer without being roughly handled. It had been decided at a meeting held the previous evening to compel them to leave the city. At this meeting the names of a number of prominent men were placed on the committee without their consent, and in no case did they take part in the proceedings. The *News*, however, published their names as being the committee active in the expulsion of the Chinese, and this has led to

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES

being instituted against it. The unnecessary and undue prominence that was given the whole affair by the *News* is severely censured, as it is thought that had the matter been represented in its true light the many serious and annoying complications that have arisen would have been averted. That the Chinese were informed that they must leave the city, that the whites assisted them and their property to the steamer, and that subscriptions were collected to pay their passage, is perfectly true and is acknowledged by all. It is claimed that they left of their own free will. In each case the police asked them if they were willing to go, and they all assented that it was about the best thing that they could do. Some

THREE HUNDRED ANGRY MEN

were on the wharf to aid them in coming to this decision. Capt. Rudlin refused to carry the Chinese away without their consent having been obtained. On the departure of the steamer the captain and the Chinese were lustily cheered. The above is briefly what transpired. The affair was witnessed by Mayor McLean and other prominent citizens, but beyond being spectators, they took no part in the proceedings.

The citizens of Vancouver are divided in their opinions on the question. Many worthy men are glad the Chinese are out and look upon the means resorted to to get rid of them as perfectly fair and reasonable. Numbers of the best citizens, however, sincerely regret that the affair took place, feeling that it has compromised the city's good name. They would have interfered but for the fact that they dreaded serious results to themselves and their property. Some who ought to know stated that had not the Chinese departed the agitators had everything in readiness to

BLOW UP THEIR CAMP

with dynamite, when serious loss of life would have resulted. They still fear bloodshed should Contractor McDougall or the Chinese attempt to replace themselves on the work. The mayor states that if they are determined to face the music the city will grant them protection, but fears that if the attempt is made it will result in the Chinese being attacked and rough usage given them. This belief would seem to have good foundation, for on the arrival of the steamer on Thursday morning over 300 men hurried to the wharf prepared to oppose the landing of the Chinese thought to be aboard. The men who had charge of the proceedings have

INSTITUTED A BOYCOTT

against the merchants and hotel-keepers employing Chinese labor. On Thursday night a number of the buildings had a large cross in white paint placed on them, signifying that the business was to be avoided as China help was employed.

How the whole affair will terminate remains to be seen. The contractor who employed them is now known as "Chinese McDougall," and is roundly abused on all sides. However, it is hinted that he is not the chief source of the trouble but that the owners of the property to be cleared were in the first place willing that Chinese should be employed, as they would then get the land cleared for $100 per acre less than it could otherwise be done. It is reported that it is still the intention of the contractor to proceed with the work with Chinese labor and that this week a large gang will be placed on the Brighouse estate. If he has to forfeit his contract it means to him the loss of a large sum of money.

DEATH.—The many friends of Mrs. W. W. Walkem will be pained to hear of her death which occurred at Chemainus yesterday morning. The deceased lady has been a sufferer for several years, but bore her illness with commendable fortitude until death relieved her, and she was called to her long home. Ever a kind, affectionate mother and friend she was loved sincerely by all who knew her.

(From The Daily Colonist, Jan. 25.)

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

THE Palmer house, Winnipeg, has narrowly escaped destruction.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Charlie Holmes takes place to-day from St. John's Church. The sad circumstances connected with this little fellow's death created a deep impression in the mind of the public and general sorrow is expressed on all sides.

LELAND HOUSE:—It is understood that arrangements have been made whereby the genial proprietor of the Leland House, Vancouver, is enabled to continue to delight the palates of his guests with the best of square meals. His numerous friends will be pleased to hear that such is the case.

INQUEST.—Coroner Jackson impanelled a jury on Saturday evening, and yesterday held an inquest over the body of Charlie Holmes, who was accidentally killed on Saturday. The jury rendered the following verdict: "Death arose from wounds inflicted by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun."

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Bear Creek, Jan. 23.—The passengers on the west bound express to-day are John Jones, for Victoria; David Holloway, Vancouver; J. Connolly, Frank Hastings and party of three, San Francisco; G. R. Turnley, F. A. Lount, Port Moody.

THE New York *Herald* says: "The day is not ten years away when the last of the telephones will have to go. Business men in the east are throwing them out." So it turns out that our comatose morning contemporary is after all just ten years ahead of the times.

HUMBOLDT STREET is fast becoming impassable for carriages, owing to the great increase of traffic consequent upon the closing of James bay bridge. Hackmen complain that they have to walk their horses through the thick mud. The street committee's attention is directed to the matter.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the French Benevolent and Mutual Association held on Sunday afternoon at the reading room of the above named institution, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Thos. Shotbolt, president; John Monger, treasurer; John Geddes, secretary; directors: John Stevens, Peter Steele, G. H. Brown. Dr. Milne's report was received and a vote of thanks tendered him.

FOOLING WITH POWDER.—During the fusilade of firecrackers last evening the irrepressible small boy was conspicuous in his attempts to capture the bunches of crackers before they would explode. One youngster named Henake, quicker than the rest of the lads, captured a fine large bomb and was about to carry it away, when the treacherous thing burst in his hands with such a force that it almost carried away his thumb. The boy's hand was so badly mangled that the services of Dr. Jackson had to be called to dress the wound.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That Father Upchurch, who founded the order of United Workmen, is dead.

That Kentucky is exporting camel wool to England in large quantities.

That it may not be generally known that the charming actress, Miss Louise Manfred, is the wife of Mr. C. M. Pyke, of the Pyke opera company.

That Michael Davitt has traveled over ten thousand miles, delivered forty-eight speeches and been married, all in a period of less than ten weeks.

THE TIMES' TACTICS.

The Times tries by "bluffing" and by making numerous foolish assertions to bolster up its many questionable shortcomings.

Weekly Colonist
FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

A NEW CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

The draft of the trea[illegible] agreed upon b[illegible] which has been and th[illegible]ween the United States [illegible] representatives of China in this country is important as indicating that the Chinese government has reached the conclusion that the Chinese cannot be assimilated with the population of the United States, and that it is expedient that emigration shall stop. The treaty contains the provisions of the Morrow anti-Chinese bill. The treaty, however, contains one important provision which is not found in the bill. It provides that the Chinese who may be in the United States shall be entitled to the same protection as all other persons, a provision which it is claimed by those who are familiar with the history of the negotiation of the treaty, would make the United States responsible for any outrages upon the Chinese similar to the Rock Springs massacre. The treaty extends the period of the exclusion act to thirty years. The main features of the Morrow bill and of this new proposed treaty are that no Chinese labor shall have the right to emigrate to the United States for a certain number of years, that means shall be provided for the identification, by photographic representation, of any Chinaman who shall seek to go abroad, and that the number of Chinese that may be brought over in any one ship or vessel shall be limited. This treaty is a continuation of the acts of May 7, 1883, and of July 5, 1884. It is hoped by this means to relieve the federal courts in San Francisco and prevent further race conflicts.

THE EDMUNDS' RETALIATION BILL.

The Edmunds' Retaliation bill has passed the senate and may soon become law. It authorizes the president to prohibit vessels under the British flag, and coming from Canadian ports, from entering the ports of the United States, or from exercising such privileges there as he may define. It also authorizes the president to forbid entrance by land from British North America of all merchandise, and of the cars, locomotives, etc., of any railway company chartered under the laws of that province. The bill amounts to non-intercourse. Either the fishery troubles must soon be settled or there will be war. The prohibition on land and sea communication would create so much distress on both sides of the line that a state of siege would be almost preferable. Nearly all the Canadian railway lines have *terminii* in the United States; trains of cars belonging to American companies are constantly crossing the border into Canada and *vice versa*. The enforcement of the bill would palsy trade in Canada and in all the border states of the union. It would close all British Columbia collieries and damage the Pennsylvania collieries incalculably. It would cause the Puget Sound boats to cease their trips and, perhaps, close Canal de Haro to our vessels, as they could not approach within a marine league of the American islands. The situation is serious, and already the grits have seized upon the bill to aid them in their efforts to gain power. The bill is the outcome of the patriotic policy of the Canadian government on the fishery question. The grits promise to sweep away all differences if they should be returned. How? By a surrender of Dominion rights! The position of affairs is becoming dangerous and if the bill should be enforced it may prove a *casus belli.*

THE CZAR.

With reference to the rumors of the liquor-born madness of the Czar of Russia, the *Pall Mall Gazette* asks leave to say a word in season to the conductors of English newspapers: Is it not time that you influential gentlemen ceased to publish with greedy credulity every contemptible lie which the morbid imagination of reckless spite can invent concerning the ruler of the Russian Empire? Alexander III. is not unknown in London. There are many persons of unimpeachable character and of the highest standing in town who have the honor of his personal acquaintance. And it is notorious to every one of those who know him, and therefore a fact well within the compass of a London editor's knowledge, that all these stories concerning his madness, his drunkenness, his terror, his murders, are unmitigated trash of the vilest and silliest description. Their publication is a disgrace to English journalism; and tends to inflame relations which are already quite difficult enough. Now we would put straight to you the following question? How would you like it, and what would you think if the leading Russian newspapers filled their columns with similar libels on the Prince of Wales or the Queen? Suppose that the *Moscow Gazette* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg* were to announce day after day that the Queen went to bed intoxicated every night, and were to announce on startling posters that the Prince of Wales had killed Francis Knollys? Yet the dissemination of such monstrous slanders would be far less mischievous than the silly lies which are served up daily in your columns. For the Queen and the Prince of Wales, high as their position may be, have no claim in the eyes of the English to the sanctity which hedges round the Tzar of All the Russians in the eyes of his subjects. Why then continue this compaign of slander against the one ruler in Europe whose stainless life and fearless character affords absolutely no semblance of a pretext for the charges which English gentlemen are not ashamed to publish against the near relative and intimate friend of the Prince of Wales?

POLITICAL NOTES.

The *Times* is evidently of opinion that it is to be an important factor in the coming struggle. It places a high value on its figure. Like the man who had his name put in the directory a dozen times, it over-estimates itself about 2,400 per cent.

Capt. John Irving, it is understood, will be unable to stand for the commons, owing to the unusual press of business in steamer traffic anticipated during the coming summer. His many friends will regret to learn this, as it was their intention to send him there with flying colors.

Mr. Bole is the dude of the house. He parts his hair in the middle and is voted by the ladies "just too sweet for any thing." Mr. Grant used to divide the honor of being the best-looking man in the last house with Mr. McLeese; but the beauty of both has paled before the new "chum" from the Royal City.

Mr. Humphrey's political address is a political idyl. It is poetic prose—a lecture and a homily. The arrogant tone in which he addresses the electors reminds one of the horse a man was once riding. The horse got his foot in the stirrup. "Arrah!" said the man; "if you're going to ride I'll get down." Tom is a good talker; but when he slings ink he don't shine.

The independent policy of our evening contemporary is taking shape like the young donkey's ears. Mr. Grant, M. P. P., has been solicited, it would appear, to stand for Ottawa "against all comers." Mr. Grant would cut a splendid figure on the straddlebug ticket. He is so independent that he will never be certain to which side of the house he belongs. Mr. Grant ought to be elected—for Vancouver, where he is heavily interested in real estate. Victoria is too small a place for so gigantic an intellect to represent.

Mr. Beaven's conduct at the opening has disheartened the opposition. Mr. Bole, who aspires to be the leader, thinks he has been heavily handicapped at the start of his political career by the indiscretion of his chief. But Monday's indiscretion may hasten the day of Mr. Beaven's deposition and the accession of Mr. Bole. The present leader of the opposition is a tower of strength to the friends of good government in this country. He cannot lead, and like Mr. Hobbs in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "he'll be jiggered if he'll [illegible]." It is a pity to see Mr. Bole occupying a subordinate position.

DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER.

FELLOW ELECTORS OF SAANICH, COWICHAN, LAKE, METCHOSIN AND SOOKE:—You will have noticed that our former member, Mr. Gordon, wishes us to send him back to Ottawa to represent our interests, and so we would if he had worked in our behalf, but he did not do so, and must blame himself for being left at home this time. Although I follow the track of the plow, I have not lost sight of Mr. Gordon's track for the last five years, and likely many of you have done the same thing, and have come to the same conclusion that I have—which is that he has misrepresented us, and gone against our best interests. It is to our benefit to have a large town near us, as it gives a good market for our productions, as well as the advantage of buying our supplies of groceries, clothing and farm implements in a large market. Victoria is the largest town in the country, as well as the nearest to us, and the larger it is and the faster it grows, the better it will be for us farmers, and the better our market will be. We naturally thought that the Island railway would help to bring about such a desirable result, and we set our hearts in having it, but Mr. Gordon went against all our wishes and interests in this matter and fought against the Island railway with all his power, joined himself to the member for New Westminster, and left no stone unturned to kill our interests. If he had done his duty to us he would have worked with the members for Victoria and gone for the Island railway, and he would have been less bitter against our interests.

Fellow electors: Mr. Gordon must be beaten this time. We must not give him another opportunity to fight against our wishes. Let us give our support to Mr. Planta, who has been selected at Nanaimo and Wellington. Although he may not be known to many of us, he must be bad indeed, if he does not do more for us than Gordon, Any one before Gordon who fought so hard against us. Let us reserve our votes and give them to any one but Gordon. In good time I will disclose my name. Meantime I am

A NORTH SAANICH VOTER.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE TIMES.

Liars;
Beasts;
Rascals;
Thieves;
Miserable Curs;
Lecherous Parasites.

In addition to the above our evening contemporary has now added the following to his choice and forcible vocabulary:

Colossal Modern Ananias;
Pig-head Guttersnipe Scribblers.

When the editor of the *Times* gets mad, and he frequently does when cornered, his stock of convincing arguments such as the above is without limit.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has continuously "padded" dispatches in a way that would astonish a master of the ballet, and raised the dates of stale telegrams in a most flagrant manner, yet he still denies the fact with a tenacity worthy of a more honest cause. However, the *expose* has been made, and no amount of abusive language or equivocal reasoning can withdraw the stigma of imposing upon the public second-hand news as the original article. It is an old tactic of the editor of the *Times*, as will be remembered in the case of the Indian outbreak in the Northwest, where news a week old was produced as "to-day's telegrams." But the recent "raises" outdo any of his previous remarkable efforts.

A MANUFACTURED AUNT.

An Invented Relative Costs a Publisher Five Hundred Dollars.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mr. William Black, the well-known novelist, entered action against Mr. John Dick, publisher of the Bow Bells, for libel, under the following circumstances, as set forth by Sir Charles Russell, who appeared for Mr. Black. In the defendant's magazine last November it was said, in the course of an alleged biography of Mr. Black, that with the shrewdness characteristic of his nation, he took care, when in search of a wife, to go where money was. "He twice married an heiress," the biographer continued, "and has made a large fortune from his works, but he is reported to be very close, and his poor relations in Scotland he affects to ignore. Lately an appeal was made to him to assist an aunt who had done much for him when he was young. She had a small income of her own, and only needed two shillings and sixpence a week to keep her out of the poorhouse, but Mr. Black would not pay it. Everyone has his or her weakness, and close fistedness, even to meanness, is Mr. Black's."

THE DEFENCE AND VERDICT.

The plaintiff is a man of short stature, and wore a suit to match his name. Beaming through his spectacles, but with a determined air, he gave his evidence, saying that his first wife was portionless, and his second wife would get £3,000 on the death of her father, and lastly that he never had an aunt, that relative having been manufactured for the occasion. Mr. Black's quaint manner of giving his testimony, as well as the denials, raised hearty laughter.

Mr. Dick's counsel made a speech to reduce the damages, but Sir Charles Russell said he did not ask for more than nominal recompense, as the action was brought to clear his client's reputation from the effect of social and club gossip. The jury found a verdict for £100 ($500), whereupon Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Black smilingly drove to the Garrick Club to dine.

HOME SCRAP BAG.

Light, cheerful wall papers are now in fashion.

Cheese when cut should be kept wrapped up in cloth or paper, or away from the air.

Smoked beef should be kept in a bag and hung up. A ham when cut should be kept in the same way.

If you find that you have taken a fresh cold, take something warm as soon as possible. Put on more clothing, heat your feet by the stove or soak them well in a pail of hot water, if you are going to bed, rubbing them well with a towel.

A hot foot bath should be taken in a pail, adding more hot water as it cools, keeping this up till the person is thoroughly warm. Unless going right to bed, dip the feet quickly into cool water before drying them.

No home-made rugs are more stylish than woven ones—either squares or strips of handsome hit or miss carpeting made of nice, soft woolen rags, bits of ribbon, scraps of silk, thoroughly mixed together in the sewing and weaving. Old wool carpeting cut across the breadth and raveled on each side, leaving only enough of the wrap to hold the strip weaves into a fine imitation of a Persian rug, and wears well.

It seems to take a long time for people to learn the art of washing flannels without shrinking them. Many seem to think that some particular kind of soap is necessary; that you must never rub soap upon the flannel, and that the rinsing water must be soapy. I have no trouble about washing flannels with any good, pure soap, made without resin. I make a hot suds before putting in the flannels, but never hesitate to add soap directly to the flannels, keeping them under water at the time. A rule that is absolutely essential is that the rinsing water must always be as hot or hotter than the washing water. Do not carry them into the cold while hot and wet, and dry without freezing.

FINE BREAKFAST RELISH. — Finnan Haddies just received by express at H Saunders, Johnson street. *

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The following federal nominations have been made: North Victoria—Hector Cameron, M. P., conservative; South Brant—W. F. Cockshut, conservative; West Huron—Robert Porter, conservative; Lincoln—W. K. Patterson, reform; Ottawa—J. L. P. O'Hanely, independent; Hants—Wm. Curry, reform. Wright will run for Centre Toronto as a liberal nationalist candidate.

Francis Myers, an elderly farmer of Marmora has been killed by the top of a haystack sliding off and falling upon him.

A building occupied by James Smith, blacksmith, and J. Kerby, carriage maker, of Oil Springs, has been destroyed by fire; a total loss.

At Elora the body of a man named Michael Delaney has been found, a short distance from the C. P. R. station.

The cabinet has passed an order-in-council directing that the nominations take place in Chicoutimi and Saguenay on on the 12th prox., and polling on the same day as the other provinces.

The recount in West Peterboro gives Mr. Stratton, liberal, 33 majority.

J. H. Blake and Mayor Howland will probably contest Toronto, the latter as a temperance reform candidate.

There is a misunderstanding between the Rev. Mr. Ramsay, pastor of the Fingall Baptist church, St. Thomas, and his congregation. The door was locked against him last Sunday.

The frozen body of a colored man named Jackson has been found hanging outside his house. It was evidently a case of suicide. Jackson was a traveling botanical doctor.

The militia department has received information that the project of English artillery officers to send a team to this country next summer has been abandoned. Canada will, however, send a team to England. The project of holding a great military display at the capital in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee was very favorably received at Ottawa.

The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto are jubilant over the contemplated trip to England, to take part in the celebration of the Queen's jubilee.

The Russell conservatives nominated Mr. C. H. McIntosh.

J. C. Rykert will run for Lincoln, which constituency he has represented in the conservative interest since 1878.

The Monck conservatives have nominated A. Boyle.

At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Judge Proudfoot refused to issue a mandamus to compel Judge Benson to proceed with the recount in West Durham. The result is that Dr. McLaughlin, the reform member, keeps his seat.

Aubrey White, of the Woods and Forests branch of the department, has been promoted to the position of assistant commissioner of crown lands, vice Johnson, deceased.

It is understood Sir Charles Tupper will land in New York to go direct to Ottawa before going to Nova Scotia, so as to consult with Sir John at the earliest possible moment.

Wm. Glasscy, aged 17, has been arrested at St. Thomas, charged with personating his father in the recent provincial elections, and with swearing that he was 21.

The Northwest claims commission, which has concluded its labors in Montreal, will shortly meet at Ottawa, when their report will be made to the government. It is said that great savings will be shown as a result of the adjustment of claims.

Joseph Tasse has declined the nomination for Ottawa. Ferley and Robillard will be the conservative ticket this time in Ottawa.

QUEBEC.

Rumors in connection with Chapleau's resignation from the cabinet continue, and *La Presse*, which is said to be one of his organs, has come out in favor of a third party, made up of those conservatives who opposed Sir John on the Riel policy, etc.

E. Bately was sentenced at Montreal to six months, and a fine of $50 or another six months' imprisonment, for indecently assaulting his fourteen year old daughter.

At a meeting of the creditors of Pinkerton & Co., Montreal, an offer of 40 cents cash on the dollar was accepted.

While Alfred Levolette, of Montreal, was clearing snow from the roof of his building a rope which was supporting him broke and he fell a hundred feet to the stone pavement, sustaining probably fatal injuries.

H. J. Cloran, late of the Montreal *Post*, has been nominated for the commons by the liberals for Montreal, in opposition to Mr. Curran.

The minister of customs has conferred with the council of the board of trade and promised that the customs oath would be abolished, the merchant to be held responsible for the truth of his entry, that the appraisers' invoices would be increased and their monetary interest in fines and securities removed and promised a favorable consideration of the demand that the differences between the importers and the customs would be decided by arbitration.

Robert Gardner's machine shop, Montreal, has been burned; loss $15,000, insured. A number of firemen were badly frozen.

At the Aylmer assizes Louis Larue was convicted of manslaughter for fatally stabbing Hyacinthe Seguin Dit Laderoute in a drunken row at Notre Dame, in October last.

The conservatives of L'Islet have chosen P. Belanger, of L'Islet, as their candidate for the commons. L'Islet has been represented continuously since 1872 by P. B. Casgrain, the well-known Rouge leader.

Quite a sensation has been caused in Montreal over the alleged attempt to kidnap ex-Ald. Larkin. Difficulties have been existing for a long time between Mr. Larkin and his stepson, P. Kenny, and it is alleged that one night recently the old man was passing Kenny's house, when some ten or twelve women, with as many men, ran out and dragged him in side. Being informed of the facts, his attorney at once applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* ordering Kenny to bring the body of Larkin before Justice Jette the next morning. When the bailiff got to Kenny's Mr. Larkin had returned to his house, and that evening the old gentleman laid an information in the police court against Mr. Kenny and several others on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap and kidnapping. A civil action for $10,000 damages will also be taken against several persons.

The gross earnings of the Canadian railway company for the week ending the 14th of January, amounted to $149,000, being an increase of $42,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

James H. Ross, of Moosejaw, has declined the nomination for the commons in Western Assiniboia owing chiefly to illness in his family. The candidate in opposition to Mr. Davin will be announced in a few days.

MANITOBA.

Major Bolton's prospects of election are very excellent indeed. The people are much pleased with the common sense view he takes of things and it is safe to say that he will have the honor of being the standard bearer for Marquette West in the house of commons for the next four years. He completely routed Mr. Watson, the grit candidate, at the recent meeting in High Bluff.

Mr. Christie, of Brandon, will probably receive the liberal nomination for Selkirk in opposition to T. M. Daly (conservative.)

Goldwin A. A. McArthur (liberal), Taylor, Smith and A. W. Ross (independents) rae in the field for Lisgar.

No party nominations will be made in Winnipeg. Sir Donald Smith will be supported by the leaders of both parties. A large portion of the liberals will support Hugh Sutherland, and a large element of conservatives favor Duncan MacArthur.

F. W. Colcleugh, of Selkirk, the defeated candidate in St. Andrews in the local elections, has been arrested on the charge of making a false declaration with the view of manufacturing a vote in the late contest. This action follows as a result of the protests that have been entered against every ministerial member with one or two exceptions. A day or two since a writ was issued against Hon. Mr. LaRiviere on twenty charges of personal bribery.

It is reported that the opposition will nominate Mr. Cyr, ex-M.P.P., to contest Provencher against Hon. Mr. Royal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The liberals of Inverness have nominated Wm. T. Pipes as their candidate.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Col. Domville has been nominated for King's county.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau returned to Ottawa from Montreal on Monday night and on Tuesday visited his department for the first time since the cabinet troubles. It is understood the difficulty with his colleagues has been amicably settled. Chapleau will receive a more important portfolio after the election.

The conservatives of West Durham have nominated G. L. Blackstock, a Toronto barrister, to oppose Blake.

The Hamilton liberals have nominated Rev. A. Burns, D.D., L.L.D., president of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, and Fred Waters for the commons.

FOR THE LADIES.

Sapphire blue and grey is an effective combination.

Billiard cloth is an excellent foundation for a lambrequin.

Egg stains can be removed by rubbing with common table salt.

At a recent luncheon tiny spinning-wheels were offered as favors.

Squares of gold lace are an extremely pretty addition to a plush chair.

A novel card receiver is a porcelain pug holding in his mouth a brass umbrella.

Small thermometers attached to brass toboggans are among the popular oddities.

Lemonade sets of Pomona glass have a novel frosted effect, and are refreshing to behold.

Square dinner plates grow in favor; and the newest are a perfect study of artistic decoration.

An inkstand in perfect imitation of a silver fox, with head of richly chased silver, is a novelty.

The newest bottles for aromatic salts aremade of antique silver, chased in Etruscan designs.

Japanese teapots, being a square of copper with bamboo handles, are to be the thing at 5 o'clock teas.

Hans Hansen, of Pipeston County, Minn., has a daughter, twelve years old, who has ploughed 112 acres of his farm for him.

Boston has decided that the toboggan suit is not pretty, and makes its fair wearer "look like a package of North American Indian." What would Boston have—a ballet costume?

It has been held by a New York court that where the foreman of a cloak department, backed by two of his lady assistants, declares a cloak to be a fit, the customer has no voice in the matter.

The editors of Cassells' Magazine have offered the sum of $25 for the best practical paper on "The Domestic Service Difficulty in America," this paper to contain not less than 2,000 words.

A fat woman entered a crowded street car and, seizing a strap, stood on a gentleman's toes. As soon as he could extricate himself he arose and offered her his seat. "You are very kind, sir," she said. "Not at all, madame," he replied; "it's not kindness, it's self-defence."

A Boston lady, who sent a bouquet of beautiful roses to Oliver Wendell Holmes on Christmas, received from him this characteristic note: "Many thanks, dear Mrs. P—for the beautiful roses; and if the gardens were as full of flowers as your heart is of kind feeling, they would leave no room for sidewalks."

The other night at a Washington theatre when a party, half of which consisted of six or eight very pretty young girls, came in without bonnets the audience, high and low, appreciated it sufficiently to greet the comers with a round of applause. It was charming to see the girls blush at this recognition of their good deed. Two or three other bonnetless parties were also cheered. Let the good work go on and we will get out of the wilderness by and by.

It is related that Queen Margherita, of Italy, personally selects all the Christmas presents for her servants, as well as for the inmates of the charitable institutions which are under her protectorate. She is said to keep a separate book for the purpose, noting down any hints that may guide her in the proper selection of presents; going so far, for instance, as to choose the colors of dresses for orphan girls, according to the age and complexion of the children for whom they were intended.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

All things find rest upon their journey's end.

Calmness in thought indicates the strength of the intellect.

The first sure symptom of a mind in health is rest of heart and pleasure felt at home.

A trick of law has no less power than the wheel of fortune to lift men up or to cast them down.

The condition of progress is that as we advance, the still greater effort must we make to go farther.

Come what will, to be weak is only to be more miserable. The supports of sorrow are patience, activity and affection.

Your life should be full of actions, and good actions; now each action resulting in a little glory, a little joy, a little pain.

If economy is the result of spending small sums profitably, happiness in life is the result of spending the hours profitably.

Time breathes his mists on the vast ocean of ages and rolls along the surface, the dark, impenetrable fog of forgetfulness.

People in controversy make a parade of their knowledge, of their acuteness; and, after all, each one continues to hold his own views.

The golden beams of truth and the silken cords of love, twisted together, will draw men on with a sweet violence, whether they will or not.

Life is a great mystery. It would be painful beyond endurance for all thoughtless souls if they did not have the knowledge of God to strengthen them.

Does any man wound thee? Not only forgive, but work into thy thought intelligence of the kind of pain, that thou mayest never inflict it on another spirit.

There are treasures laid up in the heart, treasures of charity, piety, temperance and soberness. These treasures a man takes with him beyond death when he leaves this world.

Like the waves of the ocean, ever forming, ever breaking, on the sandy shore, this principle of Christian charity, once divinely set in motion, never afterward knows rest or ending.

The first step in debt is like the first step in falsehood, almost involving the necessity of proceeding in the same course, debt following debt as lie follows lie. Havden, the painter, dated his decline from the day on which he first borrowed money.

DEATH OF J. W. WILLIAMS.

News was received yesterday of the death of Mr. J. W. Williams, of this city, in San Bernardino, Cal., in the 57th year of his age. The deceased came to this city in 1859, and was highly successful in business up to the time of his retirement, four years ago. He was the possessor of considerable property in Victoria and San Francisco. He served four years in the city council, and acceptably represented Victoria city in the local legislature from 1878 to 1882. He leaves a widow and four daughters to mourn their loss. For many years the deceased during the winter has visited southern California on account of failing health, and his demise, though not unexpected, is a severe blow to his estimable family, who have general sympathy in their affliction.

CALL and have a talk with FISHER, the ARCHITECT, before you order plans. *

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

John Nichols, a Lutheran Missionary in India, died December the 17th of typhoid fever.

The six German Lutheran parochial schools of Philadelphia have 15 teachers and 686 pupils.

The Canadian Presbyterian Church withdraws from mission work on the island of Aneifyum, and leaves it to the missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland.

The Syrian Young Men's Christian Association, or "Shews-el-Barr," is said to be doing a very successful work among all classes, and expects soon to have a new building adapted to their work at Bayreuth.

In the last fourteen years 700 Protestant chapels have been built in the Island of Madagascar, making the present number 1,200. There are 8,000 Protestant communicants, and all the churches are self-supporting.

Not long ago there was a meeting of educated natives in the city of Calcutta and they acknowledged the fact that it was not the cannon of England that bound India to her, but the band of Christian workers there.

Last year the Presbyterian Church in Canada raised for foreign missionary work over $50,000. Of this amount $7,000 has been given to Indian missions in the Northwest, $18,000 to the Formosa field and $20,000 to the India mission.

The National League against atheism, recently created in France, in order to unite the religious men of every denomination, Catholic, Protestant and Jew, against all the atheistic and materialist doctrines, has just elected its Central Committee.

The massacre of Bishop Hannington, on the borders of Upsala, Central Africa, has been followed by the death of Rev. John Houghton and his wife, missionaries in the Gala country, at the hands of members of the Massi tribe. It is believed that the motive of the murderers was money. Mrs. Houghton was the first white woman ever seen in that part of Africa.

A great-grandson of William Carey, the pioneer Indian missionary, son of J. S. Carey of Tiverton, England, has been appointed by the English Baptist Missionary Society to the charge of the mission station at Howrah, near Calcutta. He is the third William Carey, now living who has devoted himself to Indian Missions. "Instead of the fathers shall be the children."

A new society has come to the front which proposes to have "Home Rule" on Bible principles and after Bible pattern. It originated in Kankakee, Ill., and pledges its members to the observance of regular family worship and the maintenance of family discipline, as recommended in Titus ii and Ephes. vi. A badge and motto have been adopted, and its membership limited to wives and mothers.

Unless the Rev. Mr. Hamilton of the Cornell Memorial Methodist Church in New York city is misreported, he has made an extraordinary statement in a recent public discourse. "If Christ should come again upon the earth," he is reported to have said, "and drink and recommend fermented wine, as by some good people He is believed to have done, He could no longer retain membership in that branch of His church which I have the honor to represent."

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

While a camel will work seven or eight days without drinking, some men will drink seven or eight days without working.

Out of 937 cases before the police court of St. John, N. B., last year 531 were for drunkenness, 100 for assaults and 46 for abusive language.

A St. Thomas, Ont., hotelkeeper escaped conviction on a charge of violation of the Scott Act on the ground that what he had sold was St. Jacobs Oil.

Owing to the hostility of two or three of their number, the hotelkeepers of Guelph have decided not to close up their hotels and stables as threatened.

The female proprietor of a Paris, Ont., hotel has just been fined $50 and costs for selling "sticked," drinks, in contravention of the provisions of the Scott Act.

Among the new departments of work being taken up by the ladies of the Toronto W. C. T. U., is work among the sailors. They are looking for a suitable building to be used as a "Sailors' Home."

A parliamentary return gives the number of arrests for drunkenness upon Sundays in certain cities and towns in Ireland, between April the 30th, 1885, and the same date last year. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police District the number of arrests was 1,092; in the city of Cork, 351; city of Limerick, 134; city of Waterford, 106; and in the town of Belfast, 975.

The Prohibitionists of Maine are not much encouraged by the message of the new Governor. They want the Legislature to pass some new laws imposing heavier penalties upon liquor sellers, but Governor Bodwell says that what is wanted to stop the traffic is a "sound public opinion to urge and uphold the enforcement of the law," and that "an increase of the penalty would enhance rather than diminish the evils of indifference and hostility."

A gentleman of this city said not long ago to his physician—a doctor who has perhaps the largest and most lucrative practice of his profession in Buffalo—"It was a bad day, doctor, when you persuaded me to leave off drinking four years ago." "How so," said the doctor, "you never looked as well in your life." "Very true," responded the gentlemen, "but my doctor's bill in the meantime has not been $10."

Writing of pauperism and strong drink The London Record says that the number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales relieved in 1884 was 765,914, a number equivalent to nearly a thirty-fifth part of the entire population. The cost of their maintenance was $42,012,765. The total amount of the poor rates, including various miscellaneous charges, reached the enormous sum of $76,933,235. The one great cause underlying the whole of the matter is the old, old story—drink.

Miss Ellice Hopkins, the originator of the idea which has developed into the "White Cross Army," is expected to visit Toronto in the spring. A branch of the Army was established a few weeks ago under the patronage of the Bishop of Toronto and having for its president Mr. N. W. Hoyler. Its objects are "to promote personal purity and to raise the tone of public opinion on this subject." The movement takes its rise from the church of England, but they hope to enlist the other churches.

Just the Thing.

W. J. Guppy, druggist, of Newbury, writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good demand for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel Complaint.

tu-th-sat-dw

To the Rescue.

"When all other remedies fail," fo Bowel Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, &c., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crocker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that "its sales are large and increasing." tu-th-sat-dw

Do Not Delay.

Do not delay, if suffering from any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old reliable cure for all forms of Summer complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines. tu-th-sat-dw

A Sure Thing.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Procure from your druggist one 37½ cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and use according to directions. It is infallible for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and Cholera Infantum.

tu-th-sat-dw

RETALIATION.

Goods and Vessels from Canada Entering United States Ports to be Liable to Confiscation.

How Uncle Samuel Proposes to Force Canada to Concede Fishery Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The text of the bill reported by Senator Edmunds to protect the rights of American fishermen recites that if the Canadians continue to seize American vessels or refuse to concede them the right to buy supplies of bait at Canadian ports, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to deny the vessels, their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance in the waters of the ports or places or within the United States (with such exceptions in regard to vessels in distress, stress of weather, or needing supplies as to the president shall seem proper), whether such vessels shall have come directly from said dominion on such destined voyages or by way of some port or place in such destined voyage.

And also if he thinks proper to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish, or any other product of said dominions or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States the president may in his discretion apply such proclamation to any part or to all the foregoing named subjects, and may qualify, limit and renew such proclamation to any part or to all the foregoing named subjects, and may qualify, limit and renew such proclamation from time to time as he may deem necessary for the full and just execution of the purposes of this act. Every such violation of any such proclamation or any part hereof is hereby declared illegal, and all vessels and goods so coming or being within the waters, ports or places of the United States contrary to such proclamation shall be forfeited to the United States, and such forfeiture shall be enforced and proceeded upon in the same manner and with the same effect as in the case of vessels or goods whose importation or coming to, or being in the waters or ports of the United States contrary to law, may now be enforced or proceeded upon. Every person who shall violate any provision of this act or such proclamation the president makes in pursuance thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both, said punishment at the discretion of the court.

The report of the senate committee accompanying the bill says that the pretension is ill-founded; that it has been sometimes asserted by the government of Great Britain that American fishing vessels or others have no rights except at the pleasure of the British government to be in or to prosecute lawful pursuits in the great arms of the sea extending between the points of the mainland belonging to the British, and which are more than six marine miles broad. The three-mile limit is construed by the committee to mean three miles from shore, irrespective of headlands. The report deals at length with the treaties with Great Britain upon the subject, quotes from the acts of the Dominion government, defines what the committee considers American fishermen may and may not do in North American waters under the laws as they now stand, and continues as follows:

It would seem that it is the deliberate purpose of the British government to leave it to the individual direction of each one of the numerous magistrates, fishery officers and customs officers of the Dominion of Canada to seize and bring into port any American vessel, whether fishing or other, that he finds within any harbor in Canada, or hovering within Canadian waters. The statute does not even except those Canadian waters in which, along a large part of the southern coast and the whole of the western coast of Newfoundland, they are entitled to fish, to say nothing of the vast extent of the continental coast of Canada. The committee declares that it is firm in the opinion that this legislation is in violation of the treaty of 1818 and of the principles of comity and good neighborhood.

CHINESE STATISTICS.

The Custom House Returns Show a Decided Decrease in the Population.

Below will be found the Chinese returns at the Custom House from 1st Sept. to 31st December, 1885, and from 1st January to 31st December, 1886. It will be seen that the total receipts for the first three months under the act have greatly exceeded those for last year. During the year 654 Chinese have been recorded as entering the port, while 1185 have gone out of the province, showing by the customs returns that there are 531 less in the city than before. But a great number of Chinese do not take the precaution of obtaining return certificates, and also do not fear being caught by the U. S. customs officials, and it has been calculated that fully one thousand have left the province and entered the United States without Uncle Sam's permission. Chinese merchants state that the Chinese population has been reduced fully 2000 during the year, and it is now gradually on the decrease. In the course of a few years, it may safely be assumed, it will be greatly reduced and eventually the Mongolians will form a very insignificant element in British Columbia's population. The $50 license, in the first place, immediately had the effect of decreasing the number entering the province, and it is thought that if it is doubled or trebled it will almost become prohibitive.

The following are the returns which have been furnished us through the courtesy of the customs authorities:

CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT.

		Duty
New arrivals from 1st September to 31st December, 1885	158	$7,900
Residents registered	139	69½
Leave certificates granted	658	658
Total		$8,627.50
Total number of Chinese entered at the port of Victoria by steamers' manifests from 1st January to 31st December, 1886	654	
Total number entered outward, do.	1,185	
No. of new arrivals registered	86	$4,300
No. of residents registered	983	492½
Tickets of leave issued	700	700
Total		$5,492.50

SEVENTEEN WOMEN AND YOUTHS TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A frightful accident happened in this city this evening. The Hebrew Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at the theatre in Princess street, Spitalfields, which was attended by about 5,000 persons, mostly Jews. Some one in the gallery, doubtless for a joke, shouted "Fire!" The gas was immediately turned off at the meter, and a terrific panic ensued. People rushed in a solid mass for the doors, and a number were trodden under foot. When the panic had subsided it was found that seventeen women and youths had been trampled to death in the rush to escape, and many others were injured.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The Vancouver District Candidates Address the Electors—Marine Items.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Jan. 25.—The campaign has opened at Nanaimo. The candidates addressed the electors at the city hall, which was crowded. Mr. Gordon rendered an account of his stewardship, and asked for re-election. Mr. Planta addressed the electors, and was received favorably and made an excellent impression. Mr. Gordon's supporters tried to carry a resolution of confidence, but out of a large audience of upwards of three hundred only a few persons, variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty in number, raised their hands in favor of Mr. Gordon.

The steamer Alexander towed the ship R. P. Buck to sea.

American tug Holyoke tows the ship Glory of the Seas to sea to-morrow morning.

Steamer Elder arrived this evening to load coal at the V. C. Co.'s shutes.

Politics are running high.

THE DAILY COLONIST, as well as nearly every other leadin Newspaper in the Dominion, is printed from the Celebrated Extra-hard Metal Scotch Type, the best in the world, manufactured by MILLER & RICHARD, Edinburgh, London, and 7 Jordan st., Toronto. Fonts cast especially for stereotyping. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for estimates. jan13th&sun

THE PACIFIC POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Local Connection to be Made This Month—Extent of the System.

Work on the Pacific Postal Telegraph in this State is progressing actively, and assurances are made that the line to this city will be completed by the 20th inst., and that the San Francisco office will be opened for permanent business by the 1st of next month. The facilities for transmitting messages will extend over 60,000 miles of land wire, and across the Atlantic to all parts of the Old World where telegraphic communication exists. One hundred men are at work planting poles and stretching wire between Red Bluff and Redding. San Francisco and Oakland will be connected by a seven-conductor, heavy armored submarine cable, and it is the plan of the company to connect Oakland and Alameda by land wires, *via* San Jose. Further extension south and inland is only a question of time and commercial demand.

Mr. Rosener, the manager on this coast, describes the system as follows: "We touch nearly all the important telegraph points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains, and with the present construction of our Pacific coast line, we will very soon cover all points west of the Rocky mountains. We now touch all points between New York and Boston, and the Massachusetts coast, where we connect with one of the Mackay-Bennett ocean cables at Rockport. From New York our line runs north *via* Albany to Richford, Vermont, which is one of our connections with the Canadian Pacific telegraph system, touching all intermediate points, such as Saratoga, Lake George, Alexandria bay and all other business points in the northeastern part of New York State, Vermont and New Hampshire. From New York it extends west *via* Rochester, Utica, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. Then, again, from New York *via* Philadelphia, Washington and all points south to New Orleans, and from St. Louis west *via* Atchison, Kansas City, Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska. From Chicago, again, it runs north to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all intermediate points. We also have a more central route beginning at New York and running *via* Olean and Meadville, Pennsylvania, and covering the entire oil region, with a distinct copper system between Buffalo and Pittsburg, and latterly another new line *via* Carbondale, thereby giving Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, direct New York wire."—*S. F. Call.*

IS INDIA IN DANGER?

A Military Writer Who Thinks That She Is.

Preparations to Fortify Her Position.

[United Service Gazette.]

Whether capitals, as capitals, should be fortified has given rise to much difference of opinion; but all authorities are agreed that the capitals of highly centralized countries must be fortified. In such countries the principal resources of the state, both public and private, are collected in the capital; in it is placed the centre of government, and from it administration and organization radiate. Take, for example, England, perhaps the most highly centralised of countries. Can it be doubted that an enemy in possession of London could exact what terms he pleased? Upon this point the committee (1860) appointed to consider the defences of the United Kingdom wrote:—

"There can be no doubt that the main object of an enemy invading the country would be to push for the capital, in the hope, that, if he succeeded in obtaining command of it, such a disaster would result in our buying him off upon any terms he might think it expedient to exact."

This was in 1860, but within eleven years its truthfulness was thoroughly established by the fall of Paris, when the exactions of the Germans were only limited by the ability of the French to comply with them. It is, then, scarcely too much to say that the fall of London would result in the downfall of England? Speaking of the general confusion and ruin which the presence of a hostile army on British soil must produce, Lord Overstone said:

"The occupation of London by an invading army! . . . . . I cannot contemplate or trace to its consequences such a supposition."

And he might well say so; not England only, but the cause of civilization throughout the world, would be shattered by such an occupation. If one truth be taught more clearly than another by the Franco-German war, it is the advantage—nay, the absolute necessity—of fortifying, but of properly fortifying, the capital of a highly civilized country. When we consider France, deploring the flower of her youth sacrificed, the destruction wrought in her capital, and the spoliation of two of her fairest provinces, and mulcted in a money payment of £200,000,000, with an addition of £170,000,000 to her debt, can we avoid the conclusion that no sum spent upon fortifications would have been too large if it had preserved her from such calamities? All that Paris is to France, London is, and more, to the British empire. Paris is rich and populous; London is richer and more populous. Paris was a tempting prize to an invader. London more tempting and more accessible. The resources of France in her soil and her climate are great, and her children are so thrifty that she is self-dependent; but it is far otherwise with great Britain. She depends upon foreign countries for half the necessaries of life, and the commerce by which her supplies of food are gathered is mainly centered in her capital. France, as we see, has already recovered from the fall of her capital; but the fall of England's might be without rise, for it might be attended with a collapse of commerce from which there should be no recovery. Yet notwithstanding the pressure of unheard of ills, and with the regeneration of her army straining her resources heavily, France has found means to spend £4,000,000 upon the fortifications of Paris. With this example before her eyes, shall Great Britain, in the full tide of prosperity, do less for London?

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Rithet Tied up at Ladner's—Odd Fellows at Vancouver—T. C. Atkinson Appointed Police Magistrate of the Royal City.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 25.—Owing to the heavy S. E. gale which has been blowing on the gulf all day the steamer R. P. Rithet, which left here at 4 o'clock this morning, was obliged to tie up at Ladner's Landing. She is not expected to leave before morning.

A deputation of Odd Fellows from this city and Chilliwhack instituted a new lodge at Vancouver last night.

Mr. T. C. Atkinson has been recommended by the police committee and a resolution carried in the city council asking the lieutenant-governor to appoint him to the vacant position of police magistrate of this city.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung Troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. wly

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teeth ing or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. ap9-eod-dw

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ONE OF THE BEST FARMS ON VANCOUVER Island. Apply on the premises.
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A Farm in North Saanich containing 350 Acres.
For particulars apply to
T. A. COLLIN,
ja18-dw On the premises.

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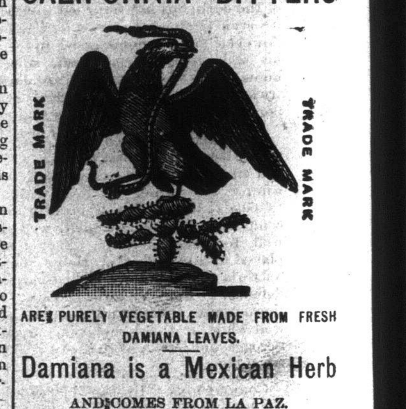
Shawnigan Lake, E. & N. Railway,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of the Public.
Charming Scenery. Beautiful Lake. Fine Climate. Pleasant Retreat.
Every Train stops at the door of the Hotel.
de21dw1m C. MORTON, Proprietor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLING AND MINING CO. (LIMITED.)
ASSESSMENT NO. 10.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above Company, payable at the Company's office, Langley street, Victoria, on or before 20th January next, after which date all stock on which the assessment remains unpaid shall be treated as delinquent.
By order of the Directors,
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated 16th Dec., 1886. de21dw

THE CELEBRATED BAJA
CALIFORNIA BITTERS



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DAMIANA is acknowledged by those that have used it to be a Great Invigorator and Nervine.
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DAMIANA cures Dyspepsia and gives Appetite.
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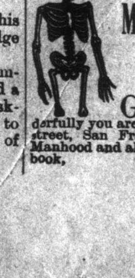

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Troubles, have perhaps, the
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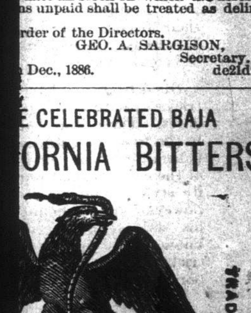

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28 1887.

From The Daily Colonist, Jan. 23, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Victoria Lieder Kranz will give a social on Thursday evening next, in Denny's hall.

For the North.—The steamer Maude left for Fort Simpson and way ports last night.

Eighty men arrived at Port Moody yesterday from the east to work on the Vancouver extension.

Elopement.—The day clerk of a well-known hotel eloped with the wife of the night clerk in the same hotel on Saturday last. It is stated he also eloped with a number of unpaid bills.

The Shooting Scrape.—John McDonald, the special constable who attempted to shoot Cowie, the proprietor of the Bee Hive saloon, will have a hearing before Judge Harrison this morning.

A Prolific Animal.—A fine bred cow, the property of J. W. McConnell, James Bay, which he purchased some months ago, gave birth to two fine calves, a male and female, on Monday, and all doing well.

Furniture.—Mr. Geo. Byrnes will sell by auction at his salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day a lot of well kept furniture, China teasets, Hall's safe and a fine breech-loading shot-gun.

The boom of logs belonging to J. E. Murne, of Semiahmoo, and which the Hope had in tow for British Columbia, was broken up by the waves and the logs set adrift near Point Roberts last Monday. Estimated loss, as near as we can learn, between $1,500 and $2,000.—*Post-Intelligencer.*

Insane.—A colored man who was sent to the provincial gaol some months since, was taken to the insane asylum at New Westminster this morning....Ah Chung, now in gaol charged with being of unsound mind, is awaiting examination by the prison surgeon.

Funeral.—The remains of the late Mrs. W. W. Walkem were brought to the city from Chemainus yesterday afternoon, and will be interred in Ross Bay cemetery to-day. The funeral services will be held in the afternoon at Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 o'clock.

Canned Salmon.—Columbia river salmon in the eastern market is quoted at 155 and 170. Advices from London say that notwithstanding the recent free arrival, the market there is strong at 24 s. 9 d. for Fraser river, and 24 s. 9 d. and 25 s. for Columbia.

Y. M. C. A. Concert.—A concert will be given in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this evening, which has been in course of preparation for some time. It is under the competent management of Mr. J. L. Beckwith, who has stirred up some of the latent singing talent of the city and has induced two or three excellent amateurs to appear for the first time.

Police Notes.—Robert Stenhouse, vagrant, remanded until Monday next for sentence. Bail allowed....Ah Shap, *alias* Shop Moi, on remand, charged with harboring a Chinese girl under twelve years for immoral purposes, was further remanded until the 31st....Geo. Connor, charged with vagrancy, was honorably discharged.

Reception.—On Monday evening a pleasant reception was tendered the members of the Y. M. C. A. by Secretary Daley, of the association. About one hundred and fifty were present. A varied programme, comprising a Punch and Judy show, under the management of Mr. R. P. McLennan, was rendered in a highly amusing manner and with credit to all concerned.

The Colonist is exposing the tactics adopted by the *Times* in palming off clippings as genuine despatches.—*Post.*

Well, it is about time. Everybody knows of the "dark" ways of our misguided contemporary, and probably mingled with the delight at the *expose* is a tinge of regret that honest journalism should be so prostituted. Now that we have shown him up in his true colors we would fain hope that he will turn over a new leaf and *try* to be "honest." It is for him, we know, a difficult task, but by diligent effort he may get out of the old grooves and besides writing English intelligently, cease to pad despatches and raise dates.

Another Overland Route.—As hitherto stated in the *Oregonian*, the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad company have placed surveyors in the field, with the intention of building a road from Seattle, through Snoqualmie pass, to Spokane Falls, with the intention ultimately of pushing on through the Clearwater country to the east. At a meeting of the city council in Seattle Friday night the right of way along the city front was granted to this company. This action was immediately made known to the capitalists at the head of the company, and in answer a telegram was sent to General Superintendent Sheafe in Seattle to let out the contracts of the road in different sections, forty miles to be completed in six months.

The Opera.—The Thompson Opera company received an overwhelming ovation at Havlin's theatre yesterday afternoon, when they commenced a week's presentation of the most interesting and amusing latest comic opera success, the "Mikado." The company as well as the opera need but little introduction to the Cincinnati public. There is only one company that played to a Cincinnati audience for six successive weeks successfully, and that company is the Thompson company. There is only one piece that attracted large audiences in this city for six successive weeks, and that is the "Mikado." It must have been gratifying to Manager Thompson to see so many familiar faces make their appearance yesterday afternoon, and in this manner express their appreciation of their old favorites and the opera.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PERSONAL.

G. K. Beede, of Seattle, was among yesterday's arrivals.

Thomas Earle is confined to his residence by a severe cold.

R. E. Lemon, merchant of Revelstoke, left for home on Tuesday morning.

Hon. Mr. Justice McCreight returned to the mainland by this morning's steamer.

Col. Stevens, U. S. consul, occupied a seat on the floor of the house at the opening of the legislature.

W. Brown, the genial host of the Columbia House, Revelstoke, who has been spending several days in the city, left for home this morning.

F. Brown and D. Oppenheimer of Vancouver, F. C. Gamble and W. H. Cox, New Westminster, and E. A. Wilmot, city, were among the arrivals by the Louise.

The many friends of T. C. Atkinson, barrister, of New Westminster, will be pleased to hear of his appointment to the position of police magistrate of that city *vice* Norman Bole, M.P.P., resigned. He will now be entitled to the name "Judge," by which he has so long been favorably known.

W. H. Armstrong, formerly master mechanic on the Onderdonk contract, has received the appointment of superintendent of construction on the Vancouver extension of the C. P. R. The company could not have secured a gentleman better able to assume the position, for he is a host in himself where energetic work is required.

It Never Fails.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach or any form of Summer complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other remedies fail. tu-th-sat-dw

MARINE.

British bark Alden Besse is on her way from Hongkong to Victoria.

A full rigged ship and a collier passed up the straits yesterday morning, bound for sound ports.

Ship R. P. Buck has completed her cargo of coal at Nanaimo, and is waiting to be towed to sea.

Ship Florence is still in Esquimalt and will not leave for San Francisco until the weather moderates.

Bark Oban Bay, left London, Eng., on the 29th December, for Victoria, consigned to Robt. Ward & Co.

Tug Alexander returned from Cape Flattery where she left the ship Wilner bound to San Francisco with coal.

American ship Thomas M. Reed, now at San Francisco, has been chartered to load a return cargo of coal at Departure bay.

The engaged tonnage at present on Puget Sound and British Columbia waters for foreign and coast ports is 52,443, while in San Francisco the engaged tonnage for that port is but 37,579.

Barge C. L. Taylor arrived at Port Townsend on Sunday evening in tow of the British steamer Beaver, with a load of iron ore from Texada island for the Puget Sound Iron Company.

Consignees of the British steamer Cranbrook, Capt. Smith, which sailed from Newport, England, November 30th, with 1500 tons of steel blooms for Port Townsend, have given her up as lost, together with a crew of thirty men.

The steam schooner Leo, Capt. Lenen, returned to Seattle on Sunday morning and anchored in the bay. The captain reports a rough experience out. He sailed January 7th with a cargo of Seattle coal, lumber and merchandise for Sitka, and after a succession of gales and terrific seas for two weeks, found he could make no headway and returned, and reported to his owners by telegraph.

Bark Julia Ford, which put into Port Townsend in distress last week, coal laden from Nanaimo, bound for San Francisco, has hauled alongside of Quincy wharf, where she will discharge her cargo, it having been sold to one of our merchants.

Barkentine W. H. Diamond, which arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, brought information from Honolulu that the bark Diana, Captain J. Meyer, 740 tons, lumber laden from Port Gamble, W. T., to Sydney, was wrecked on Starbuck Island, in the South Pacific, August 11th. The captain and crew were saved.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Arrived—British schooner Pathfinder, Victoria. Sailed—Steamer Sardonyx, Victoria; Bolivian bark Don Nicholas, Nanaimo; bark Aureola, Tacoma.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Arrived—Tam O'Shanter, brig Courtney Ford, Columbia river; steamer Columbia, Portland; steamer Mexico, Victoria. Cleared—Steamer City of Topeka, Port Townsend

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That we wish the editor of the *Times* would write a little better English. Editing a newspaper is something different from hawking around Bibles.

That a Jewish rabbi who died in Buffalo, N. Y., recently, was so highly esteemed that clergymen of many Christian denominations, including a Catholic priest, were present at the funeral, and a Methodist minister took part in the services.

That in a recent sculling match on the Gouldburne river, Australia, Matterson's boat was swamped during a scrimmage between him and Kemp. When the parties got ashore Kemp smashed Matterson's nose. The stakes were withheld.

That a Chicago railroad man and a Chicago reporter both say it is becoming fashionable for young men to kiss each other vigorously when they part for any length of time and when they meet again. Thank fate we are no longer young.

That British Indian officers have been arrested at Moscow as spies. They had in their possession numerous military sketches, and explained their presence in Moscow by saying that their government had sent them there to learn the Russian language.

That a horse which jumped off a steamer in Long Island Sound last September has been recovered. He swam seven miles and landed on a farm, and the farmer thought the Lord sent him and therefore set him to work.

That John L. Sullivan says that brute strength plays second fiddle in the prize ring. You've got to figure, and scheme, and calculate more than in building a house, and the more brains you have in your head the more certain you are to win.

That the quantity of brandy made from the genuine juice of the grape in France in 1875 was, in round numbers, 11,000,000 gallons. It had fallen to a trifle over half a million gallons in 1885. Yet "cognac" is as plentiful as ever.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

Celebrated I' Auld Fashioned Style, Wi' Skirlin o' Pipes, an' Dancin' an' Sic Like.

The Assembly rooms, Fort street, was a scene of gay animation last evening on the occasion of Burns' anniversary ball held under the auspices of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian society. This celebration has become worthily known in our good city and drew together as usual a large number of the gallant and gay of Victoria. Shortly before 9 o'clock carriages kept arriving in quick succession, till at the time appointed for opening, about ninety couples had assembled, Messrs. George Bishop and John Orr, masters of ceremonies, then gave directions to "let the dance proceed" and all took part in the grand Caledonian march. It was led off by President John Irving and Mrs. Irving, Ex-President Boyd and Mrs. Russell, Vice-President Lorimer and Mrs. Lorimer, Mr. Jas. Russell and Mrs. Russell.

Mr. Kennedy, the society's official piper, headed the procession, and blew the company through the stately march in excellent style. This opened the ball and dance followed dance in quick succession. The scene became very animated, and the spectator might perhaps be excused if he allowed his imagination to have a little play for the occasion. As the graceful figures of the ladies came by he was greatly struck with the beauty and symmetry of form presented. One particular:

"Her hair sae sweet, shape complete,
Wi' nae proposition wanting;
The queen of love did never move
Wi' motion more enchanting."

There were many others whom the poet has pictured, but for the present enough. Among the invited guests were His Worship Mayor Fell and officers of H. M. S. Cormorant and the militia, who appeared in uniform. The decorations of the spacious hall were very complete, and showed much skill and taste on the part of the decoration committee, Messrs. Geddes & Bishop. Mr. P. Jamieson catered for the occasson with his well-known skill. Prof. Haynes' band supplied the music for the occasion.

THE BEHRING'S SEA SEIZURES.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The seizure of British sailing vessels in Behring's sea by the United States gunboats does not seem to have intimidated those engaged in this industry, as advices from British Columbia state that despite the fact that the United States has ordered two fast cruisers to Behring's sea, the Canadian sealers intend taking chances in the disputed waters, feeling confident that they can recover damages if molested. They hold the action of the United States in releasing the San Diego and returning the furs to be inconsistent with the assertion that a similar course cannot be taken with seized British schooners. The owners of the seized schooners state that if law and justice is possible in Alaskan courts, they will have their vessels returned to them, possibly with damages for the amount of loss sustained. The Dominion government does not counsel them, and if they follow up their present intention, they do so on their own responsibility.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Opening of the First Session of the Fifth Parliament.

Monday, Jan. 24th.

The first session of the fifth parliament was opened yesterday afternoon by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Cornwall with due form and ceremony. Considerable interest was manifested in the event by the public, the gallery being filled with spectators while every lineal foot of the seating capacity of the floor of the house was utilized by ladies and their escorts. In fact the old tramping ground of the provincial orators was crowded and members with wide political gulfs between them were compelled for the time being to draw more closely in order to make room for the ladies.

Among those on the floor of the house were Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mrs. Smithe, Miss Smithe, Mrs. A. E. B. Davie, Miss Skinner, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. and Miss Pooley, Mrs. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Snowdon, Misses Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Gore, Miss Bushby, Miss Reid, Mrs. Robson, Miss Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Miss Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Bullen, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Miss Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Higgins, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Angus, Miss Charles, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Goepel, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Dobbin, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Nuttall, Miss Sehl, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Dr. Davie, Misses Davie, Mrs. Percival, Miss Percival, Mrs. Renouf, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Flett, Mrs. Davie, Mrs. D. Withrow, Miss N. Withrow, Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Heal, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hill, Rev. Dr. Reid, Revs. Fraser and Barss, Chief Justice Begbie, Justice Walkem and McCreight, Mayor Fell, Wm. Fisher, A. W. Vowell, C. Moberly, J. H. Todd, N. Shakespeare, M. P.

Precisely at 3 o'clock his honor arrived in front of the assembly building and was received with the general salute by a guard of honor composed of detachments from the artillery and rifles, under the command of Captains Nicholles and Smallfield. B. C. G. A., and Captain Wollacott, V. R. The artillery band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Stevens, struck up and played six bars of the national anthem. His honor was accompanied by his private secretary, C. F. Vernon; Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A.; Capt. Nichols, R.N.; Surgeon Matthews, B.C.G.A.; Capt. Jones, B.C.G.A.; Lieut. Pears, R.N., and Lieut. Lang, R. N. His honor entered and took his seat on the throne.

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

The Hon. J. Robson, provincial secretary, said: "I am commanded by His Honor the lieutenant-governor, to announce that His Honor does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning you at this time, and will not do so until you have chosen a speaker. His Honor hopes to be able to declare during the afternoon, his reasons for calling you together."

The lieutenant-governor then retired.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, second member for Cariboo, Mr. Pooley, was nominated for the office. Mr. Higgins, junior member for Esquimalt, seconded the nomination of Mr. Pooley with the following words:—Honorable gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of my colleague for the high office of speaker of this honorable body. In doing so I must be permitted to say that it affords no small gratification to the constituency of Esquimalt to know that one of their members has been thought worthy by reason of his education, experience and ability to occupy so exalted a position."

Mr. Beaven, after making a few introductory remarks, said the nomination was, to say the least, not a happy one. The speaker's position was one of great importance, requiring as it did of the member occupying it, to hold the scales of justice equally between all parties. The functions of the office in this respect partook much of the nature of the judicial bench. From what was known of the honorable gentleman for Esquimalt in this house it was apparent the choice was not a happy one. Personally he held that gentleman in the highest respect and every old resident of the province who had known him since the time when he was an official under the crown colony government would bear similar testimony. But in this house he was well known to have been a very strong partizan, and to have always shown a disposition to whitewash the government. This would not do in a speaker who, above all things, should be thoroughly independent of the government. And the fact that he was a partner in law with the attorney-general was itself a very important objection to his election for speaker. The honorable gentleman could not divest himself of the party spirit which had so tenaciously held to him for so long a period and he thought some one should have been nominated whom the opposition side of the house could have supported. He therefore proposed Mr. Turner, whose experience with modes of procedure he believed qualified him for the position.

Mr. Bole, in seconding the nomination said, like the honorable mover, he had no objection to make to Mr. Pooley's knowledge or personal character, but it was of the highest importance that the position of speaker should be occupied by one who would respect the rights of the minority in the house, and who would not consider the bearings on the government of any question coming up. He did not think the proposed speaker could act on all questions without bias.

Mr. Turner was taken so much by surprise that he scarcely knew how to reply. He thought on so important a matter that he should have been consulted before it came up in the house. He therefore begged to decline the nomination.

Mr. Fell, clerk of the house, declared Mr. Beaven's motion out of order, as it had not been put in the form of an amendment, and therefore announced Mr. Pooley duly elected speaker of the house.

Mr. Pooley was escorted to the chair by the mover and seconder of his nomination. Before taking his seat he tendered his grateful thanks to the house for his election, and expressed his sorrow that party spirit should have gone so far. So soon, he said, as he took the speaker's chair so soon would party spirit be dismissed, and with the assistance of both sides of the house he would always endeavor to hold the scales evenly and with justice to all parties.

His honor then returned to the house and was pleased to deliver the following speech:

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In opening the first session of the fifth term of our provincial legislature, it is peculiarly gratifying to be in a position to congratulate you alike upon the past and future.

The year just closed has been one of exceptional interest and import to British Columbia.

The great transcontinental highway has been successfully opened to traffic; the province has been brought into more intimate, social, political and commercial relations with the rest of the Dominion, and the people have thereby been enabled in some measure to realize the potent influence that gigantic national work is destined to exert upon the country.

The province has been visited by the distinguished Premier of the Dominion and a number of his colleagues in the ministry, as well as by many members of parliament and representatives of capital and trade, thus in a great measure rescuing British Columbia from its former isolation and obscurity, and enabling its importance and attractiveness to be better understood.

Already our lumber, fish and fruit are finding their way into some of the principal markets east of the mountains, and there seems to be no reason for doubting that, with a reduction of transport rates, which at present within the limits of the province are almost prohibitive, the Canadian Pacific Railway will fulfil to the utmost, as it is now partially fulfilling, the most sanguine expectations of its advocates and promoters.

The branch line to New Westminster has been so far completed as to be open for traffic, thereby placing that important city in connection with the railway system of the Dominion.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway has been completed as far as the city of Nanaimo, and is in successful operation, and I have no doubt its influence upon the country traversed will be such as to fully justify the expectations and reward the enterprise of its promoters.

The yield of our gold mines shows a decided increase—about 25 per cent.—over that of the previous year.

The official returns from our coal mines have not yet come in; but there is reason to believe that the output during the last year will show a satisfactory increase.

While it is to be regretted that last season's fishing was disappointing, it is gratifying to know that our agriculturalists have reaped an abundant harvest, and that the lumber industry is in a flourishing condition.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance to the empire at large, and especially to the Dominion, of the Colonial and Indian exhibition so successfully held in London last summer, and there is every reason to expect that our own province will enjoy its full share of accruing benefits.

In consequence of the failure of the Canadian Pacific railway company to fulfil the agreement for extending their line to Coal Harbor and English Bay, I have caused communications to be addressed to the company and their sureties concerning their bond, entered into in favor of the province.

Perhaps at no period in the history of the province has the prospect been so bright and encouraging as now. The era of quartz mining, so long and anxiously looked for, appears to be close at hand. The attention of capitalists and emigrants is more than ever directed to our vast and varied resources. Projects for the opening up, by means of railways, of extensive and important sections of the country are assuming practical form. Schemes for planting colonies of hardy and industrious fishermen upon our inviting seaboard are occupying the earnest attention of my ministers, and there is every reason to expect that, during the present year, the tide of immigration and capital will set in towards our province in unprecedented volume.

I have every confidence that you will devise such wise measures and carry out such a liberal policy as shall secure to the country the full advantages of the anticipated tide of prosperity.

I am quite sure you will join me in hearty congratulation to our most gracious queen upon the near approach of the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. It will be for you to consider what steps shall be taken with a view to celebrating in a fitting manner such an auspicious event in this remote, but loyal and important, portion of her majesty's empire.

Amongst the public measures requiring your consideration will be a bill for the better protection of the timber lands of the province, and a bill repealing so much of the "Sumas Dyking Act, 1878," as relates to Sumas and Chilliwhack, in order to enable the lands covered by it to be administered in the interest of settlement.

The improvement of the practice and procedure of the supreme court and the law relating to imprisonment for debt are also subjects to which I invite your attention.

The public accounts will be laid before you, and the estimates for the public service during the next year will be submitted.

I now leave you to your deliberations, praying that the Supreme Ruler may direct your efforts.

His Honor was then pleased to retire.

PROCEEDING TO BUSINESS.

Mr. Speaker took the chair, and prayer was offered by the Right Rev. Bishop Hill.

The honorable attorney-general was granted leave to introduce a bill entitled "A bill to abolish preferences among creditors," "A bill relating to imprisonment for debt." Bills read a first time. Second reading on Thursday.

On motion of the premier the consideration of His honor's speech was fixed for Thursday next.

The usual formal motions respecting printing committees, bribery at elections, etc., were gone through. The house then adjourned until 2 p. m., Thursday.

Mr. Davie gives notice that he will introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the "Married Womens' Property Act"; also a bill respecting absconding debtors, and a bill relating to the duties of executives, trustees and assignees for the benefit of creditors.

Hon. Mr. Robson will move on Thursday next for a select committee on railways.

THE LATE CHARLES HOLMES.

The funeral of the late Charles Holmes took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his parents, Burnside road. The body was taken to St. John's church, where the services were read by Rev. P. Jenns. As the hearse approached the church, a large number of public school children met it who, as the casket was being carried in, sang the impressive hymn "Thy will be done," at the same time offering a floral tribute to their late loved schoolmate. Many eyes were dimmed with tears during the service, which was indeed very touching. As the body left the church the organ pealed forth the grand and solemn "Dead March in Saul." From the church the cortege proceeded to Ross Bay cemetery, where all that was mortal of little Charlie Holmes was interred. The pall-bearers were Mr. C. E. Pooley, Dr. Hannington, Capt. Snowden and Capt. Jones.

V. I. BUILDING SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of the above society was held last evening in Harmony hall. A large number attended. The president, J. M. Reid, called the meeting to order, after which the following gentlemen were nominated and unanimously elected: Directors—Messrs. J. M. Reid, N. Shakespeare, M. P.; G. A. Carleton, John Barnsley, C. J. Phillips, R. Collister and J. Fowler. Auditors—Messrs. B. Williams and James Kelley. Messrs. Chas. R. King and A. H. Maynard were re-elected respectively secretary and treasurer. The *batons* were then placed in the box and shaken up when a boy, blindfolded, drew the following numbers for appropriations, amounting to $2,000: No. 147, C. J. Miller; 82, Mary J. Clements, of Cridmore, Ont. This double drawing caused much enthusiasm among the audience. It is gratifying to see this worthy organization so prosperous.

SERIOUS DAMAGE

To a Wholesale Dry-Goods Stock—Simpson & Simpson's Mishap.

The wholesale dry-goods firm of Simpson & Simpson, 65 and 66 Yonge street, have sustained a heavy loss, the responsibility for which it is so far hard to ascertain. It will be recollected the premises have only recently been occupied by the present tenants, the building being thoroughly overhauled previous to occupation. Last night the engineer before leaving the warehouse had turned on the feeder to the boiler, but unfortunately failed to turn it off after a sufficient supply had been obtained. The result of this mistake was that the water remained at full pressure (from 90 to 100 pounds to the square inch) all night, not only in the boiler but throughout the entire building. The pressure was too strong for the pipes, and it is thought some of them burst in consequence on the top flat. Anyhow, when the store was opened the next morning, the ground floor and basement were flooded with water, and with the exception of the top flat the goods in all the others had been more or less damaged. The water and steam pipes had been laid between the flooring and the ceiling, and the water dripped through all night on the dress goods and carpets, damaging the entire stock of from $15,000 to $25,000. Every flat was flooded, and in the basement the water at seven the next morning stood a foot deep. Of course the loss falls on the firm, as insurance risks do not cover any damage except that done by fire.—*Toronto Telegram.*

CABLE NEWS.

Caused a Scare.

London, Jan. 24.—The foreign office denies the statement that it has official knowledge that the relations between France and Germany point to the imminence of war. The authority given to the *Daily News* statement to that effect caused a universal scare. The German, French and Italian ambassadors here called at the foreign office seeking information, and also sent an inquiry to their respective governments. The home officers responded in every case with the announcement of the peaceful intentions of the governments. It was made too late, and lessened the sales of securities on the Paris bourse and rentes closed at a fall of 1 franc, 88 cents, since Saturday. On the London exchange the unofficial closes showed a partial rally of prices which indicates a favorable reaction to-morrow.

Affirms Home Rule.

Gladstone has prepared a resolution affirming the general principle of home rule, which Chamberlain and Trevelyan will be asked to accept on the resumption of the Gladstonian-unionist conference. If the radical unionists accede to the resolution it will be proposed in the house.

Cockolly Bird.

Dr. Bird, one of the co-respondents in the Campbell divorce case, has procured a summons for libel against the weekly journal called the *Life*, for publishing an article under the caption of "Cockolly Bird;" which insinuated that the plaintiff was guilty. During the trial of the Campbell case, a letter from Lady Colin to her husband was read containing a reference to Dr. Bird as "Cock-i-olly Bird."

No Danger of War.

The *Telegraph* has the following: General Boulanger says not one man, horse or gun has been moved to to the frontier. The *Times* says there was another panic on the Vienna bourse yesterday owing to rumors of war preparations. Foreign correspondents in London contradict the statement published in the *News* yesterday that there was extreme danger of war.

Bismarck Speaks.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Bismarck taking part in the debate on the estimates for the expenses of the Prussian legations at the various German courts in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, referred to his recent conflict with the Reichstag and the rejection of the septennate bill. He contended that the different federal governments of Germany had by constitution transferred an essential portion of their rights to the emperor. The emperor, the chancellor continued, is not in a position to relinquish any of these rights to the Reichstag, especially not to a Reichstag which showed so little confidence in the federal government as the one lately dissolved. "Mainly the duty attached to the rights of the emperor," said Bismarck, "is the protection of the empire. This duty was also placed in the hands of the emperor by the constitution and not in the hands of either a parliamentary majority or party leaders. A portion of the press commenting on the rejection of the army bill, represented it as absolutely immaterial whether the measure was accepted for three or seven years. But the reasons alleged for the acceptance for three years were unacceptable in themselves; besides, it was impossible to permit the Reichstag to arbitrarily interfere with the ordering of the military affairs of the empire. Considering article sixty of the constitution, which provides that an effective army shall be given the empire by law, then the ordinary mob granting it must be regarded as abolished, otherwise it would have been stated that the grant of an effective army should be renewed periodically, as provided for in the budget. The government, therefore, have been usually entitled to demand the fixing of an effective army in perpetuity, but the government wishing for progressive development in these matters agreed to accept a compromise for seven years, which having been twice renewed, the right of custom had been established in regard to the septennate period. The proposed development in army organization was necessary, in view of the dangerous situation. This cannot be attained in three years. The conflict was conjured up by those who refuse to sanction gradual organization, they preferring to attend three years and jeopardize the constitution in the eyes of foreign countries. It makes considerable difference whether the increase of the German peace effective force is granted for three years only or for seven. It was entirely false to assert that in proposing a renewal of the septennate term we aimed at monopoly and France. Dr. Windthorst had not been asked to declare on oath that he would never seek to reestablish the kingdom of Hanover. Monopolies we may have after a heavy war when all our financial resources are exhausted. After remarking ironically that if Alsace-Lorraine were needed by the opposition to obtain a majority in the Reichstag the chancellor continued, "How can we entrust to such a majority for weal or woe. To Germany the dissolving of the Reichstag was an indisputable necessity in order to obtain a sounder state of things. In taking that step we acted in perfect good faith in once more appealing to the people to love their fatherland and to show their fidelity to the constitution. These were motives impending us from them—no retreat possible." Replying subsequently to remarks by Dr. Windthorst, Bismarck said, "I hope Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the majority in the late Richstag will have something to say more to the point. He has given us a picture of the future in which the only thing wanting is serfdom. I will frankly give him the information for which he asks. There never has been, nor is there now any question among the federal governments of suspending the electoral law. The report that there was, was only promulgated as an electoral movement. Dr. Windthorst stated he considered the safety of the dynasty endangered by social democrats. Why then does the centre party seek to conclude with social democrats a permanent alliance? Most of the social democrats have only been elected through the support received from the centre party. Even the Pope expressed an opinion on the alliance of the centre party with the social democrats. His holiness is a man of peace, holding conservative views, a fact which the electors of Germany will be made aware of before the elections commence. "I repeat," said Bismarck "we made a compromise in accepting the septennate term, otherwise we might have proposed to fix peace permanently." Bismarck continned: "Dr. Windthorst used grand words in speaking about 'absolute monarchy.' That expression is meaningless when applied to Germany. If our opponents in the Reichstag are really friendly to the empire they should not reject our moderate demands. I do not believe in electroplated royalism. I ask why is everything surrendered that is demanded in the name of the king and in the interests of the kingdom? I regard the final objects of the progressive party as anti-monarchial. I need not defend myself against the reproach of wishing to introduce absoluteism in Prussia and Germany. I am not deprecating the guelphs' loyalty to their king. I have only attacked their system of professing such sentiments to secure other objects. I am glad at having roused this debate, and even confess to having previously arranged to discuss these matters here. Bismarck was followed by Herr Eugene Richts. When the latter concluded the chancelloragain rose. He protested against the assertion that the government intended to propose a tobacco or other monopoly, and proceeded to denounce the progressionists. He said in the struggle in the Schleswig Holstein the progressist party was more on the Danish than on the German side. It voted against the imperial constitution and proposed the disarmament in '62. In fact it had been against everything the government had striven to obtain, but notwithstanding the opposition of the progressists the end had been obtained. He concluded: "I believe we should carry the bill because the progressists are against it." At the conclusion of Bismarck's remarks the house adjourned.

Prices Weak.

Prices were weaker on Bourse to-day and large sales were made by the operators for fall. International securities declined 1½ per cent.; Credit Anstalt, 7 marks; and Deutsche bank 4½ marks.

Prime Minister Dead.

Lisbon, Jan. 24.—Senor Antonio Fortes, repeatedly Portugese prime minister, is dead.

The Conference Revived.

Vienna, Jan. 24.—It is reported that the powers have resolved to revive the conference at Constantinople to settle the Bulgarian question.

Redmond Threatens.

Dublin, Jan. 24.—Redmond, member of parliament, speaking at Kilbury today, said if England refused to redress the Irish grievances constitutionally, then there were strong arms and stout hearts enough in Tipperary and Wexford to meet their enemies in Ireland on a widely different field. While Redmond was speaking the crowd violently attacked the government reporter, who was rescued by the police.

Paintings Bequeathed.

Brussels, Jan. 24.—The grandson of the French historical painter, Jacques Louis David, who just died, bequeathed to the Belgian nation four of David's paintings, including the original "Marat dans la Bagnoire."

Riot in a Theatre.

A riot occurred in the theatre at Ghent during the progress of the Flemish play representing the French republican occupation of Belgium in an unfavorable light. At the pre-arranged signal a body workingmen and socialists in the audience began to hoot the actors. This resulted in a fight between the workingmen, the socialists, tradesmen and middle-class of the people present. The Marseillaise was sung, and for a time the theatre was a scene of the greatest disorder. The police were summoned and quelled the disturbance. Many arrests were made.

Coal Miners' Strike.

Glasgow, Jan. 24.—At a conference of Scotch coal miners it was resolved if the demanded increase of six pence per day is not granted, all coal miners in Scotland will strike at the end of the week.

Wales' Land Bill.

Cardiff, Jan. 24.—The liberals of Wales in conference resolved to introduce into parliament during the coming session a land bill for Wales, securing the tenants continuity of tenure and compensation for improvements, at the earliest possible moment.

Served With Writs.

Dublin, Jan. 24.—Treasurer of the Loughrea branch of the national league, and five other members of the organization have been served with writs summoning them to surrender the monies placed in their hands as trustees under the "plan of campaign," by the tenants on the Clanricarde estates, county Galway. A writ has been served upon John Dillon to recover from him the amount of his recognizances already pledged in the government action against him in the agitation in favor of the plan of campaign, on the ground of the alleged continuance of the agitation. Dillon will resist the writ and thus the whole issue will become one to be tried before a jury.

Man and Wife Executed.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The execution of Thomas and his wife for burning their mother to death, took place to-day. When the time came for the woman to die, a heartrending scene occurred. The woman struggled fiercely with the executioners and cried for mercy. She had to be carried to the guillotine. The man met his fate cooly.

Pacific Declarations.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The *North German Gazette* confirms the pacific declarations made by Goblet, the French premier. The *Gazette* pronounces the declaration of the London *Daily News* that Germany intended to demand certain explanations from the French regarding the movement of troops on the frontier, as a pure invention.

An Abyssinian Repulse.

Saukim, Jan. 25.—It is reported that a small force of Abyssinians have attacked Massowah and been repulsed with a loss of 200 killed. Five Italians were killed.

The Bulgarian Difficulty.

Pesth, Jan. 25.—It is semi-officially stated that the Austrian government concurs as to the necessity of a new sobranje or new regency before the election of a prince to the Bulgarian throne. All the powers, with the exception of England are now in unison on this subject.

Fisheries Retaliation Bill.

London, Jan. 25.—The *Post* this morning, in an article on the passage in the United States senate on Monday of the fisheries retaliation bill, says: "We are sure that Mr. Ingalls' outspoken bitterness against England does not represent the feeling either of the senate or people; on the other hand, it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the importance of the question involved.

The *Daily News* says: "To-day's telegrams from New York, Montreal and Ottawa are of a very reassuring character. Nobody here regarded the violent speeches of Senators Ingalls, Hale and Frye seriously. Even the dignified American senators are not above playing to the gallery. It must be hoped that no step will be taken to exasperate a quarrel and that the good sense of Canada will insist upon the policy of peace."

The *Standard* says: "President Cleveland will probably have the good sense to veto the measure or agree to it merely in form as a prelude to amicable negotiations. We protest against the idea of either England or Canada being coerced into yielding one jot or title of their rights by such empty threats. We have none of the ulterior motives assigned by Messrs. Ingalls, Frye and Hoar, but Americans by demanding such terms as these indicated ask more than justice. The dispute, however, ought not to be beyond the power of diplomacy."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cholera in Chili.

Panama, Jan. 25.—Great excitement prevails throughout Chili at the appearance of cholera on its boundaries. A strict quarantine was forced against vessels coming from suspected ports, and passes on the Argentine frontier were closed but the disease, it appears, has surmounted all barriers and reached the Pacific slope. Telegraphic news for some days past has been of an exceedingly alarming nature, and in Mendos at the foot of the Cordilleras on the other side and in its neighborhood, no fewer than forty deaths are reported in one day. They speak of bodies unburied, of houses abandoned and children attacked by the disease and left to perish on the roadside by their relatives who are fleeing south for safety. The Argentine government has all along endeavored to suppress the knowledge of the state of affairs.

RETALIATION.

To Get Even with Canada on the Fishery Question.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A resolution was offered in the senate to-day by Gorman, of Maryland, and laid over until to-morrow, authorizing the president to issue a proclamation for the prohibition of transit through the United States and its waters of Canadian goods if it shall appear to him that an annoyance to American fishermen is connived at by the Canadian authorities.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Jesse James Reported Alive and Residing in Arizona.

A Murderer Makes His Crime Known Through the Confessional.

A Correspondent in New York Informed that War is Imminent—Terrific Gunpowder Explosion—A New Comet Discovered—A Man Devoured by Wolves—Ice Gorge in the Delaware.

An Ice Gorge.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The ice in the Deleware gorged at Rosetown, thirty-seven miles south of this place, this morning and flooded the farming country to an extent never before seen at that point. The highway was covered by water to the depth of four feet. More distress is seen at Cochection, forty-three miles west of here on the Erie railway. The entire lower part of the village, containing twenty-five small houses, has been under water. The water has advanced until it has reached the second story of Knapp's hotel, which is on a level with the Erie road-bed. No lives are reported lost as yet.

A Strange Demand.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 25.—A committee of the Lorillard strikers last night demanded the discharge of those of their number who had returned to work, as the price of declaring the strike off. This was refused. The strikers continue to return to work in small parties to-day.

A New Comet.

Boston, Jan. 25.—A cable message received yesterday from Dr. Kreuger, of the European union of astronomers, announces the discovery of a comet on Jan. 18th, by Dr. Thorne, director of the observatory at Cerdova, South America. The comet, which was probably observed three days ago at Melbourne, was in the constellation Grus (the Crane). The doctor then announces it will become very brilliant and that it resembles in character the great comet of 1880 which was first announced by Dr. Gould, then director of the same observatory.

Dynamite Explosion.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—A dynamite cartridge exploded on the track between a car and dummy of a train on the Geary street railway last night, breaking a piece of iron out of the car wheel six inches in length. There were a number of passengers on the dummy and inside car at the time but none were injured.

Devoured by Wolves.

Manistee, Mich., Jan. 25.—Joseph Armstrong and Frank Holmes, of Pentwater, have been hunting and trapping in Delta county for several weeks. On Saturday while setting their traps Holmes cut his leg badly, and his companion went for help. Within an hour he returned to find only the bloody bones and some scraps of clothing, a bloody axe and a revolver. Round about were the carcasses of five wolves which Holmes had killed in his fight for his life.

Jesse James Reported Alive.

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 25.—The *Democrat* to-morrow morning will publish a strange story that Jesse James is not dead but is living in the wilds of Arizona, near Phœnix. The article is based on an interview with a reliable gentleman direct from the home of Jesse James, *en route* to the Pacific who offers a chain of circumstantial evidence most convincing.

Is War Imminent?

New York, Jan. 26.—M. Vanderpool, war correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, who served that paper in the Russo-Turkish and other campaigns, and who is at present in this city, received a cablegram from *Figaro* to-day, saying that war is imminent and inevitable and ordering him to sail for Paris not later than February 1st.

Gunpowder Explosion.

Fort Scott, Ks., Jan. 25.—About 200 cases of gunpowder exploded while in transit over the Missouri Pacific railway, half a mile west of this city at one o'clock this morning. The train consisted of twenty-three freight cars which were completely demolished. A brakeman was killed, and a great hole was blown in the road-bed and rails and ties and ground torn up for several rods' distance. Ten thousand dollars worth of plate and window glass in this city was destroyed. Many thought it an earthquake. Glass was broken twenty-five miles distant.

Through the Confessional.

Milwaukee, Jan. 25.—Three years' ago next May, Mahlon McCullough and Wm. Puetz, two boys, connected with some of the leading families of Bayview, were sent to the state prison for three years upon conviction of having shot and robbed August Grothe, street-car driver. To-day Father Decker, pastor of St. Anthony's church, announces that the boys are innocent, and that the guilty man has made himself known to him through the confessional. He refuses, however, to divulge the names of the latter, but has asked Gov. Rust to pardon Puetz and McCullough. The assault on Grothe was made one dark night in the suburbs of this city in true highwayman style. Grothe refused to surrender his change box and was shot, it was supposed fatally. At the sight of the bleeding body Mrs. Grothe became a raving maniac and is now confined in an asylum. At the trial the detectives testified that the boys confessed their part in the attack and robbery. Puetz and McCullough swore that the confession was forced from them, that for ten days they were beaten, starved, hung up by the thumbs and otherwise ill-treated, and that they confessed to escape starvation. Twenty witnesses testified to an *alibi* but they were convicted. McCullough is said to be dying from consumption.

Cities Flooded.

Buffalo, Jan. 24.—The ice is only eight inches thick otherwise there would have been a clean sweep of everything in the river. The situation is threatening. Nine-tenths of the thirteenth ward is under water. Between three and four thousand acres of land in the ward are submerged. Cellars are flooded, and the fences are swept away. Several families had a narrow escape. One house with its inmates only escaped destructionby the intervention of a number of trees which caught and held the ice. The Erie railway tracks at the transfer freight house are under, water being higher than during the great flood three years ago. The Atlas refining yard is under water. Kalbfleisch chemical works dock is under four feet of water. All the buildings had been secured by ropes to prevent them floating away. The natural gas stop cocks are four feet under water. Gas supply was suspended yesterday and last night. Damage is heavy.

Carpet Makers' Strike.

New York, Jan. 24.—Two thousanda men and girls, employed at E. S. Higgins & Co.'s carpet manufactory, struck this morning. The girls, about 1500 in number, all went to their homes, as did most of the men. The strike is the result of the discharge of certain employes. The firm is one of the largest in the line in the United States.

Another General Gone.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, an American general, who in recent years rendered conspicuous service in the Egyptian army, is dead.

Davitt Banquetted.

Plates for 295 persons were laid tonight at the Metropolitan, the occasion being the banquet to Michael Davitt by the municipal council of the Irish National League. Mr. Davitt responded to a toast in his honor, and confined his talk to Gladstone and the constitutional fight in behalf of Ireland. Chauncey M. Depew, Gob. Abbott, of New Jersey, and others also responded to toasts.

Attacking the Pope.

Michael Davitt's impassioned defence of Dr. McGlynn, together with his bitter attack upon Cardinal Simeoni was the topic of general discussion to-day. When a *Tribune* reporter called at the palace Archbishop Corrigan said he did not desire to discuss Mr. Davitt's speech at length, but wished to protest against the attack on Cardinal Simeoni. "The cardinal," he added, "is the holy father's secretary. What he does is done under the direction of the pope himself, consequently to attack the cardinal is equivalent to attacking the holy father. Mr. Davitt might just as well have attacked him as his secretary. Hence I must emphatically protest against any such an attack."

Children Burned to Death.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 24.—A *Commercial Gazette's* Oil City, Pa., special says: The residence of H. L. Ross, at Fern City, sixteen miles north of here, was destroyed by fire this afternoon and his four children cremated. The mother left the children in the house while she went on an errand, and when she returned the house was in flames. All efforts to rescue the little ones were unavailing as the entrance to the upper floors was cut off by the flames. When the flames were extinguished the charred and blackened trunks of the four children were found in the ruins. The eldest child was eight years old and the youngest was unable to walk. It is supposed that they set fire to the house while playing. The parents are crazed with grief.

The Schuylkill Overflows.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 24.—All the small streams and the Schuylkill river have risen. The ice in the river broke and a monster gorge was formed near Shoemakersville, above Reading, and packed solidly fifteen feet high the entire width. The river for several miles is being driven back and flows over the surrounding country and is still rising. Serious damage is feared. Many fences are carried away and some live stock are drowned.

Car Strikers' Company.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Striking carmen to-day formed a corporation of their omnibus lines, under the title of the "Co-operative Omnibus Company." The capital stock is $10,000, divided into 2,000 shares.

Sir John's Health Failing.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The official organ of the Dominion government this morning denies that the mental condition of Sir John A. Macdonald is giving his medical attendant great uneasiness, as announced on Saturday. Sir John's health is failing under the pressure of political worry and excitement but the exact nature of the trouble his physicians refuse to disclose.

TUPPER ARRIVED.

The Reform Press Make a Scandalous Attack on Sir John.

The New Conservative Toronto Daily Issued for the First Time.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Tupper has arrived at New York and is expected in Ottawa to-morrow.

A scandalous attack of the reform press on Sir John has awakened considerable indignation throughout the country.

The new government organ daily appeared this morning.

TUPPER'S RETURN.

His Visit Has No Political Significance.

Will Consult the Government as to the West Indian Trade.

Rumors as to Sir John's Ill-Health Untrue—The Premier is Conducting the Campaign with all His Old-Time Vigor—Cheering News from all the Provinces—The Cabinet Harmonious and Prepared for the Fight.

[From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Excitement here over the political situation is increasing daily. It seems to be generally conceded that Sir John will have a majority, but the liberals claim that it will not exceed fifteen or twenty. The most cheering reports continue to come in from the government supporters in the various parts of the country, and the situation in Quebec is declared by Ministers Langevin, Chapleau and Caron to be most hopeful. A reaction seems to have set in, and the province is returning to its first love. Great enthusiasm is manifested.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived this morning, and in reply to a question whether his visit has any political significance said that at present he had no intention of entering the government, and purposed returning to England but when, he could not say. He desired chiefly to consult the government regarding the proposed treaty between Spain and Great Britain, for the purpose of arranging trade between Canada and the West Indies. If a favorable treaty is effected the result would be of great benefit to the maritime provinces.

A gentleman long associated with the party in New Brunswick and of great influence, though now out of political life, says Sir John will gain at least six seats in the province. He believes Prince Edward Island will send the usual majority and that Nova Scotia will fall into line when the time comes.

The recent attack of the grit press on Sir John was infamous and is calculated to injure the chances of the fair-minded grits. The chieftain never was in better health and is directing the campaign with all his usual vigor. Chapleau is in thorough harmony with the cabinet, all differences having been adjusted. Conventions are being held and the utmost enthusiasm prevails.

R. D. PITT AND THE CHINESE.

To the Editor:—Allow me to thank you for the very correct report you published of my interview on the McDougall statement of the expulsion of the Chinese from Vancouver. The affidavit made by Mr. McDougall will corroborate every statement made by me. As regards the so-called expulsion it seems to have affected disinterested individuals in Victoria more than it has the people of Vancouver, who are unanimous in their approval of preventing the introduction of slave labor into our fair city; hence peace reigns here while the citizens of your city are so agitated. Would it not be well to remember that Vancouver is an incorporated city with all the necessary officers of authority able and willing to uphold the law in every respect without outside interference.

As regards myself I have only to say that I am not, as is reported, the leader of any movement, but simply a citizen with interests in the City of Vancouver, which I have made my permanent home, and that any step I have taken was simply to preside over a public meeting in response to the call of my fellow citizens. As regards my opinions on the late events I have yet to learn that freedom of speech is curtailed in British Columbia.

So far as your correspondent signing himself "Commercial Traveler" is concerned, he is unworthy of notice, further than to state that my connection with Fenianism is false in every particular. I am a real estate agent doing business and having interests in the city of Vancouver, and careless of the scurrilous criticisms of writers without a name.

R. D. Pitt.

Mother Carey's Salve.

A valuable little ointment for Sores, Burns, Wounds, Piles, Fistula or Sore Bunions and Corns. Does not draw like other salves, but is soothing and cooling.
22nov Langley & Co., Agents.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

THE SPROULE SUIT.

At Ottawa it is not believed that the federal government will give Franklin Sproule a petition of right to take up the suit to recover $100,000 as damages sustained through the loss of his brother who was executed at Victoria on the 29th October last. The official reply to the petition is that the step taken is tantamount to an application for compensation, because the federal government did not, as a matter of grace and clemency, pardon or even commute the sentence of the prisoner convicted in due course of law. Beatty, the new witness, who has suddenly turned up at San Francisco has made an affidavit to the effect that he was with Sproule from 8 o'clock on the evening of the 31st of May, 1885, until 4:30 of the night following, and, moreover, that they were at least fifteen miles from the scene of the crime. This, it is claimed, shows that Sproule was innocent. If such a statement was really made by Beatty it is in direct contradiction with Sproule's own account of his movements on the day of the murder, as given in a statement signed by him and presented by the United States government after the trial. Sproule said: "After I had directed the three men to work in the Blue Bell mine, and having business of importance to communicate to the Kootenay Mining and Smelting company at Kootenay Station, Idaho, the place of their resident office, I started out in a small skiff alone. I left at 9:25 a.m., June 1st, 1885, and at noon that day camped for dinner at a place on the shore of the lake nearly north from Cape Horn; distance from Blue Bell mine about eleven miles." The new witness is thus confounded by the statement of the principal and no petition can possibly be allowed under the circumstances.

PROTECTION AND IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Moreton Frewin, an English gentleman who is largely interested in stock-raising in Montana and the Canadian Northwest, has written to the Manchester (Eng.,) *Guardian* an expression of his views on protection as opposed to free trade. Mr. Frewin predicts that Imperial federation—of which he is an advocate—will give the finishing stroke to free trade in Great Britain—will melt away the mass of the free importers; and the free trader of to-day will be to-morrow the staunch supporter of protection by a customs union. He continues that "there is no inconsistency in advocating free trade for those small and densely populated islands while yet recognizing the immense value of a protective system to secure by bloodless methods the integrity of a federal union. I have seen this summer a magnificent district opened to settlement by the completion of the Canadian Pacific railroad. What are the conditions that retard settlement? The soil is more fertile, water and grasses are more abundant, the climate is at least equal to that of Minnesota or Dakota; yet south of the boundary line the country is populous with English settlers. Why do not these settlers, with their energies and their capital, continue their citizenship under the British flag? For no other reason than the high protective duty on wheat, oats, or cattle which is collected at the frontier of the United States forces irresistibly these settlers to come within the confines of the great Republic; for locating north of the line the settlers would lose all the local markets of the west, and it is the local, not the export, market that points his choice of location to the pioneer of the settlement. It is frequently stated that the protective policy of the United States increases the cost of living there. To the rich and industrious this is true, but the necessaries of life, food, and the clothes of the working man are nowhere so cheap as in the United States, and nowhere better; and hence it happens that in spite of a prodigious and troublesome surplus revenue and every economic inducement to free trade, the national determination in the States sets every day more strongly in the direction of a Chinese wall of exclusiveness. The dream of the American—and a dream that the next century is likely to see realized—is a high standard of prices, but wages higher still, hours of labor reduced by law to six, no exports and no imports. And why is this not a possibility? We are considering a country of vast resources, unburdened by foreign debts and standing armies. And if the mother country wishes to fill her own waste places with her own emigrants she can do so only by adopting that policy which has been found so effective in the United States—market discrimination. But what concern has England in directing her emigration? I imagine this—the annual *per capita* consumption of English goods in Australia is £8, in Canada £2, but in the United States is less than 10s. Why are not the mills of Manchester running night and day? Because in neglecting the direction of emigration we have squandered the most important of all natural resources—not an export trade in merchandise, but the export of able-bodied workingmen.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Abroad all is restlessness and uncertainty, and every power is looking to its armour and sharpening its sword. The Bulgarian crisis is almost as much a crisis as ever. Russia holds aloof, and, after recalling Kaulbars, gives no sign either of relenting or making itself actively oppressive. The Bulgarian throne, vacated by Prince Alexander, is hawked about, and fits nobody, and everyone to whom it is offered is afraid it should prove a crown of thorns. A German prince, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, half took the bauble, and with the approval of Austria seemed inclined to brave obstacles; but he has apparently been daunted by the fear of Russian brooms, and by the fact that another Richard is in the field in the shape of the Czar-supported Prince of Mingrelia. Meanwhile, the Bulgarian delegates are travelling from one capital to another with a view to elicit direct expressions of opinion. In Berlin, where they expected an interview with Prince Bismarck, they were fain to be content with Count Herbert, the chancellor's son, who gave them small comfort by suggesting they should come to pacific terms with Russia. Their time in London was better spent. Lord Salisbury has openly avowed sympathy with Bulgaria, and he had even intimated that the gallant young nationality under certain conditions, might look to England for material aid. Russia is quiet, but the Northern Bear, say those behind the scenes, is playing her "hobgoblin" game of encroachment, and once she decided to step into Bulgaria, the question of Constantinople is solved, and the Czar's palace on the Bosphorus would then be merely a matter of time. Germany and Russia, after a sort of temporary sulking, are again on friendly terms, whilst Germany and France look at each other with set teeth preparatory to the long-deferred grapple. Count Moltke's warlike speech showed the German resolution to stick to their possession of Alsace and Lorraine; but since this famous utterance and Prince Bismarck's remarkable speech in the Reichstag on the army bill which that body has rejected, it in its turn has been dissolved. The refusal is a direct rebuff to the Chancellor. The Man of Iron, however, is not likely to be intimidated, and he will move heaven and earth to carry his point. As for France whatever her economies—and her desires to be frugal has lately upset a government—she grants to General Boulanger all the milliards he demands. To save money, she will sweep away at a stroke the provincial sub-prefects, but she will not stint herself in bayonets. And Italy has caught the warlike fever. Her minister of war has declared that by 1888, 1,000,000 of the most effective kind of rifles will be in the hands of the army. "There is nothing," he said, "to threaten the continuance of peace, but if war should break out Italy is in a position to await events with confidence. A force of 500,000 men is more than sufficient to enable us to take our part either by the side of an ally or against a foe." If Europe should be plunged into war, Italy is not likely to forget that she once was proprietor of the beautiful provinces of Nice and Savoy. No one, looking at the prospect, can dream we are near the realization of peace on earth and good will among men.

OPENING OF THE FIFTH HOUSE—THE SPEECH.

The ceremony of the opening of the fifth legislative assembly was performed in the presence of a large assemblage. The judiciary, the clergy, the mayor and city councillors, numerous citizens who are distinguished in business and professional circles, and many ladies, were interested spectators of the event. The honorable members were early in their places, having subscribed to the customary oath of allegiance before Mr. Thornton Fell, clerk of the house. The prime minister (who has scarcely recovered from his recent attack of illness) and his ministers occupied the three seats immediately on the right of the speaker's chair. The leader of the opposition, with his new lieutenant and their attenuated following of six, sat on the left of the speaker's chair. The remainder of the members—sixteen in number—completed the oval. The first business was the election of Mr. Speaker. Mr. Pooley, senior member for Esquimalt, having been duly nominated and seconded, Mr. Clerk was about to put the motion when the leader of the opposition rose and in words of studied insult, lightly veiled behind a few complimentary platitudes, objected to Mr. Pooley, on the ground that he would be a partizan presiding officer. He closed by nominating for the speakership Mr. Turner. The house and the assembled multitude were surprised at the unjustifiable and uncalled for attack on Mr. Pooley, and the unheard of nomination of a supporter of the government by the leader of the opposition. Of the members present fifteen had sat in the late house, of which Mr. Pooley was acting speaker and chairman of ways and means, and were aware of the evenness with which, upon all occasions, he held the scales, and the fairness with which his decisions—seldom attacked and never upset—were rendered. The face of Lieutenant Bole, while his commandant was delivering himself of his unseemly attack, was a study. He blushed like a young girl, to the roots of his hair, while a look of distress swept across his mobile countenance. In common with the rest of the house he was taken by surprise, not having had the slightest intimation of what was coming; and when he arose to second the nomination of Mr. Turner he seemed almost ready to exclaim, "To what base uses are the opposition sometimes put." The member upon whom the leader of the opposition wished to thrust an unsought honor, is a most amiable gentleman; but the conduct of Mr. Beaven was almost too much for Mr. Turner's amiability—he managed to preserve his equanimity with an effort, and his quaint remark that as the person most interested he should have been first consulted drew forth loud cheers. The clerk ruled Mr. Beaven's nomination out of order and the disagreeable incident was brought to a close by the election of Mr. Pooley (the leader of the opposition only voting in the negative.) Mr. Speaker having been escorted to the chair made a short and pithy speech, thanking the house for the honor conferred and took his seat amid the cheers of the house. The lieutenant-governor then entered and read the Speech which was listened to with marked attention. The document is characterized by the strong progressive spirit that has marked all similar papers prepared by the pres en government. Therefore the reader will not be surprised to hear that a considerable portion of the address is devoted to the consideration of the material advancement and development of the province. The completion of the transcontinental highway, the New Westminster branch and the Esquimalt-Nanaimo railway, the visit of Sir John Macdonald and many other of Canada's distinguished men, the steady opening up of the many resources of wealth in which the country abounds, the fresh impulse which quartz-mining has received by the introduction of capital, and the great advantages that are likely to accrue to the Dominion from the "Collinderies" are tersely but ably handled. The announcement that the failure of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to complete the line to Coal Harbor had caused the ministry to apply to their sureties for the amount of their bond, will be read with feelings of satisfaction. The company entered into a contract with the province to complete their line to Coal Harbor by the 31st December, 1886. They have failed to fulfil the contract, and are clearly liable to forfeit the sum of $250,000, which is secured on the private estates of Sir Donald Smith and Mr. R. B. Angus. The government will have the sympathy of the house in any steps they may take in the premises. The schemes for colonizing hardy fishermen on "our inviting seaboard" will meet with the hearty approval of every one. There is no resource so capable of expansion as our fisheries. The graceful allusion to the approach of Her Majesty's jubilee will be appreciated by all loyal subjects. The house will be asked to consider the steps necessary to a proper celebration. The intention of the government to introduce a measure for the protection of timber lands will be hailed with general satisfaction. The abuses that have crept in under the existing Act are very great, and if the present system should be allowed to continue it would be only a question of a very short time when nearly the whole of the accessible timber domain would be in the hands of speculators. The repeal of the Sumas Dyking Act so far as it relates to Sumas and Chilliwhack will confer great and lasting benefits on the settlers of those sections. The improvement in the procedure of the supreme court so as to put an end to the manifold grievances so graphically set forth by a "Suffering Suitor" through these columns a week or two ago, and the law relating to imprisonment for debt, are matters that demand the early attention of parliament. Taken as a whole or in detail the speech is a creditable document. The legislation foreshadowed is beneficial and remedial, and the opposition will find should they attempt to amend it that, like Othello, their "occupation is gone."

OUR CANDIDATES.

Our morning contemporary is all at sea in reference to the meetings of representative liberal-conservatives. It says that "a meeting is advertised to be held on Thursday evening next, at which an attempt will, no doubt, be made by the Hole in the Corner clique, to have their candidates Messrs. Baker and Duck endorsed by the meeting." It follows this untruthful statement with a lot of twaddle which only the fertile mind of Mr. DeCosmos could conjure up. We are in a position to state that no "hole in the corner" business was attempted. Meetings preliminary to a convention were, it is true, had, and candidates discussed, but no action was taken, the idea being to take the sense of a public and mass meeting to be held in the Victoria Theatre on Thursday evening next. As yet no nominations have been made, and the *Standard* is almost as wide of the mark in its absurd utterances as was the *Times* in foreshadowing the Governor's speech. The fact is that Mr. DeCosmos would like to be the candidate of the party, but being ignored because thoroughly unpopular, he makes a vain attempt to breed dissension in the conservative ranks. So far from an endeavor being made to avoid publicity, every exertion is being to have a grand gathering of the rank and file of the party of progress and reform to nominate two candidates who may be worthy the suffrages of all the electors. Who those two gentlemen shall be it is for the electors to decide.

YUKON.—W. M. Bennett & H. E. Cutter have 500 sleighs ready for the Yukon miners at Juneau. 5w

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

This day one hundred and twenty-eight years ago Robert Burns, Scotland's greatest poet, was born. In a small house, about two miles from Ayr, and within a few hundred yards of Alloway church, rendered immortal by his poem of Tam O'Shanter, Scotia's bard first saw the light of day. Not in ancestral halls, amid warmth and light and refinement, but in the humble cottage of his father, William Burnes—for the name was so spelt—a gardener by trade, did the sweet singer, who is the subject of this article, make his advent into the world. He was the first fruit of the union, his mother being sweet Agnes Brown, who was aye "the bonnie lassie" of the bard's respected sire. It is true that under his father's unpretentious roof Burns had a great advantage, but his education was sadly neglected, and only his inborn extraordinary activity of mind could have overcome the difficulties which surrounded his youth. While the ploughshare under his guidance passed through the swarth, or the grass fell under the sweep of his scythe, he was humming the songs of his country, musing on the deeds of ancient valor or wrapt in the illusions of Fancy, as her enchantments rose on his view. Happily the Sunday was yet a Sabbath, on which man and beast rest from their labors. On this day, therefore, Burns could indulge in a freer intercourse with the charms of nature. It was his delight to wander alone on the banks of the Ayr, whose stream is now immortal, and to listen to the song of the blackbird at the close of the summer's day. But still greater was his pleasure, as he himself informs us, in walking on the sheltered side of a wood, on a cloudy winter day, and hearing the storm rave among the trees; and more elevated still his delight to ascend some eminence during the agitations of nature, to stride along its summit while the lightning flashed around him, and, amidst the howlings of the tempest, to apostrophize the spirit of the storm. Such situations he declares most favorable to devotion—"Rapt in enthusiasm, I seem to ascend towards Him *who walks on the wings of the wind!*" If other proofs were wanting of the character of his genius, this might determine it. The heart of the poet is peculiarly awake to every impression of beauty and sublimity; but with the higher order of poets the beautiful is less attractive than the sublime. It was in November, 1786, that he first set foot in Edinburgh. He had friends who could introduce him into the circles of literature, as well as of fashion, and his own manners and appearance, exceeding every expectation that could have been formed of them, he soon became an object of general curiosity and admiration. His life in Edinburgh, varied by occasional visits to Ayr, are subjects of current history and his sad death, when the great genius of the Northland succumbed to the inevitable, is too familiar and, alas, too sorrowful to be here commented upon. His demise made a strong and general impression on all who had interested themselves in his character, and especially on the inhabitants of the town and county in which he had spent the latter part of his life. He was nearly five feet ten inches in height, and was possessed of a form which indicated agility as well as strength. His well-raised forehead, shaded with black curling hair, indicated extensive capacity. His eyes were large, dark, full of ardor and intelligence. His face was well-formed; and his countenance uncommonly interesting and impassive. The tones of his voice happily corresponded with the expression of his features, and with the fulness of his mind. When to these endowments are added a rapid and distinct apprehension, a most powerful understanding, and a happy command of language—of strength as well as brilliancy of expression—we shall be able to account for the extraordinary attractions of his conversation, for the sorcery, which, in his social parties, he seemed to exert on all around him. In the company of women the sorcery was more especially apparent. Their presence charmed the fiend of melancholy in his bosom, and awoke his happiest feelings; it excited the powers of his fancy, as well as the tenderness of his heart; and by restraining the vehemence and the exuberance of his language, at times gave to his manner the impression of taste, and even of elegance, which in the company of men, they seldom possessed. And it is remarkable that this influence was reciprocal. Scotchmen the world over will to-night celebrate the anniversary of Burns' birth, and at the banquet board or in the ballroom do honor to the memory of one who though frail was one of the noblest and sweetest of God's creatures, and though all unlettered in his early youth, had bestowed upon him the God-given gift of song, which was ever exercised on behalf of his fellows. Scotsmen the world over have reason to revere his memory, and to worship at the shrine of his Genius. In this far away province of the great Kingdom, which was the theme of so many of Burns' national poems, we are glad to know that his memory is cherished, and that the natal day of "Bobbie Burns" will be worthily celebrated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Speaker Kirkpatrick has declined the nomination for the city of Kingston, and will run in the county of Frontenac, which he has represented for sixteen years.

The announcement of the dissolution has caused great activity in political circles throughout Nova Scotia. Joseph Kinney, M. P., will likely be the conservative candidate for Yarmouth, and Major-General Laurie will oppose Thomas Robertson, the present liberal member for Shelburne as an independent conservative.

In Toronto the fight will probably be three cornered. Three labor candidates are already in the field, as also are the present conservative members, Messrs. Small, Beatty and Hay. In East Toronto Mayor Howland is mentioned as the opponent of Small. He will run on the temperance platform, and will likely get the united liberal vote as well. Hon. S. H. Blake, brother of the liberal leader, will oppose Hay in Centre Toronto, also on the temperance platform. E. E. Sheppard, editor of the *News*, will be the labor candidate in West Toronto, and if no liberal candidate is brought out, he will likely get the grit and independent vote against James Beaty.

At the Queen's hotel, Toronto, Peter Ryan, a well known liberal Catholic, took odds of $500 to $1,000 that the conservatives would not have a majority of ten in the next parliament.

The news of the dissolution does not seem to have taken the politicians of Montreal by surprise. Both parties claim to be thoroughly prepared. Mr. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, will be the candidate again. M. P. Gault will retire from Montreal West on account of ill health. Coursol will run again in Montreal East.

Joseph Tasse has declined the nomination for Ottawa. Mackintosh, who is his colleague in the representation of the city, can't secure the nomination and will run for Russell. Perley and Robillard will be the conservative ticket this time for Ottawa.

The liberals in West Northumberland have nominated John H, Dumble for the commons against Mr. Guillet, M. P.

The Hon. A. G. Jones, ex-minister and former representative of the city, and H. J. Fuller, will be nominated as the liberal candidates for the commons in Halifax. At present the city is represented by M. B. Daly and J. W. Stairs, conservatives.

The liberal wave will roll on until it covers the whole Dominion.—*Times*. And may the Lord help the poor drowned country when it does.

Our evening contemporary is hanging on the ragged edge of despair. He is now willing to support anyone. Coming defeat has cast its shadow across his path, and he now wants to hedge.

The *Times* declares its readiness to support "independent" candidates, and, in the same breath violently and untruthfully arraigns the Macdonald government for high crimes and misdemeanors. Our contemporary's conversion is too recent. He must first be purged of the gritty particles that adhere to him, and then towed outside the harbor for the winds of heaven and the waves of ocean to complete the work of purification.

The differences of Mr. Chapleau with Sir Hector Langevin have been composed, and the cabinet is now harmonious.

Sir John will stand for Kingston in opposition to Mr. Gunn, late M. P.

Political news from the east is cheering for the conservatives who will contest every seat. Independents are everywhere discarded by both parties, and few will have the adamantine cheek to offer themselves.

"What will be the position of British Columbia if represented by conservatives, and the government in the hands of the liberals?—*Times*.—What will be the position of the *Times* if British Columbia is represented by straddle-bugs and the government in the hands of the conservatives?

The *Times*, if towed outside and turned bottom up and painted green would make a good buoy to warn politicians off the shoals and rocks on which it has come to grief.

"Speaking of 'independent' papers now," says the Hamilton *Spectator*, "they are odd things. One Wallace Graham runs one at Parkhill. He also runs a grit paper at Windsor. His grit paper was so intensely partizan that it supported the rebel Pacaud. His independent paper was so extremely independent that it supported the tory candidate in the riding.

Montreal *Star* (Independent): Let Mr. Blake go to that part of Nova Scotia where the secessionists are most numerous, and denounce the repeal cry as emphatically as Sir John has denounced the no popery anti-French cry in the Protestant districts of Ontario, and the people of Canada will have something to thank him for.

Ministers Langevin, Caron and Chapleau will run in their old constituencies. They expect a majority in Quebec.

Mr. E. Crowe Baker, M. P., announces himself as a candidate for the Commons in the Liberal-Conservative interest.

THE Toronto *Mail's* correspondent cables a synopsis of the article in the *Quarterly Review* on the political history of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. The reviewer's strictures on the opposition policy are very severe. He points out all the advantages offered by the road for the conveyance of Pacific and Atlantic mails to and from Japan, China and Australia being under one management from sea to sea. He speaks of its financial success and as providing a home for English settlers in the great Northwest. Its strategical importance to the empire in case of war is pointed out, and in conclusion the reviewer says Canada by the railway has contributed to the welfare and unity of the empire and peaceful interests of the world.

JOHN BRIGHT in the matter of the fishery dispute takes the part of the United States against Canada. He speaks of the claims of America as reasonable, and of course condemns Canada for not yielding to them. It is a pity that a man of Mr. Bright's standing would not take trouble to enquire into a question before he undertakes to pronounce dogmatically on its merits. If Mr. Bright thoroughly understood the matter in dispute between Canada and the United States he would be the last man to counsel the Canadians to concede to demands which are neither just nor reasonable. It is true that if Canada were nominally independent its weakness would compel it to make concessions to the unjust requirements of a powerful neighbor. It is fortunate for Canadians that they are still under the protection of Great Britain, and that the reasonableness or the unreasonableness of the claims of the United States are to be decided by a nation which is in a position to make its decision respected whatever it may be.

AN UNHOLY TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR:—It gave me great pleasure to read in THE COLONIST that the authorities had taken active measures against the abominable traffic in Chinese girls. Cannot the same power interfere on behalf of the Indian girls of the Fort Rupert agency?

Young girls of tender age are taken to our southern towns and seldom return except to re-instate their health, very few of whom reach the age of 25. These girls are taught from infancy to look forward to the time when they shall honor their relations by thus amassing property, and are compelled to yield to the wishes of the men who own them. Many are orphans, and are claimed by relatives for this purpose.

I am sure if the Englishmen and women of this province knew the oppression and slavery to which these girls are subjected a strong effort would be made to assist the authorities to keep them on their reservations. ALFRED J. HALL.

Alert Bay, Jan. 14th, 1887.

ANSWER TO "ONE OF MANY."

TO THE EDITOR:—In answer to "One of many" as to my platform, I am a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald's government, although I am not and never will be a rabid party man, and I believe what the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie has said, that when country and party come into conflict I would vote for country every time and especially the constituency I might have the honor to represent. I may further state that at an early date I will give my views on the various interests affecting the welfare and prosperity of our city and province.

W. A. ROBERTSON.

NANAIMO.

(Free Press.)

The jury brought in a verdict that Richard Thomas came to his death by accidentally falling off the old South Wellington Trestle, and that no blame is attached to any one. He was a single man, aged 53 years, and a native of Merthyr, South Wales.

On Thursday, Mr. M. Bray, received a telegram from J. S. Pope, Clerk in Chancery, informing him as returning officer, that the writ for Vancouver District had been forwarded by mail to him, and requesting him to hold the election as early as possible.

THE JUBILEE YACHT RACE.

A course for the jubilee yacht race for boats of all nations has at last been determined upon. The race will be sailed around the United Kingdom. The yachts will start from the Thames and be required to keep Great Britain and Ireland on the port hand. The finishing point will be Dover. British yachtsmen approve of the selection of this course, believing it will give all yachts, whether home or foreign, a fair chance. The race will take place early in June.

NOT THE AUTHOR.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having been asked by a number of my friends whether I was the author of the article on the Chinese New Year in your issue of last Sunday, I take opportunity, with your kind permission, to answer the question publicly in the negative. JOHN E. VROOMAN.

Victoria, Jan. 24, 1887.

THAT IF YOU NEED MONEY try the Victoria Loan Office, 44 Johnson street. Advances on jewelry, guns, etc. 6m

THE TRANSVAAL GOLD-FIELDS.

A Victorian Hunting for the Precious Metal.

His Reception in the Country of the Boers.

A Victorian who is now at Transvaal, writes to a Scotch friend in this city from the gold fields. After describing his trip from the coast by mule and ox team, he says:

As we drew up at the hotel, farm-house, etc., no smiling landlord came out to meet us. We had each to scramble for our luggage and carry it to the door, and wait patiently for some one to tell us where we would sleep. Half an hour after our arrival, in wandering about the premises, I came across a middle-aged man reclining in a folding chair, and humbly asked him if we were to be put up for the night. "He supposed we would, and get dinner after a while," but that was all I could get out of him. A younger man, however, soon after turned up and showed us our rooms. Next morning the bugle sounded at 2 a. m., and at a quarter before three we started, a Kaffir with a lantern on horseback leading the way. Twenty minutes after our start we were stuck fast in a "sluit," owing to some of the mules swerving as we crossed it. We were an hour and a half before we were on our way again. On our arrival at Burnie's (White's Hill), the only house for miles around, we were told we could not be accommodated. When asked his reason the proprietor said it was too much trouble for him. We told him we intended paying for what we got, and eventually, by rubbing him down gently, we managed to get shown to our rooms, or rather holes, and afterwards we had a passable repast. Next day as we were to reach Barberton, the Eldorado of South Africa, we were on the road early. The country now became very mountainous, and we had to walk even more than drive. About 11 a. m., through a cleft in the mountains we caught a glimpse of our destination, far in the distance. Provisions on the road were very scarce. We did not care for that, however, as we expected to reach Barberton early, and there get a good dinner. But alas for us! We had two breakdowns detaining us fully a couple of hours, so that it was 9 p. m. when we drew up before the Phœnix Hotel.

WHAT A HEAT, WHAT A CROWD, WHAT A NOISE!

We carried our luggage into the hotel, and asked for something to eat. You can imagine our disgust when we were told we could not get anything, as all the cooks were gone. We implored for sandwiches or anything, but we could not be supplied. We then asked for rooms, and were told we could get "shake-downs" in the billiard room after it was closed for the night, but that was the best they could do for us. We looked hard at each other, ordered a pint bottle of Bass each at 2s. 6d., and over it laughed in our misery. We were too tired to go about that night, and as soon as the billiard room was closed at midnight we put a blanket on the floor, took a bag for a pillow, and drawing another blanket over us, tried to snatch a few winks; but tired as we were, or rather, as I was—for we were separated, there being twenty-two in the room—I could not sleep. A fight took place not long after we lay down and I was in mortal terror of being tramped to death. In the morning I found it was a luxury to get a wash, and indeed it took me some considerable time before I could manage it. The town—if such it can be called—is straggling, as may well be imagined, seeing it is not twelve months old. There are several decent buildings and any quantity of huts of mud and unburned bricks, and some shanties and tents. There are already five hotels, three banks, and an apology for a newspaper, about half the size of THE COLONIST, which costs 6d. It is published once a week. By Christmas there will be three other newspapers. There is also an exchange—a decent brick building—and a club in course of erection. I attended a meeting of Scotsmen in the Exchange a fortnight past on Saturday, when it was resolved to get up a banquet on St. Andrew's day. There was a good turnout of decent, sonsy sons o' Caledonia. Before we broke up there was "whusky and cake," three cheers for the Queen, and "Auld Lang Syne." Barberton, as I have stated, is not one year old. It has been created by the rush that has

TAKEN PLACE TO THE GOLD-BEARING REEFS

discovered in the district, and has now a population of several thousands. I am forcibly reminded of the town of Yale in 1858. It is in a bad position, being built against the base of a mountain which reflects the sun upon it. Moreover, from between the mountains to the left the dreaded malaria is blown up from the fever swamps of Delagoa bay. The Central company have already a fine stamp battery at work, which can be heard nearly all over the town, while from the Suwurdry hills every now and then a dynamite explosion announces activity at the reefs. Reefs have been discovered all round for thirty miles. The Sheta is distant from Barberton about ten miles to foot of hill and about four to top of hill. Right on the top of this hill is Zeroka city, of a more recent date than even Barberton. It is a killing climb up to the top of the hill, but you are repaid by the magnificence of the view and the splendid breeze. Some think this is the coming town, but in my opinion the road to it is too severe. There is, of course, a hotel on the top, kept by an Englishman and his wife, or rather an Englishwoman and her husband. On our arrival at the hotel, about 3 p. m., my friend asked the landlady if she would be good enough to show us rooms, as we intended staying all night, when he was informed "his bed would be shown him at bed-time—she did not know who might turn up before that time." When meekly asked if we could get anything to eat, we were told, "Very likely you will, but not till I'm ready." While on the hill, we visited the Golden quarry, the Oriental and Thomas' reef, all splendid properties. Next day we descended to Barberton, where the heat was something fearful. It is fully expected fever will make great havoc there this summer, and already I hear of several cases. If it should break out now, what will it be like in January and February, when the summer is at its height? Everything is very dear at Barberton—Potatoes, 6d. per lb.; Boer meal, 4d. per lb.; rice, 1s.; 1 lb. tin jam, 2s.; sugar, 1s.; beer, pints, 2s. 6d.; quarts, 5s.; whisky (nip), 1s., soda-water, 1s.; &c., &c. The Boers since

THE GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE TRANSVAAL,

have passed some very severe taxes upon the diggers and those engaged in reefings, &c. For instance, they do not use flour themselves, so have put duty of 15s. per bag of 100 lb. upon it; ham and bacon, 1s. per lb.; pick and shovel handles, 1s. each; jams, sweets, &c., 6d. per lb.; &c., &c. Already they are deriving thousands per month from the diggers—in fact, they have been saved from bankruptcy simply by the diggers, and yet they turn upon them in this way. Generals Jaubert and Smidt were round about three weeks ago. The former, speaking in the marke square, was asked, "What about the sanitary arrangements?" to which he replied, "I am glad to be able to inform my friend that the government has voted £2,000 towards an hospital." Could you imagine anything more idiotic? He might just as well have replied that arrangements had been made to bury the dead. It is disgusting to be under the rule of such people.

A Luxury and Necessity

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter, bitter nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free, and 75c. and $1.25 bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 10dw.

THE B. C. ELECTIONS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The British Columbia elections will take place on the 15th of March.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

John R. Campbell, proprietor of the Essex hotel, Windsor, and his son are looking for Mrs. Campbell, who disappeared a few days ago with $3,000.

James Carroll, of Biddulph notoriety, has opened a general store on the C. P. R. at Rogers' Pass, the highest point in the Selkirk range of the Rocky mountains, and asserts there has been a snowfall over thirty feet in depth in the mountains.

The report of the commission of officers sent to Canada recently to purchase remounts for the British cavalry and the trial horses taken to England have proved so satisfactory to the war office that orders have been given for the purchase of three hundred more Canadian horses next year.

A pamphlet has been issued in which Hon. Thos. White and Sir David Macpherson defend their administration of Northwest affairs.

The Lyceum theatre, Toronto, has been burned. The building was owned by the Canadian institute, which occupied the basement. Loss $24,000; insurance $9,200 in the Citizens.

The West Elgin recount gives Ingram, conservative, a majority of forty-three.

O. E. Fleming, a young lawyer and conservative, of Windsor, has been instructed by his attorney to enter a libel suit against Mr. Balfour, M. P. P., for South Essex, for $5,000 damages, for calling him in his paper published at Amherstburg "Boodler Fleming," and accusing him of bribing voters in South Colchester to vote for the conservative candidates.

C. Wilson & Sons' spice and coffee mills works, at Toronto, have been damaged by fire to the extent of twenty thousand dollars. The building was insured.

Edward Meek, barrister, has entered an action of libel against the *Globe* claiming ten thousand dollars as damages for calling him "Briber Meek."

QUEBEC.

R. A. Ramsey, one of Montreal's most eminent, honorable and respected lawyers, is dead.

A son of R. Quentol, a wholesale grocer, of St. Paul street, Montreal, has been missing since the 19th of December. It is believed he has met with foul play. He was to have entered into partnership with his father this month.

One of the most blinding blizzards, accompanied with a heavy snow fall, raged throughout the province on the 15th inst. The cold was intense and locomotion was interrupted. The Quebec mail was snowed up at St. Lambert all night and had to be dug out. Passenger trains were delayed and freights cancelled. The storm was the heaviest for twenty-five years, and cost the Grand Trunk and C. P. railways $50,000.

It is rumored in legal circles that the following nominations are a foregone conclusion: Mr. Bosse, of Quebec, to the court of Queen's bench; Hon. Mr. Church to the superior court, in place of the late Judge Torrance, and Mr. Tait, partner of Mr. Abbott, M. P., to the judgeship of Bedford, *vice* Judge Buchanan, resigned.

The residence of A. B. Baumgarten, of Montreal, has been placed at the disposal of Lord and Lady Lansdowne. They are expected there on Tuesday, and will remain a mouth.

Sol. Cartier, a second-hand dealer, of Montreal, has died from the effects of swallowing three false teeth a month ago. He suffered intense pain and died in great agony.

At a meeting of the English-speaking citizens of Montreal for the purpose of nominating a candidate for mayor, Hon. J. C. Abbott and ex-Ald. Geo. W. Childs were nominated. The meeting was very noisy, and after considerable discussion the chairman decided that Abbott was chosen, although a show of hands appeared in favor of Childs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Cape Breton has a native 6 feet 9½ inches in height with his boots on, and Antigonish has a citizen 6 feet four inches in his socks.

Stipendiary Motton, of Halifax, sent to gaol for four months with the option of a fine, five women found in a house of ill-fame, and intimated that the next time a house of bad repute was raided the male as well as the female inmates would be gaoled, and that the law would be impartially administered to male and female offenders alike.

MANITOBA.

The Lisgar liberals met on the 19th inst. to nominate a candidate for the commons. Mr. A. A. McArthur was the victim chosen. A meeting was held the same night to define his candidature.

The *Free Press* and *Manitoban* jointly say: "We are authorized by trusted friends of Sir Donald A. Smith to state positively that he will contest Winnipeg at the approaching elections and that he is now on his way here from England. The electors are asked not to commit themselves until his arrival, and an opportunity is given him to explain his position. It is said that his platform will satisfy all friends of provincial rights. This is understood to mean that the policy of disallowance will be abandoned."

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

The Dominion government will in a few days call for tenders for the delivery of seed grain for the settlers in the Territories. The average to be put under crop in the spring will be far in advance of past years, therefore the number of bushels required will be considerable.

MAINLAND NEWS.

(Guardian.)

We hear of an additional candidate for this constituency, who is stated by his friends as likely to secure election.

We learn that the Port Moody lot-holders have given their lawyers instructions to proceed on appeal.

(Columbian)

While returning from Port Moody by the late stage last evening Harry Elliott, of this city, was jolted out of the vehicle and had one of his feet severely wrenched by the wheel as he was falling.

The congregation of St. Andrew's church met in the skating rink last night to extend a social welcome to their new pastor, Rev. Thos. Scouler.

(News.)

Notwithstanding the efforts of the citizens to prevent the Chinese from clearing the Brighouse estate, it would appear that the contractors are arranging to carry out their original plans. It was stated yesterday on good authority that 300 Celestials are on the way to this city *via* New Westminster, some of them having already located on the property. The Chinese "tyhees" are in town and making every arrangement to carry out the contract, and have already approached some of the teamsters for the purpose of buying their teams, and also engaging them to handle their provisions, etc. The citizens have the matter in hand and are on the lookout.

It was stated yesterday that the contract price made by John McDougall with the Chinese "tyhees" for clearing the Brighouse estate is $90 per acre, while the figure paid to him by the property owners is $150, leaving him a clear profit of $60 per acre, or on the whole estate (350 acres).

The *News* will not be issued to-morrow (Sunday) morning. It will appear Monday morning enlarged to the size of THE COLONIST, and we trust to the encouragement and liberality of our patrons to help sustain the *Daily News* as the leading paper of the mainland of British Columbia.

NEW SEALING ENTERPRISE.—Hall & Goepel and Capt. Urquhart have conjointly purchased the three masted schooner Lottie Fairfield, for the purpose of engaging in the sealing business. The schooner is 3½ years old and is classed 12 years A 1. She is 165 tons register, is 103 ft. 8 ins. in length, 23 ft. 5 ins. beam, and 10 ft. 2 ins. depth of hold. She will be commanded by Capt. White, formerly of the sealing schooner Theresa. She is now due at San Francisco from a cruise, and will shortly proceed to this port. It is understood the price paid for the vessel is about $10,000.

SONG.

Life thou could'st have given to me,
Once, so much, so much!
When the slightest gift thou brought'st,
By Youth's magic touch

Doubled, trebled, grew and bloomed
In Hope's genial clime.
Life, how *could'st* thou slight me so
In that olden time?

Since, thou laggard, thou'st delayed
Till I'm grown half gray,
Keep thy gifts, they have no worth,
Since Youth went away.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.

"Engaged to be married?" slowly uttered Theresa Middleton. "And to think that little Blanche Follett should have been the first of the graduating class to wear an engagement ring!"

It was rather strange. The three girls sat side by side on the broad verandah of the Acapulco hotel at Long Branch—Theresa Middleton, tall, handsome and stylish, with jetty hair, large, dark eyes and yellow roses in her hair; Sophie Dean, slight and graceful, a type of the most exquisite blonde loveliness, and Blanche Follet, the *fiance* of the group, an insignificant, chesnut-haired lassie, pretty enough when one came to examine her features, but nothing beyond the average.

"How soon are you going to be married, Blanche?" asked Sophia

"I don't know. As soon as Guy's father returns from Europe, I suppose."

"And are you going to have your trousseau from Paris? Oh dear, I wish it was I," said Theresa enviously. "You scheming little thing? Who would have suspected you of captivating a rich husband?"

"I don't care whether he is rich or not," said Blanche firing up. "I only know that I love him. That's enough."

"It wouldn't be enough for me," said Theresa. "I must have cash as well as caresses. But come girls, it's time to dress for tea. Those handsome young Cubans will sit opposite us again, and even a handkerchief flirtation is better than nothing. Blanche won't join us, but we don't care for that."

"What a funny old man, all in snuff color, that was that sat next to us this afternoon at dinner!" laughed Sophia. "And how he stared at us. I shouldn't wonder if he were some rich widower."

"Horrid old fogy!" said Theresa. "Do you know, girls, he has taken the next room to ours? I saw them carrying an antediluvian trunk in there a little while ago. Depend upon it, he's the first cousin to Methusaleh! I'm sure I don't know what such wretched old creatures want at a place like Long Branch. Why don't they stay at home and nurse their rheumatism in their own back garrets?"

"Hush, Theresa," whispered Miss Follet, glancing around. "He is sitting on the other bench, just beyond. He will hear you."

"Who cares if he does?" said Miss Middleton, insolent in the pride and flush of her young beauty.

The gray-haired old man who had been sitting with both hands clasped over his gold-headed cane, and his eyes intently fixed on the changing of the sunset sea, looked up here.

"I suppose, young lady," said he, "you think that the old have no business to exist. Perhaps when half a century or so more have rolled over your own head you may think differently on the subject."

Theresa colored and tossed her head. Sophie Deane tittered as she arose and shook out her flounced muslin robes preparatory to going up stairs, but Blanche Follett lingered behind after the other two had swept away, and glanced pleadingly up in the old man's face.

"I hope they have not hurt your feelings, sir," she said, wistfully. They mean no harm, only they are young and foolish."

"No, my dear, no," said the old man kindly. "You, at all events, have a gentler nature and more womanly temperament."

The August moon was at the full that night, and long after midnight Sophie and Theresa were practicing on the guitar and singing sentimental songs, when a waiter tapped at their door with a message.

"Please, miss, No. 49's compliments, and 'e 'as a bad 'eadache and can't sleep, and wouldn't the young ladies oblige him by leavin' hoff a-singing."

"What nonsense!" cried Theresa sharply. "Everyone is free to do as he or she like's in a hotel, I believe."

"Theresa," pleaded kind-hearted little Blanche, "if the old gentleman has a headache——"

"Pshaw! A regular fussy old bachelor," said Sophie, petulantly, "to spoil our practicing in this way."

For Blanche was resolute in insisting that the guitar should be put away and so the two pretty girls went grumbling to bed.

"What do you think?" exclaimed Sophie, coming in the next morning, dripping and radiant from her bath, "Old 49 is sick! The doctor was there half an hour ago, and I just saw the waiters carrying in ice for his head!"

"Some horrid fever!" cried Theresa turning pale. "I mean to change for some other hotel at once. Blanche—where is Blanche? Why, she's gone I declare! How provoking, when we are in a hurry to de[illegible] upon the matter!"

It was m[illegible] than an hour before Blanche Follett returned, and at length when she entered the room Theresa and Sophie were half through the task of packing their trunks.

"Blanche!" cried the former petulantly, "where have you been?"

"In the next room, with a sick old gentleman, doing my best to nurse him."

"Blanche!" shrieked Theresa.

"Well?" was the calm response.

"Are you mad!" cried both the girls in chorus.

"No—only human. If it was my father," added Blanche courageously, "do you think I sho[illegible]d want him to lie alone and unattended in a hotel like this?"

"Let him send for his friends," said Theresa suddenly.

"Who can tell who or where they are?"

"Search his trunk—that's the way. You all act like so many fools!" said Sophie, sharply.

"I suppose they will do so, if he does not get better soon. In the meantime he needs a daughter's care—and the memory of my own dear, dead father prompts me to the mission."

"Blanche, you are crazy!" cried out Miss Dean. "What do you suppose Mr. Archfield would say to your risking your life thus?"

"I do not think there is any risk," said Blanche calmly. "Moreover, I believe Guy would bid me do my duty at any and all hazards."

"I'm glad my sense of duty isn't quite so superfine," said Theresa scornfully. "You can do as you please, but Sophie and I intend to removing at once to the Mermaid house.

"And if you are sensible you will do the same," added Miss Dean.

But Blanche shook her head.

"No," she added quietly, "I have made up my mind."

"Well then," said Sophie, "I wish old Snuff Color would die and be done with it. For it won't be half so pleasant without you Blanche."

"Old Snuff Color," however, as Sophie irreverently termed him, did not die, but on the contrary, after one day of peril the scale of chance seemed to turn in his favor, and permanent recovery set in.

"My dear," said he to Blanche Follett, "I have much to thank you for. Before yesterday I never knew the soft touch of a daughter's hand upon my brow, the music of a daughter's footsteps around my bedside. Nor shall I consent to part with them now, I mean to keep you always, my child."

Blanche colored and started at these incomprehensible words.

"Does he mean to adopt me?" she asked herself. "Or no—, surely that cannot be possible—he is going to propose to me."

But the old gentleman's next sentence completely solved the riddle.

"For I do not think you have once suspected," he added, with a quiet smile, "that all your secret charitable offices have been rendered to—Guy Archfield's father!"

Blanche was more frightened than ever. Surely the old man was insane.

"Mr. Archfield, Sr., is in Europe," she said, hesitatingly.

"He was, my dear," he answered dryly, "but he returned on the 'Ariadne' and he is here by your side. I telegraphed to Guy this morning; he will be here in half an hour to confirm my words. Little Blanche, will you give me a daughter's kiss now?"

* * * * *

"My own Blanche, you have won his heart," said Guy Archfield. "The only doubt I ever entertained about our marriage—his consent—is solved at last. He honors you as you deserve."

And the prettiest of all Blanche Follett's gifts was the *parure* of diamonds, given by her wealthy and eccentric father-in-law.

And Theresa Middleton and Sophie Dean cried out in chorus, as they had cried before many a time:

"Blanche is the luckiest girl!"—*N. Y. Daily News.*

BILL NYE'S MINCE PIE STORY.

"I am the engineer of the 102, and I'm givin' it to you straight. No man ever stood by the company's interest, or saved more money for the Old Back Up & Toot Road, than I have. Many's the time I've got off the 102 to drive off a 2-year-old steer instead of squashing him and then allowing the Back Up & Toot Road to pay for him. I could pull the pay-car or yank No. 7, loaded with Mormon emigrants, it made no odds to me. I always allowed to obey orders, whether it was to back up four feet or slack ahead half a car.

I never saw a man that would drink while I was on duty, but sometimes I would take in the town with the boys and give it a coat of red paint when there was no danger of bein' called out on an extra or asked to double back with a 102. Still I wasn't a drinking man at all, and didn't care two cents for the taste of liquor or the effect of it. I just wanted to be sociable.

Well, one afternoon I was west bound, pulling three day coaches and two sleepers, besides baggage, mail and express. We stopped twenty minutes for dyspepsia at the regular supper station, and there I met a lady I used to be acquainted with in the States. She was in the rear sleeper and had a lunch along with her. It's all like a dream, but it's burned into my memory still. She asked me to eat lunch or tea, or whatever you might call it, with her, and I did. It seems like yesterday.

She had an old-fashioned mine pie with her. I can taste it yet. She held a piece of it toward me with her beautiful round wrist and white, dimpled knuckles like a baby's. I said, 'No, thank you; I never drink.' But she laughed and socked it into my mouth. I knew it was flavored with brandy and yet I took it and ate it greedily. She chatted on gaily while I put that home-made demon pie into my mouth to steal away my brains.

Finally the passengers came out of the dining-room picking their teeth as if they'd had a square meal, and the conductor hollered 'all aboard.' I felt as if I ought to go and tell the conductor that I was unfit to run the engine, and that I would be a murderer, for my brain was already on fire with pie. But I come into the cab, took a chew of fine-cut and pulled out.

Some how the face of my little daughter kept coming before my eyes. I could not keep her out of my mind as she looked when I left her in her blue and white gingham dress and sunbonnet. She haunted me and whirled through my pie-soaked brain. In an hour we'd be at my home and I would have her in my arms. My own little Mary Ann! It grew dark fast the headlight flashed along the track, but I was in a dream. I fretted because old Hundred and Two didn't get up and hump herself as she ort. The telegraph poles looked like a corduroy bridge, and still I wasn't happy. I was a madman for the time, dragging my load of human freight to certain death.

As we rounded the curve a mile out of the home station, the headlight showed me lying across the rail the gingham dress and sunbonnet of Mary Ann! I saw it too late! It was like a flash, then a dull sound came up from the murderous wheels and the checked sun bonnet lay outside the track and the gingham dress was under the train. The drunken engineer had murdered his only child. My fireman stopped old Hundred and Two, and I reeled to the rear of the train, where Mary Ann lay in the darkness, still forever and ever!

* * * * *

I made a plunge toward the little mangled mass and caught it in my arms. It was, indeed, Mary Ann's little gingham dress, but was stuffed with straw.

* * * * *

Then I heard childish laughter under the culvert, and I knew Mary Ann had put up a job on me. But it was a close call. They call me the mince pie maniac now, for I never touch it, no matter how fair the siren that seeks to feed it to me. We never know when the pie is loaded. Let us shun it as we would the deadly upas tree."

BIG GUNS FOR SALE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—Captain Douglas, R. N. R., of London, Eng., is in the city representing the Nordenfeldt Gun company, for the purpose of soliciting the Dominion government for an order for ordnance. He has had interviews with the minister of militia and Major-General Middleton, and it is understood that the authorities will take no action at present, because the estimates adopted last session do not provide for any such contingencies as the above. Captain Douglas is having brought out several guns, which will probably be tested after their arrival here next week. Major-General Middleton considers the Nordenfeldt guns greatly superior to the Gatlings used in the Northwest rebellion.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Warlike Preparations on the Borders of India.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Star's* London cable special of January 13th says: Inquiries in Downing street to-night elicited the information that the government has no confirmation of the reported Russian seizure of Afghanistan territory and that the reports are utterly discredited. At the same time it is admitted that extended defensive preparations are going on in India, explicable only on the theory that military operations in the Northwest are only a question of a few months, more or less.

NAVAL.—The latest addition to the British navy is a double screw steel armored cruiser, named the Phæton, of 3,750 tons and 5,080 horse-power. The other day when a tremendous gale was expected by the weather observers the admiralty sent the Phæton out to test her seagoing qualities. She rode the storm finely. In fair weather she attained 17.80 knots. She has four masts, and can spread an enormous amount of canvas. She carries two funnels. She has a crew of 283 men. Her armaments consist of ten six-inch breechloading guns, sixteen machine guns, and she carries four torpedo guns, twelve torpedoes and two torpedo launches.

POLICE NOTES.—John Brockland, charged with being drunk, was fined $5 or one week....John Valado, charged with maliciously breaking a pane of glass in the King's Head saloon, and for being drunk, was fined $1 or two weeks for the first offence and $4 the value of the glass, and $5 or one week for the second.... Philip Chalk, a vagrant, was given two months board at the Hotel Hutcheson.... Shop Moey, charged on remand with harboring a Chinese girl under twelve years of age for immoral purposes. The girl's testimony and that of two Indian women were taken and the case adjourned until to-day.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26 1887.

From The Daily Colonist, Jan. 27, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

THE Baptist mission chapel at Spring Ridge will be dedicated on Sunday the 6th of February.

ENLARGED.—The Vancouver *News* has been enlarged to a seven-column paper, and presents a very creditable appearance.

THE Rithet brought down 100 tons eastern freight from New Westminster yesterday. Last night she took up a scow to bring down 100 tons of ice which was to have arrived at the Royal city last evening for the C. P. N. company.

REPORTED DROWNED.—Report says that Frank Webb and another man, while out in a boat on the North Arm Tuesday afternoon, were upset and drowned. As yet nothing can be learned and we are unable to state whether the report is true or not.

THE JUBILEE AT OTTAWA.—The project of holding a great military display at the capital, in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee, is very favorably received. Adjutant-General Powell, Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia, Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, and others view the project with favor.

DELAYED.—The North Pacific arrived at 9:30 last night. Owing to the accident to the Geo. E. Starr she had to run up the Sound to connect with the Emma Hayward and was five hours in coming over from Port Townsend, such was the heavy weather. Some of the passengers thought they were never going to see land.

ACCIDENT TO THE STARR.—The steamer Geo. E. Starr attempted to back against the Seattle coal wharf on Tuesday and her light upper works, from the wheelhouse to the paddle-boxes, were smashed in and she was laid up for repairs, the Emma Hayward connecting with the North Pacific and transferring passengers and mails. The Starr will likely be on the route again to-day.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Bear Creek, Jan. 26.—The passengers on the west bound express to-day are: J. Smith, E. J. Russell, Port Moody; W. Pickering, R. H. Birdskill, Mrs. Nicolles and two daughters, G. Houston and wife, Vancouver; L. Champness, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirchaugh, Victoria; G. Armstrong, Portland; Mrs. D. E. Robertson and two sons, New Westminster.

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.—The Seattle *Times* says: The Chinamen who murdered two fellow-workmen at Cle-ellum by blowing them up with giant powder was captured, but committed suicide by taking opium. He was buried face downward, for the reason the Chinaman said, "The devil in him, he try to come out the grave so belly him face downward, then he (the devil) go deeper in the mud."

ALWAYS ON THE RAISE.—The editor of the *Times* in reproducing some "dead" matter that our foreman inadvertently placed in the columns of yesterday's issue, could not refrain from his old practice of raising dates, and lifted it from the 19th to the 26th. The principal news in connection with the sad accident was contained in our specials dated 19th January, which were reproduced *holus bolus* in the *Times* of the following evening.

A PROPOSITION.—During the coming summer a convention of Y. M. C. A. secretaries will be held in San Francisco, at which representatives from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and all parts of the United States will be present. Immediately after the convention a conference will be held, and it is proposed that it shall take place in Oakland. But as the C. P. R. is bidding for the carriage of the eastern delegates, and is likely to complete arrangements for bringing them this way, what better place in which to hold the conference could be selected than Victoria? The number of secretaries who will come together on that occasion will be between four and five hundred whose sojourn among us for a week or two would be a very enjoyable thing from many points of view.

"A CLEAN SWEEP."—Our Toronto correspondent stated in his Tuesday's dispatch that "Sir John will gain at least six seats in the province" (New Brunswick). Whereupon our gritty evening contemporary is moved to say that as the late parliament contained eleven conservatives and five liberals it is somewhat difficult "to 'figger' out how it is possible for Sir John to gain six." The easiest thing in the world. The late house contained *ten* conservatives and *six* liberals, counting Peter Mitchell, of course, among the latter, and we presume our correspondent merely wished in the above language to say that Sir John would make "a clean sweep" of the province. The general opinion seems to be that he will come very near it.

THE ACTING TOO REALISTIC.—Recently Miss Georgie Woodthrope, the actress, was playing "Poor Joe," taken from Dicken's Bleak House, in the Helena, Montana, theatre. In the scene where she answers Snagsby's query as to where she has been, saying: "I've been on a tramp, and am hungry and sick. Guess I'll go to the cemetery to rest," her performance was so realistic that the occupant of one of the choicest seats in the house, enveloped in a heavy buffalo coat, arose, threw a twenty-dollar gold piece on the stage and cried out, "Here, boy, take that and get something to eat. By——, you shan't go hungry!" In a moment after the generous stranger blushed to the roots of his hair, feeling abashed that a dramatic performance should have affected him to such an extent. Miss Woodthrope still retains the double eagle and will have a good-sized bangle made of it in memory of the event.

THE RECENT MURDER.—Since the discovery of the murder of Harris, about three miles from Ladner's Landing, Superintendent Roycraft and his assistants have been endeavoring to find a clue to the perpetrators of the foul deed. So far they have met with rather indifferent success though within the last day or two the discovery of the print of a number six brogan on the floor of the murdered man's house, corresponding with foot-prints on the outside of the building and leading away from it, has given hope that it may lead to something more conclusive. The track is such a peculiar one that it is said there would be no difficulty in identifying the shoe which made it, if it could be found. It is believed the axe used to commit the bloody deed did not belong to the deceased, and it may also furnish an important clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.—The hall was well filled to attend the first of the series of concerts. The first piece on the programme was a song by Mr. C. Robson, which that gentleman rendered in grand style. The instrumental duet by the Misses Cusack was a rare treat. Mr. Ross gave his song in his usual style, and was *encored*. A sweet song by Miss O'Neill was *encored*. The recitation by Miss Hyams, to be appreciated, must be heard. The young lady displayed considerable talent as an elocutionist. The glee by Mesdames Clyde and Spafford and Messrs. Miller, Ross, Archer and Morrow was rendered in their usual faultless style. The song by Mrs. Clyde was nicely rendered, the lady being called on for an *encore*. Mr. Ferguson's hunting song was a genuine surprise. The duet by the Misses Storey was indeed a treat, the audience calling for an *encore*. A duet, in character, by Messrs. Ross and Archer, was enjoyable, and received a deserved *encore*. Miss Hyams, by special request, again favored the audience with a recitation. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by singing "God Save the Queen."

PERSONAL.

Dr. Walkem goes to Nanaimo on this morning's train.

Mr. Connolly, contractor of the Esquimalt dry dock, arrived from Quebec yesterday.

J. W. McFarland, James Angus and R. Giltner were passengers from Vancouver by the Louise.

C. M. Beecher of the Royal City Planing Mills company, New Westminster, is in the city.

Dr. F. W. Foster, merchant of Clinton, and Geo. Henderson, manager B. C. M. & M. Co., arrivrd on the Louise.

Chas. Kennedy, travelling passenger agent of the Rock Island route, and W. F. Carson, traveling passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, arrived on the North Pacific last evening.

Fred. Hussey has returned from San Francisco, and is at the Clarence. His eyes were operated upon by eminent occulists and his sight has been almost completely restored.

L. W. Riske and wife, formerly of Chilcotin and now of New Westminster, are in the city. Mr. Riske, who is a pioneer of '58, recently sold his ranch at the first named place for a good figure and is now in a position to live in comfortable retirement.

Among other arrivals from Winnipeg on Tuesday night were Messrs. J. B. Barber and A. B. Calder. Mr. Barber handles the ticket and labor business of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, and came out with a force of men to be employed on the Vancouver extension. Mr. Calder was assistant paymaster for McDermott & Ross, the contractors who built the snowsheds in the Rockies last summer. Both gentlemen are delighted with Victoria.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That Maurice Murphy, who was evicted at Glenbeigh, owns 27 cows and £500 in cash.

That Rev. W. S. Northcote, son of the late Lord Iddesleigh, denies that there was any ill feeling between his father and Lord Randolph Churchill.

That Russia does not want war. She will take another slice of territory about the size of Bulgaria and try to keep the piece.—Columbus Ga., *Enquirer-Sun.*

That the Montreal mayoralty matter is more than mixed and will, it appears, be fought out on political lines. Mr. Abbott is an English conservative, Mr. Childs an English liberal, Mr. Rivard a French conservative, and Mayor Beaugrand, a French liberal.

That at a meeting at Oldham, England, the mayor presiding, a motion to ignore the Queen's jubilee was carried, whereupon the mayor said that there were enough present in favor of a celebration to warrant his going on with the preparations for the event. A great uproar ensued, the mayor being roundly hissed and hooted.

That a man from Parrsboro, N. S., was put in a lunatic asylum. He had been an inveterate smoker, joined the Salvation army and tried to give up tobacco. This affected his nerves. He worked at lumbering, and his companions taunted and sneered at his religion and he attempted self-denial so much that he was driven insane.

POLICE COURT.

[Before Judge Harrison.]

M. J. McDonald, on remand charged with shooting with intent to kill.

Joseph Batineaude testified that he was barkeeper in the Bee-hive saloon; McDonald came into the saloon on Sunday morning looking as though he had been up all night; he made considerable noise, when Jim Cowie came down stairs to see what was going on; he said, "Is that you Mac making that noise?" Cowie then told McDonald that he had better take a drink and go home to bed; I then told him myself that he had better go, as Cowie was drunk, and there might be a row; I then went about my business, and heard McDonald say, "Don't think, Cowie, that I am afraid of you;" Cowie told him that that was all right, and he had better go home; they had another drink and appeared to be all right for a time; they then got into an argument and Cowie went for McDonald; when I turned round the former was on top of McDonald; Mr. Morissy and I took Cowie off, when McDonald said, "I believe you are the best man, Cowie;" Cowie was forced to go up stairs; McDonald went into the barroom; he returned and wanted to go up stairs, but I would not let him; he said "I'll shoot the ——— ———," and fired between me and the door; I thought the shot was meant for Cowie; I had no quarrel with the prisoner; he had no cause to shoot at me; we were always good friends.

James Cowie gave similar evidence, but said he did not see the shooting.

E. A. Morissy and Officer Lindsay also corroborated Cowie's statement.

The case was further remanded until to-day.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

We clip the following extracts from the report of the *Free Press* of the public meeting held in the city hall on Monday evening last. After Messrs. Gordon and Planta had addressed the electors, the following questions were answered by the latter:

Mr. Gordon—Do you propose to act as stipendiary magistrate and sit in judgment on criminal and civil matters, while you are canvassing the district as a candidate?

Mr. Planta—My idea was to resign all my official positions to-day, but I find that several matters of business already commenced require completing. That is the only ground why my resignation was not forwarded to the government to-day; my resignation will be sent to the government within a few days.

Mr. J. Gimmell—Are you satisfied in your own mind that in your case Dunsmuir is the so-called people?

Mr. Planta—I can assure you that I have had no communication directly or indirectly with Mr. Dunsmuir in reference to my candidacy, and further I do not think that Mr. Dunsmuir knew anything about my being asked to be a candidate. I assure you this is the case. I go into this election free and untrammelled, except to the principles of the liberal-conservative party, and I think there is room enough in the principles of that party to embrace all the requirements of Vancouver Island district. I pledge myself most earnestly that I will pitch away the membership if I find that I cannot act in an honorable and independent manner.

Mr. J. Gimmell—Don't you know that at the time Gordon was elected, Dunsmuir was in Europe, but he claimed that he elected him?

Mr. Planta—Yes, and I want him to elect me, if he can!

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Pawson and seconded by Mr. J. McKinlay:

Resolved, That the electors at this meeting assembled do hereby express their approval and confidence in the actions of D. W. Gordon as our representative in the Dominion parliament at Ottawa, and that we will pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to re-elect him to the commons at the ensuing election as a firm supporter of the liberal-conservative party.

On being put to the show of hands, it resulted in about thirty to forty hands being upraised, the remainder of the large audience not voting either for or against.

CIVIC FINANCES.

The estimated revenue of the city for the current year is $147,778. The expenditure $27,500 less. This latter sum will be available for improvements. The police will cost $15,560. The fire department $11,014. The water works revenue will be $36,000, an increase of $1,000. Real estate tax will exceed $55,000, an increase of $52,000. Trades licenses, $15,600. Wholesale and retail liquor licenses, $14,000. (These two last items are the same as last year.) Road tax, $2,000, an increase of $400. There are $14,928 taxes outstanding, against $15,716 outstanding last year.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the First Session of the Fifth Parliament.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27th.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Prayers were read by the Venerable Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Davie presented the petition of the Kootenay and Athabaska railway company for a private bill.

Mr. Baker presented the petition of the Upper Columbia railway company for a private bill.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, ETC., BROUGHT DOWN.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented the thirteenth annual report of the register of births, deaths and marriages; also the public accounts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1886.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Bole, on a question of privilege, objected to a report in the *Standard* of his remarks on Monday.

Mr. Beaven, rising to a point of order, complained of an error, the official report of the votes and proceedings of the house on Monday, inasmuch as in reference to the nomination of Mr. Turner for speaker appeared in them.

Hon. Mr. Davie pointed out that there was no vote or proceeding to record, Mr. Turner having declined the nomination.

Mr. Speaker said he was informed that dropped motions were never taken down in the votes and proceedings. Precisely the same course had been followed on this occasion as in the election of previous speakers by previous houses.

Mr. Beaven said all he wanted was a correct report of the votes and proceedings. He wanted something to show that Mr. Turner had been nominated.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Colonel Baker said: I have the honor to move the adoption of the address to the lieutenant-governor on the speech from the throne, which is before the house. In doing this it is, perhaps, almost needless for me to remark that there are so many in this house who from their ability and past experience of the affairs of this country are far more capable than I am of performing this important duty. But, sir, as the honor has been conferred upon me I shall endeavor to fulfil the obligation to the best of my ability. I think, sir, that it must be apparent to the house that this annual link in the chain of our history which is represented by the speech from the throne is one of special importance. It is so because the circumstances under which the government has to fulfil its functions are undergoing a very important change. If we glance back at the past history of the province we find that the country from its geographical position has been cut off for many years from easy communication with the outer world. The early settlers who came to this country, those pioneers of civilization, many of whom are now in the house, had to contend against all the difficulties and dangers which are inseparable from settlement in a wild and far distant country. They had to battle against the forces of nature, they had to fight against the forces of circumstance, and they had to pass through all the feverish pulsations of failure and success. But, sir, being as they were the offspring of the great British race and possessing as they did the characteristic of that race they have by their courage, by their industry and by their perseverence achieved a measure of success of which they may justly feel proud. However, from the nature of the case, the march of progress has hitherto been necessarily slow, but, now the ship of state has sailed into more rapid waters, and the system of navigation has to be altered to meet the change of circumstances. That great channel of communication, the Canadian Pacific railway, is about to let flow into this country a full tide of human energy seeking new fields for enterprise, and we may expect the government and legislature of this country to catch this tide at the flood, to be careful that it does not waste its energy on the rocks of obstruction, but that on the contrary it shall by means of a liberal altruism tempered by discretion so guide and assist this energy that it may permeate through every nook and every crevice of this vast province, and thus develop the great natural resources which are known to exist. Before touching upon some of the special clauses in the speech from the throne it may be profitable briefly to glance at the future prospects of this country. We are taught by political economy that three things are absolutely necessary for the successful progress of any country and those are labor, capital and land. Now, sir, as to the first of these necessities the Canadian Pacific railway has put us in touch with the labor market of the world. If any industry is started in this country which requires that the labor which already exists should be supplemented, we have only to touch the telegraph and in a few days we can have all the labor which may be required. Therefore we have nothing to fear on this score. But, sir, labor must starve without capital, and this brings us to the second requisite for successful progress. Here also we have every cause for satisfaction. We know that the eyes of capitalists are being directed towards the vast resources of British Columbia, and it merely remains with the government and legislature so to use the great potential wealth of the country which is committed to their charge, that it may tempt and attract capitalists to invest their money in the country, and thus benefit our people and develop our resources. But, sir, neither labor nor capital will avail without the land. When I speak of land I do not mean agricultural land simply, but everything that is contained on or under the surface of the ground. Now, I would ask the house to remember the very great wealth in gold which has already been extracted from our province, and then to compare the small area upon which that gold has been found with the enormous area of the province which is unknown and upon which the foot of man has never yet trod. If this is done it must be manifest that the wealth in gold already extracted, great as it is, must still be but a small fraction of that which is still in the ground and has yet to be discovered. Not only, however, are we rich in the precious metals—we have also the baser metals in profusion—we have coal we have iron in abundance, the two minerals which have created the wealth and supremacy of England, we have inexhaustible forests of magnificent timber, we have vast grazing lands, and a rich agricultural soil in moderate proportion and when we arrive at the maritime hem of our province we find fisheries which are second to none in the world. We have heard British Columbia designated elsewhere as nothing but a sea of mountains, but those who know it well are aware, that the mountains are the billows upon whose crests rides the good ship "enterprise" which the government of this country is determined to pilot into the harbor of "prosperity." With this fair prospect before us as indicated by the speech from the throne it is pleasing to turn to some of the special points in that speech. It is a matter for the greatest satisfaction to find that at this early stage of railway communication the exports from this country are obtaining a market in the east, but, I regret to say that with this satisfaction there is mingled the gravest disappointment that the transport rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway are so prohibitive that they practically place a dam across any extensive commercial stream between our maritime ports and the interior of the province. These prohibitive rates neutralize to a large extent the benefits which would otherwise be derived from that great artery of communication. It is of the utmost importance to this young colony that the money capital which it already possesses should circulate as far as possible within the boundaries of the province, but these prohibitive railway rates force much of this capital out of our country and thus checks our trade and impoverishes our people. The removal of this evil is of such paramount importance to the welfare of the country that it is earnestly to be hoped that the attention of the railway authorities will be directed to the subject at an early date, and that they will recognize that whatever tends to stimulate trade and improve the condition of our people must inevitably bring increased traffic and consequent expanded profits for their railway. It is also a source for much satisfaction to find that the output of gold for the past year exceeds by 25 per cent. that of the year previous. This highly satisfactory result is no doubt due to the facility for communication afforded by the Canadian Pacific railway. It has brought in more miners and more skill, and by cheapening the cost of food it has permitted mines to be worked at a profit which would otherwise have been idle. It is a sure and valuable indication of the good results which would follow the opening up of our rich valleys by means of railroads and wagon roads connecting with the main trunk line. By such means machinery could reach our rich quartz mines, our timber wealth would be utilized, our waste lands colonized, and the general prosperity of the state and of the people would be increased. While on this subject I would beg to call the attention of the house to a very important point. It is well known that the future prospects of British Columbia depend principally upon her great mineral wealth and especially her wealth in gold. Now the value of gold is a constant quantity, consequently the profit to the province on its annual output of gold will be made up of the difference between the cost of production of that gold and its intrinsic value. Therefore, the more we decrease the cost of production the greater the increase of profit to the province. We know by experience that railways and wagon roads, in fact easy means of communication, materially reduce the cost of provisions which again reduces the cost of production of our gold. It is, therefore, evident that the first necessity of the province is the opening up of the country by means of roads, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the legislature will give an early and favorable consideration to the subject. I have already remarked that the present year is one of great importance as heralding a new era of prosperity for the province, but it is also important in another sense as being the fiftieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of our gracious queen. Sir, as a most loyal subject of her majesty, I can most cordially add, and I feel sure that this loyal house can do so with equal cordiality, my heartfelt congratulations on this auspicious event. We owe much to our beloved queen, and not the least part of our obligation to her is the brilliant example of domestic life which she has shown her subjects throughout her long and glorious reign. There is no doubt that this house will take such measures for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her majesty's reign in a manner becoming the importance of the occasion and the dignity of the province. The lieutenant-governor in his speech from the throne has spoken to us of our present prosperity. In so doing he has suggested the many difficulties and dangers which have been successfully overcome in the past, and this reminds us that the brave and able settlers and colonists of our country possess in an eminent degree all the qualifications which are necessary to make a nation. When, sir, we add to this the undoubted fact that our country is pregnant with vast natural resources it warrants the belief that as year by year link to link is added to the chain of the history of this vast province the affairs of the country—no matter which party may be in power—will be conducted with such ability and upon such principles of honor and of dignity that in the far future our children's children out of the very plenitude of their pride will be able to exclaim "*Civis Romanus sum.*" [Great aplause.]

Mr. Prior, in seconding the motion, said: As I am totally inexperienced in such matters, I must beg the indulgence of this honorable house during the few remarks I wish to make. The honorable member for Kootenay has undoubtedly thoroughly worked up his subject, and, I believe you will agree with me when I say that he has handled it in a masterly manner. Although he is, as he has told us, comparatively a new settler in the country, and has not nearly the knowledge of the country that most of the honorable members on this floor have, still he seems to have grasped the principal points of importance mentioned in the speech and to have given us the soundest views upon them. It is extremely hard for me to make any comments on the speech after it has been so ably replied to, but I cordially endorse all that the honorable member has said. We are informed that the year just closed has been one of exceptional interest and import to British Columbia. This is no doubt the case but I feel certain that the present year will be more so. The completion of the great iron road from Montreal to the Pacific coast was doubtless a subject for congratulation, but if this road is to continue to be run on the same policy as pursued at present I must confess that I do not think many of us will look on it as an unmixed blessing. When a country is opened up by a railroad the settlers are apt to think that they will derive some benefit from it. Now what do we find? We find the local rates of freight on the Pacific division fixed at such exhorbitant prices that they are in a great measure prohibitory to the majority of farmers and others in the interior. They are an injustice to the merchants of Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver equally with merchants and farmers up country. But, sir, I am in hope that ere long when everything gets settled down into good working order the enterprising and persevering gentlemen who compose the directorate of that huge undertaking will see fit to give this province such rates as will give satisfaction to all concerned. The visit of the Right. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and party to this province has done much, sir, to open the eyes of our eastern countrymen to the value of British Columbia. Not only are our friends in the east now enabled to come and see what boundless undeveloped wealth we can show them, but we also can go and inspect the magnificent cities which their industry and enterprise are building up, and also, sir, at the same time cement that friendship without which the Dominion of Canada can never become one grand nation. With reduced rates of freight we shall, I believe, be able to ship immense quantities of our lumber to the Northwest and Manitoba. As these magnificent countries are being rapidly settled up the demand will be enormous. And, sir, whilst on the subject of lumber, I must say that I am extremely glad to see that it is the intention of the government to bring in a bill for the better protection of the timber lands of this province. The supply may at present look inexhaustible; but, with such a drain on it as we may expect, a few years will make tracts of timberlands, which are easy of access now, very scarce. The lands must be kept for those who wish to use them and not for speculators who will keep them locked up for years. The market for our fruits will be almost unlimited, and I believe that that industry is destined to be one of the largest and most profitable in the province. Thousands of fruit trees have been imported and planted in the upper country this past year and still a greater quantity will be brought in this year. The land suitable for such industry is abundant, the climate is perfect and the fruit, both in quantity and quality, cannot be surpassed in the world. Although the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway only indirectly affects the inhabitants on the mainland, it is, air, of the greatest importance and benefit to those of us who live on the island. This work has been carried through with great spirit and dispatch, and reflects great credit on all those concerned in both the conception and the completion of it. It has already, of course, opened up hitherto inaccessible lands and minerals, but, I trust that at no distant date the honorable senior member for Nanaimo, in whose able hands the management and control are, will see fit to continue the same to Comox, one of the best farming districts and one of the largest coal deposits in the province. It is with the liveliest satisfaction, sir, that I see there has been a decided increase in the yield of gold. The total yield is about $900,000, being an advance of about 25% over last year. This seems a large sum, but when we think of the enormous masses of wealth that are undoubtedly lying hidden and undeveloped under our feet it seems lamentably small. I refer, sir, to our quartz ledges. The first step towards developing this wealth has already been taken by the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. Now, sir, the next thing is to get branches from that line running into our mining centres, and then the only things wanted are capital and cool heads. The capital will undoubtedly come as soon as we can show it there is work for it, but, sir, I must here warn the men of British Columbia against repeating the folly of 1877 and 1878 when mining stocks were boomed up without rhyme or reason and of course as suddenly collapsed. Booms, either in gold, silver, land or anything else are invariably disastrous to the large majority of those who take part in them, and are most detrimental to the progress of a country. I am happy to say that at the present time there are several of our most energetic and enterprising gentlemen working quietly and in the right manner to develope these mines, and I feel sure that the honorable members of this house will do their utmost to encourage them in every legitimate manner possible. In my humble opinion the best means of ascertaining what wealth we have in our quartz ledges is for the government to employ some good man of undoubted ability and experience whose duty it should be to examine and report upon any ledges that were discovered, also advise as to the best methods of opening them up, and give any assistance that lay in his power. As soon as the country is opened up with railroads many mines, both placer and quartz, which cannot be made to pay now owing to high rates of freight on supplies and machinery, will yield enormous profits. The increase in our population during the past year has been most gratifyiug, amounting (as near as the immigration agent can tell) to 11,000. This is a large increase to our sparse population, and, I am glad to say that these new settlers are mostly of the very kind wanted in a new country, namely, hard-working men with a little money who are willing to start in a small way and rise with the country. The majority of the hon. members present in this house will, I think, be glad to hear that the tax imposed by the Dominion government on the Chinese has had a most beneficial effect in closing our doors to them. The returns from the customs authorities just published shew that over 500 more Chinese have left the country than have come into it during the last year, and it is estimated by men who ought to know that there are 2000 fewer Chinese here now than there were twelve months ago. We are informed that communications have been addressed by the government to the Canadian Pacific railway company in regard to their bond covering the agreement for the extension of their line to Coal Harbor. But we are not told what the nature of those communications were. However, I feel that, we can with confidence leave the matter in the hands of the government, knowing that the provincial rights will thus be well guarded. I must not sit down, sir, without adding a few words in regard to the fact of the present year being the jubilee year of our gracious queen. I have not had the honor, as has the distinguished and honorable mover of the reply, of serving her majesty on many fields of battle in foreign lands, but I have the honor of wearing her majesty's uniform as a Canadian militiaman, a branch of the service that is ever willing and anxious to do its best and will never be found wanting if called upon in any emergency. But it is not only under red coats that loyal hearts are beating. The population of this province is small in number, but they are sturdy of build, strong of arm, and stout of heart, and if ever the necessity should arise, I feel certain that every man of them is ready to lay down his life for a sovereign whose long reign has been one of prosperity, justice and wisdom. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Beaven congratulated the honorable mover and seconder of the address in reply on the very interesting speeches they had made and on the very interesting manner in which they had discussed the question. He confessed, when he had looked over the erroneously so-called speech from the throne to having experienced a sense of sympathy for these gentlemen, for a more barren document he had never seen. That they had shown sufficient ingenuity to make very interesting and able speeches on it was a cause for congratulation. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to arraign the government for having certain disputes with the Dominion authorities still unsettled. The recent decision of Mr. Justice Henry he claimed opened up a very large question which had been fully discussed in this legislature, namely as to whether a whole of a solid block of land should be transferred to the Dominion government for railway purposes or simply alternate sections. Then there was the litigation in connection with the Sumas dyking scheme which he said was no doubt a very interesting piece of business for the legal gentlemen connected with it. The house had a right to expect in the speech from the throne something about the disallowance of the land act. The government was in dispute with the Dominion in the matter of the townsite of Farwell. He believed the chief commissioner was wrong when he issued a crown grant for this land. He would like to have heard also something about the foreshore rights of the province. This province was in a peculiar position on this question. In former times the house was accustomed to discuss the rights of the province to a portion of the fishery award and also the question of the boundary between the province and Alaska. On these subjects not a word was now heard. In the matter of railway charters the house would liked to have received some information. It was stated that the government had entered into correspondence with the C. P. R. company respecting its bonds for the extension of the line to Vancouver, the nature of which, however, was not stated. These were all matters on which the house had a right to expect to hear something more than it did. The honorable gentleman then stated that the present government, strange as it might appear to those who had not looked into the matter, represented a minority of the voters of the province. He agreed with the honorable gentleman from Kootenay that the sea of mountains was the most valuable portion of the province and would like to hear him explain what he thought of the government's action in giving so much of it away. Last year we had a finance minister but this year we had none and this was a matter which required some explanation. It was currently reported that the provincial secretary had been telling his constituents some very tall stories about the amount of money in the treasury, but there was no doubt if he had had the smallest peg to stand on something would have been heard about it in the speech. The honorable gentleman concluded with a few other remarks, and on resuming his seat was cheered by the opposition benches.

Hon. Mr. Davie, on rising, referred to the questions trotted out by the honorable leader of the opposition, which had been time and again in this house and in the public press fully discussed over and over again. Every one would agree that it was a very remarkable thing if the government represented a minority of the voters of the province as stated by the honorable leader of the opposition. The honorable gentleman was in error when he spoke of the large number of disputes between the province and the Dominion government. Correspondence on the disallowance of the land act would be brought down if asked for. In regard to the foreshore rights, he did not know that there was any necessity of referring to them till they came up. Decision had recently been given that they were vested in the Queen as represented by the Dominion government. The only matter, in fact, in dispute with the Dominion government was that in regard to the ownership of the precious metals in the railway belt. Reference had been made to the Sumas lands as another illustration of the difficulties with the Dominion government. Such of disputes out of necessity must arise. Ontario, perhaps the best governed province of the Dominion, had many of them, and always came out all right. He also referred briefly to other points raised by the opposition.

Mr. Bole said he took it that the government had endeavored to say nothing, and they had succeeded admirably. He believed the speech from the throne should have in some measure foreshadowed the legislation to come up during the session. As to the speech in general, the burden of its song was the same laudation of the Canadian Pacific railway which had been going on for months *ad nauseum*. The C. P. R. was not an unmixed blessing. He referred at some length to the objectionable course pursued by the company in this province. He said it was certainly very extraordinary that officials everywhere, high and low, bowed down to this huge monopoly. It devolved upon the opposition alone in both houses to oppose its dealings with the people. The hon. gentleman then referred to the investing in Port Moody property by many of the pioneers of the province upon the faith of statue declarations of the Dominion government and to the result of the change made in the terminus upon the recommendation of Mr. Van Horne. It had been severely felt by many of those for whom he had authority to speak. He was sorry, to say the least, that the supreme court of Canada had committed itself to very bad law in their recent decision in regard to the extension. He was proud, however, that our own judges had stood up for right in this matter, notwithstanding the influence of the Canadian Pacific railway. At the proper time he would refer to the granting of 6000 acres of land to this company to induce them to build a line of railway to Coal Harbor in their own interest. Referring to the fisheries he said that the shores of British Columbia would be a paradise compared to the storm-swept shores of Labrador, and fishermen should receive sufficient encouragement in the way of locating them on lands. With regard to the timber limits he thought that some guarantee should be exacted from those taking them up. It was rather late in the day now to take action. Referring to the general elections he was of opinion that they had been sprung upon the country before the electors were able to form opinions and, of course, resulted in favor of the government. There was one point in which he was in thorough accord with the mover and seconder, and that was contained in the paragraph relating to the Queen's jubilee. All opposition members were a unit on that matter. In Queen Victoria they had a ruler of statesmanlike ability, combined with the highest domestic virtues. (Hear.) Taking the speech from the throne as a whole he considered it unsatisfactory, and left them as much in the dark as ever. However, he thought the balance would be found on the wrong side of the book.

Mr. Ladner said that prices were such on the transcontinental highway that pack-train freights were preferable. He thought the provincial government should insist on a scale of prices being furnished the Dominion government every year, so that they might have a remedy against excessive charges. He was of opinion that the agricultural sections of the country required railways to open them up as much as the mining districts. (Hear, hear.) He thought more encouragement should have been given the fishermen who came out last year to locate a colony. He understood that the government now refused to grant them land which they had previously promised. The Sumas dyking act was a great detriment to settlement but he was glad now to see that there was some prospect of relief. The elections were sprung on the electors. An officer of the government traveled through his district virtually with the money-bags in one hand and asking for votes with the other. Many promises were made, and in one instance at any rate, money was expended to induce votes for the government. The provincial secretary told them that they had run the country well, that they had not borrowed money, although authorized to do so—all they had done was to secure an overdraft. He (Mr. Ladner) could not see the difference between the two.

Mr. McLeese said he would make a few remarks in reference to gold mining. It was gratifying to know that there was an increase in the gold output. It was with pleasure that he noticed that the government had taken steps to have a survey for a Cariboo railway, though he thought it an unnecessary expenditure. There had previously been surveys made up the North Thompson and over to the 108 mile post. He thought the route now proposed was not calculated to do much good to the present population of Cariboo, and the Fraser river route to Quesnellemouth and thence to Barkerville should be insisted upon. Otherwise the road would not benefit the agriculturalists. He thought the government should assist in placing chlorination works in Cariboo that would reduce at least ten tons in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Theo. Davie said he had listened with pleasure and pride to the honorable gentlemen who had moved and seconded the address, and he agreed thoroughly with their remarks, and was pleased to notice the ability they had shown in framing the address. He could not see that there was running through the speech anything that looked like singing the praises of the Canadian Pacific railway. No doubt it was the duty of the government to see that this gigantic monopoly did not infringe on the rights of the people. He was pleased to note that there was an attempt on the part of the government to keep them within reasonable bounds. He thought that the decision of the supreme court of Canada in the case of Major *vs.* the C. P. R. was not a fair one. He said this in all due deference to the opinions of the learned gentlemen in that court. If the railway can run from Port Moody to Vancouver without the consent of this legislature, they would have the right to build without permission to any part of the province or to any other province of Canada. If the decision was correct, the local railways seeking charters were at the mercy of the Canadian Pacific, for it had only to say they were a portion of their system and it could suppress whom it pleased. He was glad to know that it was the intention to carry the matter somewhere else for a final decision. The government had said in their speech that they were going to insist upon the payment of the bond for $250,000. While doing this it would not be consistent in them to take up the dispute of Major *vs.* the C.P.R. and contest their right to bring the rails down. It was a different matter entirely and would require the serious consideration of the house. With regard to the government bowing to the railway he did not think that they or any member of the house would be likely to do so. He believed that the elections were brought on at the proper time, and it was a similar action to that of Mr. Beaven in 1882. If the government had not brought them on when they did there would have been cries raised about usurping office, that they were afraid to go before the electors. The general opinion was that the government had acted wisely in bringing on the elections when they had. He (Mr. D.) submitted figures which he said proved conclusively that the government had the confidence of the great majority of the electors. He contended that it was 6,000 to 1,500 according to majorities at the elections. He believed with his honorable friend from New Westminster district (Mr. Ladner), that a great wrong was committed in continuing the Sumas dyking act, and trusted that Matsqui would also be considered when relief was granted. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the reply to the governor's speech, and considered there was nothing in it to cause him to vote against the government.

Mr. Grant congratulated the government and the mover and seconder to the reply to the address upon the happy and eloquent manner in which it had been treated. He thought the government were lacking in statesmanship in not having provided against collision between the two governments in regard to the proprietorship of the minerals. He thought more attention should be paid to quartz mining, and the government should aid in its development. He noticed in the returns furnished that the late finance minister's predictions that the overdraft would be $260,000 was borne out. He thought the ministers were just as responsible for their estimates as for their expenditures—the latter had exceeded greatly the former. The government should have provided against the C. P. R. being able to impose upon the people of this province; they, however, had let the chance slip, but they should now aid in relieving the people as much as possible. The Alaska-British Columbia boundary should be considered, and now was the most desirable time to locate a boundary line. He thought many expenditures expended before 7th July last were entirely unwarranted and it was easily seen for what purpose they were made.

Mr. Orr was glad to see the wise selection the government had made in the mover and seconder of the address, and congratulated their constituents upon the eloquence of their representatives. The benefits to be derived from the completion of the C. P. R. and Island railways were questions of the future. The mainland at any rate had derived little benefit. He blamed the government for not having insisted on a scale of passenger and freight rates for British Columbia. He understood the Dominion government had not handed over the Onderdonk section to the railway, and he thought the railway had no right whatever to extend their line on from Port Moody. The government had deeded the land away at Coal Harbor to two parties who had no interest whatever in the railway and whether the line was brought down or not they would probably avoid the payment of the $250,000 bond. The railway had extended their line without obtaining the provincial or Dominion sanction, and the government should see that the rights of the province were not over-ridden. He saw that there were a number of companies seeking railway charters from the house, but from the position the railway was in he thought it might be wise for all companies to apply to the C. P. R. for them. He was glad to see a move in the Sumas dyking act, but he feared the settlers would be placed in no better position. The titles of the settlers should be secured without chance of question. He believed that the elections were sprung upon the people, and he thought that neither party represented the majority of the voters, for not half of the registered votes were polled.

Mr. Dunsmuir moved the adjournment of the debate. He was very much surprised at the remarks of the opposition in regard to the elections. In 1882 the Beaven government dissolved the house on the 30th of June, and issued the writs on the same day with nominations on the 10th of July. The present government had behaved in a much better spirit, and he thought it ridiculous for honorable gentlemen opposite to talk in the way they did. Nothing they said could be believed. (Applause.)

House adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. Friday.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bole—On Monday will ask the minister of finance "Have any bonds under or in pursuance of the Loan Act, 1886, been issued or used. If so, in what manner?"

Mr. Bole—On Monday will ask "What amount had the government to its debit or credit at the government bank on the 31st Dec., 1886, and what was the cash balance in the deputy treasurer's hands at the same date?"

Mr. Semlin—On Monday will ask the minister of finance "What was the total revenue and expenditure from the 1st of July to the 31st Dec., 1886? also, what was the amount of revenue brought to account at the treasury during the first six months of the fiscal year 1886-1887 on account of land sales?"

Mr. Martin—On Monday will ask the attorney-general (1) How long has J. B. Hill been confined in gaol at Kamloops; (2) for what cause; (3) who pays for his maintenance; (4) if the provincial government, how much; (5) has any money been paid by the private prosecutor, and, if so, how much?

MOTIONS.

Mr. Higgins—On Monday will move that an address be presented to the lieutenant-governor, praying that a return be sent down to this house of all timber lands alienated by the provincial government from the date of the various acts relating thereto coming into force to the present date, giving the location and acreage so alienated, the names of the parties by whom the said lands were acquired and the names of the parties by whom they are now held.

Mr. Higgins—Will move on Monday next that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieut.-governor, praying that a return be sent down to this house of all expenditure on account of government house, from the date of confederation to the 31st December, 1885.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As per Treasury Accounts, for the Year Ended 30th of June, 1886.

DR. — ASSETS.			
Dominion Gov't, Section 2, Terms of Union			$583,021 40
Sinking Fund Loan, 1877, (invested in London)			154,892 54
Sinking Fund Loan, 1874, (deposited in Bank of British Columbia)			5,097 78
British Columbia Loan Trustees (balance in their hands)			299 72
Cache Creek Boarding School			1,968 13
Dominion Government			44 78
The Government of the Territory of Washington			1,128 62
Bank of B. C., special deposit by Ainsworth & Co., as guarantee for Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Co			25,000 00
BALANCES DUE BY AGENTS AND COLLECTORS, VIZ:—			
C. Warwick,	Sub-Acct.,	N. West'ster	5,767 69
A. W. Vowell,	do.	Kootenay	1,734 29
John Bowron,	do.	Cariboo	686 80
F. Hussey,	do.	Lytton	1,167 41
Wm. Dodd,	do.	Kamloops	1,041 53
G. C. Tunstall,	do.	Similkame'n	1,481 92
F. Soues,	do.	Clinton	1,089 51
M. Bray,	do.	Nanaimo	951 05
W. Dewdney,	do.	Okanagan	1,121 16
J. Clapperton,	Collector,	Nicola	833 27
H. Nicholson,	do.	Osoyoos	502 21
J. C. Mollet,	do.	Alberni	40 74
C. A. Vernon,	late do.	Okanagan	309 28
J. Glassey,	late do.	Spen. Bridge	202 24
			16,929 10
Cash balance in hand at Treasury			1,447 26
Province of British Columbia, being liabilities over assets			187,082 35
			$976,911 68
CR. — LIABILITIES.			
B. C. Loan (Act, 1874) bearing 7 ₩ per cent. interest, payable at Victoria			$20,000 00
B. C. Loan (Act, 1877) bearing 6 ₩ per cent. interest, payable in London			727,500 00
Bank of B. C., account current			174,046 45
Deposits (intestate estates, etc.)			24,396 85
Island R'y Lands (47 Vic., Chap. 14)			5,857 76
Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company			25,000 00
BALANCES DUE TO AGENTS AND COLLECTORS, VIZ:—			
J. L. Crimp,	Sub-Acct.,	Cassiar	106 60
Henry Fry,	Collector,	Cowichan	4 02
			110 62
			$976,911 68

Examined and found correct,
J. McB. SMITH, Auditor.
ALFRED FLETT,
Deputy Treasurer.

TUPPER FINANCE MINISTER.

McLellan Becomes Postmaster General, Campbell Retiring.

Thought the Quebec Government Will Resign if Defeated on the Address—Great Excitement Prevails.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—All rumors regarding probable cabinet changes have been set at rest. This afternoon Sir Charles Tupper was sworn in as minister of finance, Hon. Mr. McLellan assuming the portfolio of postmaster general, Sir A. Campbell retiring on account of ill-health. Both ministers left immediately for Nova Scotia to take a hand in the campaign.

Startling news comes from Quebec. Mercier defeated the government on the election of a speaker by ten votes. It is thought the government will resign if defeated on the address. Great excitement prevails.

The Cheapest

Place in Victoria for Books and Stationery is next door to the Postoffice, B. C. Stationery Co.

The Cheapest

Place in the city for Blank Books is next door to the Postoffice.

* B. C. STATIONERY CO.

QUEBEC EXCITED.

M. Mercier Succeeds in Electing Marchand Speaker.

Governmental Explanations to be Given During the Debate on the Address.

Adjournment Negatived by Seven Votes—Canada's Position on the Fisheries Question Impregnable—Masson has Decided to Let the Majority Rule—Col. Dennison Nominated for West Toronto.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

Mercier Ovated.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—The national demonstration to Hon. Mr. Mercier was a great success. He was given a magnificent reception. On alighting from the train he was hoisted on the shoulders of some of his friends and conveyed to a carriage containing Mayor Langlier and others, which was drawn by four prancing greys. The route of the procession was black with people. Mercier made an eloquent speech.

House meets to-morrow; thirty-three members of the opposition meet to-night, and will nominate Hon. Mr. Marchand for speaker.

Beatty Shelved.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—Col. Fred. Dennison has been nominated for West Toronto by the conservatives. Jas. Beatty got shelved.

Our Position Solid.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—All leading Canadian papers, irrespective of party, agree that Canada's position is impregnable on the fisheries question and urge the Dominion government to uphold Canada's rights at all hazards. At the same time the hope is expressed that the U. S. government will not take the course which recent legislation dictates until every means of coming to a fair and friendly settlement is exhausted.

Opening of the Legislature.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—The parliament of Quebec was called to meet this afternoon, but the real opening with the speech from the throne, announcing the programme of the government will not take place until to-morrow. His honor will drive to the throne room of the legislative council in state, but as the members of the lower house will appear without a speaker the lieutenant-governor will not read to the assembled wisdom of the country the speech usual on such occasions, and the assemblymen will be sent back to the green chamber to wrangle and fight over the election of a first commoner. Mr. Taillon will meet parliament but Mr. Flynn will not be numbered among his colleagues. When Dr. Ross, the premier, resigned, of course his resignation carried with it the resignation of his entire cabinet. The lieutenant-governor, presumably at the request of Dr. Ross, called upon Mr. Taillon, his attorney-general, to form a government which should possess the confidence of parliament and the country. This task was difficult considering the peculiarities of the present political situation, but the attorney-general felt himself capable of performing it. Opinion to-day on the subject is evenly divided. Mr. Flynn, one of the ablest members of the Ross administration, has not seen fit on constitutional grounds to resume office under Mr. Taillon, and with Dr. Ross he remains out of the cabinet, but it is not believed that either of those gentlemen will offer any opposition to the new premier, however they may differ from him on the expediency of his move. Of the six nationalists upon whom the fate of the government depends, the following four, Messrs. Bourbonnais, Larochelle, Trudel and Turcotte occupied sleighs immediately behind Mr. Mercier's sleigh last night. The members of the opposition attended a caucus at Sheyn's house last night when it was agreed to nominate Hon. Mr. Marchand as the candidate of the liberals for speaker.

2:30 p. m.—Immense crowds gathering around the parliament buildings. Mr. Faucher, de Ste. Maurice, will be the conservative candidate, and Hon. Mr. Marchand, the liberal. The Mercier party claims the latter will be elected by from 5 to 7 majority. There is intense excitement in the lobby. The government decided not to resign if defeated on the speakership. Lieut.-Governor Masson has positively decided to allow the majority to rule.

3 p. m.—There is an immense crowd gathered in and around the parliament buildings. The lieutenant-governor has just arrived and summoned the assembly to the council chamber.

3:30 p. m.—The members have just returned to the chamber. Premier Taillon moved that Faucher, of Bellechasse, be named speaker. As Mercier rose to move in amendment that Hon. Mr. Marchand be named he was received with tremendous applause from all parts of the house. Mercier's amendment moving Marchand as speaker, was carried by ten majority. The vote stood 36 to 26, terrible excitement reigned. Marchand was elected speaker, St. Hilaire absent. Marchand and Faucher did not vote. The speaker has taken the chair amid applause and congratulations by members. Mercier is now speaking. The vote on the amendment was 36 to 27; majority for Mercier 9.

4 P. M.—Mercier asked an explanation regarding the ministerial changes and whether there was a government or not? also whether the other side accepted their defeat? Taillon said the explanation would be given in proper time during the debate on the address and moved an adjournment. Mercier said the majority would assert their rights and not adjourn till an explanation was given. He opposed adjournment. The house rejected Taillon's motion by 35 to 28.

Another Account.

Mercier has just spoke in strong language and asked if there was a government and who composes it. Taillon refused to give explanations now and moved the adjournment. The members were now called to vote. The motion was rejected by a majority of 7. The house is waiting on Taillon to speak.

A Hot Discussion.

LATER.—A discussion is going on at Mercier's request for explanations. Taillon refused to give them saying he was not authorized by the lieutenant-governor to do so. Mercier asked if there was a government and Taillon replied that if there had been none the house would not have been called. Lynch is now speaking.

5 P. M.—The house is still sitting. Mercier himself moved an adjournment about a quarter of an hour since at the close of a speech in which he denounced the ministerial party's retention of office for over two months past as an usurpation. Taillon and Lynch spoke in reply, characterizing the use of the word usurpation as an unheard of and uncalled for reflection on the lieutenant-governor. Taillon was repeatedly hissed and hooted by the galleries and the greatest excitement continues at present. Members are now speaking to kill time till six o'clock, when the house will adjourn. The speakers were, Mercier, Blanchet and Gagnon, the last accusing the government of staying in power to keep the Dominion government in, hoping that the constitution would drive them out before that.

House Adjourned.

The house adjourned until 3 o'clock p.m. to-morrow.

DOMINION Voters' List, for sale by T. N. Hibben & Co. *

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ANOTHER large supply of "She" at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s. †

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1887.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Our grit friends have tried very hard to decry Canada's financial position during the past year. The fact that it was unpatriotic to do so did not probably occur to them, their only object being to make a point if possible against the government of Sir John Macdonald. What matter to them if by their disgraceful tactics they injured the credit of the country abroad. Only let us, say they, get our hands upon the fleshpots, what difference how. It is very fortunate that the efforts of these office seekers have not had the desired effect in the money centres of the world. Further, that our credit was never better. The United States press has ably assisted the Grits in decrying Canada's finances, and the most absurd rumors have recently been put in circulation by American journals. It was shown that the growth of the revenue of the Dominion was so far from being unsatisfactory as to be in excess of the expenditure, and the outlook showed that there was a good prospect of a surplus of about a million dollars. As the *Canadian Gazette* says, it is significant to observe that the entire net increase of the public debt of Canada, outside of allowances to provinces, is due to four special causes of outlay, causes which cannot recur. These are—Canadian Pacific railway and Intercolonial railway and connections, $163,964,071; purchase of Northwestern and Dawson route, $2,920,000; survey of territory, $2,566,689; deficits during 1874-79, $4,874,436; discounts and expenses on loans during 1874-79, $4,577,671; thus making a total of $118,902,817, while the total net increase of debt during 1876-86, exclusive of aid to provinces, is $116,687,396; or in other words the four items named give an excess of $2,215,421 over the indebtedness of the Dominion. In addition there is of course the cost of the enlargement of canals, subsidies to local railways, the payments on account of the Northwest rebellion, and the cost of public buildings, wharves, etc., all out of revenue. From this it is evident that the debt of Canada having been incurred for works not to be duplicated, ordinary works can now be proceeded with from revenue, whilst the increase of population and the operations of the sinking fund will rapidly diminish the *per capita* burden of the debt charge. On June 30th the interest reached its maximum figure, and will now diminish year by year. Surely such facts as these form a complete answer to any supposition as to the financial position of the Dominion being other than satisfactory.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The boundary between this province and Alaska is, as some one said, "almost as vague at present as the limits of the states in Central Asia." In 1825 Great Britain and Russia concluded a treaty when it was attempted to define the boundaries between Russia and British America. When Mr. Seward bought Alaska in 1867 he took it over with the boundaries specified in that treaty. The north presented no difficulty; it is bounded by the Arctic ocean; nor did the west and most of the south, on which sides it is bounded by Behring sea and the North Pacific. But the whole eastern boundary, and the boundary on the extreme southern point of the territory were laid down by guesswork in 1825, and are run by guesswork to this day. The eastern boundary begins at the meridian of 141° on the Arctic sea, and follows that meridian to a point near Mount St. Elias, nine marine miles from the Pacific ocean. Thence it swings eastwardly, and is in the treaty to follow the summit of the Coast range to its intersection with a line drawn due east from the extreme southern extremity of Prince of Wales island to the centre of Portland canal. Where the Coast range is more than three marine leagues from the shore, then the line is to leave the mountains and keep just that distance from the sea. But the difficulty comes in here. In many cases the mountains are more than nine miles from the sea, and Americans are working mines on some of them. In some cases the mines are on the eastern slope of the Coast range and yet in the possession of the Americans. British Columbia unquestionably owns these properties if the treaty is to be construed strictly. We must, nevertheless, remember that the mines were discovered by the Americans, and worked by them believing the territory to belong to the United States—an impression which, we believe, they have never been disabused of. But a more serious difficulty arises with regard to the southern boundary. The treaty says it is a line drawn due east from the southern extremity of Prince of Wales island to the centre of Portland canal (which is Spanish for Portland channel). But a line drawn due east from the southern extremity of Prince of Wales island would not strike Portland channel at all, but would strike the coast several miles south of it. At the time of the treaty of 1825 there had been no thorough survey of the coast, and the Russian geographers were unaware that the south cape of Prince of Wales island lies south of the little body of water known as Portland channel. In 1885 this discrepancy between the United States government maps and the words of the treaty came to the knowledge of our government and it demanded a rectification of the frontier. It is most desirable that congress will adopt the amendment of the senate committee to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing means for the joint survey of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia. Senator Sherman had no other object in introducing the amendment than to meet our demand for a settlement of the vexed question. The territory in question is not large, comprising two small islands covered with wood. We are glad to note the utterances of an American exchange on this question, which says that "under the existing circumstances the ill-defined boundary of Alaska is a standing source of danger. Any day the Canadians may act on their view of the boundary question and may drive off American miners from what they consider Canadian territory and forfeit their property. They may seize American fishermen in waters which they consider Canadian, but which we have always considered American. They might have the better excuse for doing so because our revenue cutters, only last year, acting on an interpretation of the law which has lately been abandoned by the treasury department, seized two Canadian fishing schooners in Behring sea, without warrant or justification. It is high time that the boundary be settled by a couple of cool, energetic engineers." There is little doubt that we would meet the American government half way in the matter in order to settle the difficulty. There ought to be no trouble in settling the ownership of "a few square miles of frozen territory," and the sooner the matter is adjusted the better for both parties.

CANADIAN GAZETTE: The Canadian government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are wisely taking steps to gain the friendly feelings of the Australasian colonists in regard to the new line of travel to Europe which Canada now affords. New Zealand and Australian papers just to hand acknowledge the receipt from Canada of a large amount of information bearing upon the overland route. One new Zealand journal, commenting on the particulars supplied, remarks:—

> The railway line across the Canadian Dominion affords special facilities to travellers from the Colonies to the MotherCountry. The fares are lower than by the lines across the United States, and the time occupied is shorter. The line is also free from those high elevations which the United States lines have to ascend, which must make travelling on it more pleasant to those in feeble health than on the more elevated lines. We learn that the Canadian Government authorities are anxious to gain the friendly feeling of the Australian and New Zealand Colonists in regard to the new line of travel, and will be always willing to place the latest information at the disposal of public bodies and public institutions in the Colonies.

CALL and have a talk with FISHER, the ARCHITECT, before you order plans. *

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Winnipeg *Sun*, whose sentiments the Victoria *Times* endorses, is an independent newspaper of the grittiest kind. To read one of its political articles is like discussing a bivalve that is full of sand. The independent dodge will not go down in this quarter of the Dominion. Neither did it in Manitoba. Neither did it in Ontario where only two straddle-bugs were elected and they went immediately over to Mr. Mowat.

T. B. Humphreys is standing as a liberal-conservative. Is he willing to abide by a decision of the liberal-conservative party, or has he chosen that side because he deems it the most "taking?"

Among the new candidates who are mentioned as likely to be in the field is Alexander McDonald. He has had considerable experience in Dominion politics "back east," and believes he will poll a large vote. He has already been quietly canvassing, but has not yet publicly announced himself nor made his declaration of faith.

The only nondescript candidate is W. A. Robertson. He is neither an independent, a liberal, nor a liberal-conservative. Neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring. Leastwise his card to the electors fails to explain. Mr. R. is a man of strong individuality, and when he fails to declare himself, rest assured that there is a "mouse in the meal-tub."

All the talk about being a slave to party is the veriest rot manufactured by the grit papers to carry Victoria "on the sly." The time has arrived when this province should take sides. She should show her gratitude to the party that has put the country on a sound financial basis by building the railway and adopting the National policy.

Free trade would be all very well if the whole world believed in it. But with every foreign port bristling with hostile tariffs and fenced in by customs officers to prevent the admission of Canadian and English goods, why should Canadian and English ports not be similarly protected? The liberals would throw wide open the Dominion's door to the free admission of foreign merchandise. Will the United States do likewise? Not by a considerable majority.

The success of the liberals would mean the ruin of every British Columbia manufacturer and producer. Free trade is an exploded theory on the American continent.

Dr. Chisholm will stand in New Westminster district in the liberal-conservative interest. He is not anxious to sneak into the Dominion house as a grit sheep in the garb of an independent lion (lying.)

The grit organ in this city propounds this sage conundrum: "In what position will the province be with the liberal party in power and the British Columbia representatives pledged to support the conservatives?" The cleverness of the conundrum exists in its overwhelming stupidity. We answer it by propounding another: "In what position will the province be with the conservative party in power and the British Columbia 'straddlebugs' pledged to support the grits?"

The grit organ gives up the fight. It asks despairingly, "Who is the grit that can be elected for Victoria, so that we (it) can have him nominated?" Not a single grit, then, can be found to face the music. But the organ has got its pockets full of independents who will be good enough grits when their votes are wanted in the house. Let them be trotted out.

"In what position will the province be in with the liberal party in power and the British Columbia representatives pledged to support the conservatives?"—*Times.* In what position would the province be in if the Russians were to effect a landing and find the people pledged to maintain the British flag at all hazards? We submit that there is as much reason in the last as in the first question, for both presuppose that the people must lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy without striking a blow.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A beautiful little volume adorns our table. It has just been received with the author's compliments. John Imrie is not a new name in Canadian literature, but this is the first volume he has published. It is entitled "Sacred songs, Sonnets and Miscellaneous Poems," and its contents comprise sacred compositions, sonnets, patriotic songs, songs of love, home and friendship and miscellaneous poems. In his preface Mr. Imrie tells us that he sends forth his little volume with much diffidence as to its literary merit, that most of the poems have already appeared in the press and have only been gathered together at the earnest solicitation of friends. The public then owe a debt of gratitude to those admirers. The illustrations were contributed by "friends in the printing profession," and the copyright music by "gentlemen whose names stand high in the scale of musical authorship." Mr. G. Mercer Adam, of Toronto, writes the introduction, contrasting the busy whirl of social dissipation with simple joys and quiet domestic pleasures. To the lovers of these latter comes our poet "with his tuneful lyre and sings us gladsome lays of the home and fireside." The dedication breathes the spirit of the book:

> Friends dead and gone—friends far and near—
> Friends tried and true—friends ever dear—
> Though sundered far yet all are here—
> Close to my heart;
> And all along life's rugged way,
> The smile of Friendship crowns the day,
> And hearts are young, tho' heads be grey;
> Friends never part.

The author in sending out his first volume to the public tells us that his only aim in the cultivation of the Muse was to spend his leisure hours in intellectual recreation, giving outward expression to his inward feelings of devotion, love, patriotism and pleasure. He expresses the hope that he has "made friends" for as he says,

> The friendship of the good and true
> Is more to me than gold,
> And while I welcome one that's new
> I'll treasure well the old;
> Old friends are like the goodly tree
> Whose leafy branches throw
> A grateful shelter over me,
> When adverse winds may blow."

Mr. Imrie's Muse halts occasionally, it is true, but like Father Ryan's poems the defects are forgotten in the high thoughts sweetly expressed which brighten every page. The publishers are Imrie & Graham, Toronto.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine and Floral Guide for 1887 is before us—a marvel of artistic excellence. The initial number of the tenth volume outstrips all its predecessors. The colored plates are superb, while the illustrations in black and white show the great care with which the drawings and engravings have been made. The letter press contains a valuable fund of information on gardening subjects, rendering the magazine invaluable to all interested in horticulture.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Canadian Gazette* this month contains the names of those candidates who were successful at the civil service examination held in November last. Following are those who passed: John O. H. Good, preliminary examination; Robert J. Butler, Hessy W. Graves, Geo. A. McCullough, Francis R. Sargison, for qualifying examination. We believe all who competed in Victoria were successful.

MR. ROBERTSON'S PLATFORM.

TO THE EDITOR:—Many friends of Mr. W. A. Robertson are anxious to know whether, if elected, he intends to support the present administration or the party of which Mr. Blake is the leader. By giving the necessary information through the medium of your valuable paper he will oblige ONE OF THE MANY.

A LOST CONTINENT.

The Evidence that it Was Engulfed by the Pacific Ocean.

Some Startling Revelations of Modern Science—Curious Facts Which Have a Bearing on the Question—Two Appalling Alternatives Presented.

Little as we know of the prehistoric adventures of the Atlantic ocean and the countries which bound it, we know still less of the Pacific and its antecedents. Reasoning upon the date of the earthquakes of 1854 and 1868, Professors Barhe and Hochstetter reckoned the average depth of that ocean to be 2,000 to 2,400 fathoms. The Tuscarora, which traversed the Pacific from California to Japan *via* the Sandwich Islands, taking soundings on the way—with a view to the laying of an ocean cable—found an average depth of about 2,200 fathoms, with depressions of 3,000 fathoms. The Challenger in the South Pacific found an average depth of about 2,500 fathoms; also with deep spots reaching occasionally to 3,500 fathoms. But in the northern Pacific a very different state of things is found. In Behring sea it is an exception to find a depth of 100 fathoms; twenty-five thirty, forty and fifty fathoms are the rule. Round the fur-seal islands—St. Paul and St. George—bottom is reached at twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty fathoms; in the centre of Behring straits the depth marked on the coast survey chart is twenty-five fathoms. Again, at the south the average depth of the ocean between Chili and New Zealand is known to be about 1,500 fathoms. Thus, so far as we know—and that is a precious little—the basin of the Pacific is a circular bow about 3,000 fathoms deep in the deepest part, with a well defined rim on the western, northern and eastern sides, and with innumerable islands cropping up all over, like the peaks of the mountains of a submerged continent. On the southern side the rim is broken off and the bowl merges into the Antartic ocean.

BASIN OF THE PACIFIC.

Assuming that this is a correct description of the Pacific basin—which, from want of adequate soundings, we are far from being sure of—it compares curiously with the Atlantic ocean, about which we know a good deal. The latter ocean has a bench or terrace, varying from 50 to 100 miles in width, and from nothing to 100 fathoms in depth, which borders the continents that inclose the ocean. Beyond this bench deep water—in places as deep as 3,500 fathoms—comes suddenly. The ocean basin is traversed from north to south by a plateau, extending from the Azores, or even further south, to Iceland; on either side of the plateau is a deep valley of water. On the plateau depths of 2,000 fathoms are rare; 1,500 fathoms is the usual average. But just outside the edges of the plateau there are places where no bottom is found at 3,000. The theory of cosmogonists is that this plateau was once dry land, and that it sunk to a depth of nearly two miles beneath the surface of the ocean in a convulsion of nature. It was by coupling this hypothesis with Plato's remarkable account of the lost island of Atlantis, from which, according to the Egyptians, they and the Greeks, and indeed all the enlightened people of ancient times, derived their civilization, that Ignatius Donnelly constructed his interesting theory of a lost continent.

Sir William Dawson has not furnished the public with the reasons that induced him to suppose that the Creator's work is finished in the Atlantic and unfinished in the Pacific. It cannot have been that he argued that there had been no subsidence of the bottom of the latter, for the evidences of such a catastrophe were long ago pointed out by Dana and Darwin. The coral insect will not build below 100 or 150 feet beneath the surface of the water. Yet coral *detritus* has been brought up from depths of 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms, and this throughout Polynesia, as far north as 2 deg. or 3 deg. above the tropic of Capricorn, and as far south as Australia. Hence, it seems that what is now the bottom of a deep sea must once have been the bottom of a shallow sea, such as Behring sea is now.

SOME VERY CURIOUS FACTS.

Again, the colossal remains on Easter Island show that at some time or other that island must have been connected with islands now lying 1,000, 2,000 and 5,000 miles further west. They could not have been erected by the natives of an island which cannot feed its people, much less prove a home for art. The islanders could not have sailed to Easter from Polynesia, for they cannot beat to windward in their light draught canoes, and the tradewinds blow from the east and southeast for eleven months in the year. Nor could they have come from the west of South America, for they are men of a different race from any that ever lived on this continent, being, in fact, obviously members of the Polynesian family. Hence, the former existence of a South Pacific continent, though not absolutely demonstrated, is rendered so probable that no man of science would be surprised at the discovery of absolute evidence of its having been.

Geographers have amused themselves by reconstructing the lost continent, as Donnelly reconstructed Atlantis. They have taken existing islands for the tops of mountain ranges, and imagined valleys between them, spreading from range to range. Thus, Dana imagines two principal mountain ranges, one starting from the Hawaiian group and running south to the Mendana, Society and Pearl Islands, and another starting from the Society group and running westwardly through the Navigators, the Fiji group, the Solomon group, New Guinea, the Spice islands, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, and joining the continent of Asia at Malacca. Perhaps this theory of cosmogony is as reconcilable with the facts as any other.

It involves two alternatives, each more appalling than the other. If there was a Pacific continent, how did it disappear? Did it fall crashing down through the waters, in an instant, in some mighty earthquake which hurled millions of human beings into eternity with such awful swiftness that no one knew what was happening to him? Or did it subside gradually, the area of cultivable land becoming less each year, so that men fled to hilltops to escape the inexorable advance of the surging sea, and while a few made their escape and bore to distant lands the story of the deluge, the great bulk perished miserably of hunger or in the battle for the food which was too scanty to suffice for all? Are such catastrophes likely to occur?

LATEST FASHION IN GIRLS.

They Must be Dashing and Strong, Not Romantic or Clinging.

The proper thing in girls this year is dashing and straight and strong. She greets mankind with an impressive stare, as she strides along the street with her chin in the air, her shoulders well back and her arms swinging to and fro. This season settled it. The opera brought society back, and the proper girl came romping home with flashing eyes and the ruddy glow of perfect health showing through the nut-brown tan of the summer's campaign. The clinging girl with tender eyes, the romantic girl with the yearning glare, the domestic girl with the purring voice, the "brilliant" girl with her turgid French, the smuggling girl with her artful smirk, and the girl who clung to the skirts of mamma—they are all gone. They went away in a flutter with timorous screams at the snort of the engine and the rush of the burly world.

Now they've come back, but they're not the same. Instead, there's an army of lofty, gay, intrepid, meddlesome, dashing girls, who swagger abroad with delicious feminine audacity, and who have brought the breeze of the mountain top, the salty flavor of the ocean's edge and the buoyant air of the Berkshire hills into the very heart of dirty, dusty and stale New York. Of all the types that of the girl of to-day, with her high-bred look, her daring style and wintsome passumion of manliness, is far and away the most fetching thing that the world at large can show.

A FULL supply of School Books, at Jamieson's. *

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

At the Toronto civil assizes H. D. Warrington, carpenter, of Hamilton, sued Wm. Sayer, farmer of Sombra township, for five thousand dollars for seducing his daughter Mary. The jury gave a verdict for one thousand dollars and costs.

Alex. McDonnell, a well known railway contractor, known as "Big Aleck," has died at Toronto, aged 80.

It is generally understood that Dr. Jacob Baxter, of Cayuga, M. P. P. for Haldimand, will be chosen as speaker of the Ontario legislature. Dr. Baxter has been in the assembly since it was instituted in 1867, he and the Hon. T. B. Pardee being the only two charter members that the house can boast of.

A premature explosion has occurred in the mines at Calabogie, and a young man named Bolderice was killed. Another man was badly injured.

Two Italians named Belcam and Dere, after imbibing considerable lager beer in a house on Chestnut street, Toronto, quarreled and fought with knives. Belcam was stabbed on the left shoulder and Dere in the lower left abdomen region. Both men were placed under arrest. Dere's wound is considered dangerous.

William Ince has been elected President of the Toronto Board of Trade, and W. D. Matthews first vice-president.

The most severe storm of the season prevailed in Ontario on the 14th inst. Reports from different localities show the storm to be general. Railway travel was much impeded, and some branch roads were entirely blockaded.

The statement that the Dominion Government has decided to revert to the old system of licensing foreign fishing vessels is declared to be without foundation.

A case of infanticide has been discovered at Toronto. On Tuesday morning a young woman called at Mrs. Hester's boarding house, and engaged a room for a week. Next morning she left and shortly afterwards the body of a newly-born infant was found in the yard in the rear of the house, which had been strangled by a piece of cashmere tied over its head and round its neck. An inquest was opened and adjourned to enable the detectives to trace the mother.

Jerome Haley, of Upper Woodstock, who was thrown from a load of hay in July last, after remaining paralyzed in his lower limbs from the time of the accident to the present and after suffering great agony, has died.

Ex-Judge Polette, of Three Rivers, is dead. He was one of the three commissioners that investigated the Pacific railway scandal in 1873.

During the last year, Bishop Cleary forwarded £608 9s 6d as a contribution from the people of Kingston diocese, for the support of the Irish cause in the British parliament.

QUEBEC.

At a recent meeting of the English speaking people of Montreal for the purpose of nominating a candidate for mayor, Hon. J. J. Abbott and ex-Ald. Geo. W. Childs were nominated. The meeting was very noisy. After considerable discussion the chairman decided that Mr. Abbott was chosen, although the show of hands appeared to favor Mr. Childs.

At a late meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish national league the secretary read Harrington's telegram about the eviction crusade in Kerry. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Salisbury government and the system of eviction practiced by the Irish landlords.

Mr. Telesphore Rochon, of Montreal, has entered an action in the superior court to recover from A. E. Gervais the sum of $5,000 damages, on the ground that during the month of May, 1886, the defendant obtained from La Baie des Chaleurs Railway Co. a contract for the erection of a railway line at or near La Baie des Chaleurs, which contract, it is said, was to be divided between the above parties, and which for some unknown reason was not.

Traffic returns for the week ending 8th instant show an increase of $37,857 over the corresponding period last year.

Peter Andrews, an employe of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with the erection of the new bridge at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was run over and killed by a train while proceeding along the track to his home for some tools he required. His body was horribly mangled his head being split open and his right leg severed from the body.

A woman named Lottie Ashton, of Montreal, has been arrested on a charge of having a boy christened under a false name. The accused states that she was an inmate of the Western hospital on January, 1885, and on being discharged she obtained an infant boy whom she had taken a fancy to from the matron, as she intended to adopt the child. She, though a Protestant, had it christened under her own name in St. Anthony's church on the 2nd of March, 1885. The case is a peculiar one, as it is alleged that the accused has made two different parties believe that he is the father of the child and has been receiving money for its maintenance from each. She was remanded to gaol, being allowed to take the little boy with her. She is otherwise known, it is said, as Carrie Pearce, alias Lottie Ashley, alias Mrs. Hamilton, and belongs to a good family in Ontario.

The engine and four cars of the westbound through express train ran off the track at St. Paschal on the 12th inst. The tender rolled down the embankment, but the engine and cars remained close to the rails. Nobody was hurt, although the fireman had a fearfully narrow escape, being pulled out from beneath the capsized tender half an hour later uninjured. A broken switch is supposed to have caused the run off.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A prominent conservative politician from Halifax, in speaking at Ottawa of the political outlook in Nova Scotia for the approaching elections, said that the conservatives counted on securing eleven seats out of the twenty-one. If Sir Charles Tupper consents to run he will contest Halifax with the Hon. A. G. Jones. An effort has been made to effect a compromise in Halifax by allowing one of each party to go in unopposed. The fight in King's will be a bitter one, and possibly may, owing to a split in the liberal ranks, result in Mr. Woodworth's being returned. Doctor Borden, who formerly represented that constituency, and Mr. Roscoe are fighting for the liberal nomination. In Digby, Mr. Campbell, the conservative candidate will give Mr. Vail a strong fight.

The Halifax coal shipments from the Nova Scotia mines last year were 1,430,000 tons, the largest on record, being an increase of 176,000 tons over last year.

MANITOBA.

Mr. James Taylor, a well educated native halfbreed, is out as an independent candidate for Lisgar. It is said his chances are good.

Lone Man, one of Big Bear's Indians, who escaped over the line after the rebellion, and then returned and was arrested, again escaped and has again been recaptured. He was badly frozen when found by the police.

Sir Donald Smith expected to sail from England to-day, his business being presumably in connection with his candidature for Winnipeg.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The department of marine and fisheries has been advised of the seizure near St. Andrews of two fishing schooners—"Jennette" and "Maggie Mitchell"—by Captain McLean, of the fishers' protection cruiser General Middleton, on a charge of infraction of the customs and fisheries regulations. An investigation has been ordered.

The wreck at Harborville has been finally indentified as that of the missing schooner RoughDiamond. It is supposed the crew perished while trying to reach the shore.

The new fisheries cruiser Vigilant, formerly the Highland Light, has arrived at St. John harbor, where she will be at once fitted out and armed so as to be ready for the protection of Canadian fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

Allen Balyntine, the young man who shot Mrs. Luke Lawson at Lake George, was committed for trial in the supreme court on a charge of murder.

The electric light will in a few weeks illuminate the streets of the town of Marysville, which will boast of the best cotton mill and one of the finest churches in Canada. Mr. Gibson, the founder and owner of the town, has, so rumor says, been offered and declined the honor of knighthood.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Richard Hardisty announces his candidature as an independent candidate for Alberta in the commons.

Sir A. T. Galt recently took down to Montreal some samples of coal from the Medicine Hat mines, of which concern he is the head. It is of excellent quality in several of the grades, emits a fine glowing heat and appears to be equal to any obtainable from the lower provinces. It is used largely by the Canadian Pacific railway west of Port Arthur, and is finding a market in Winnipeg.

The interior department has received advices that the Dominion and Canadian Pacific railway lands around Calgary were being rapidly bought up by capitalists. During December the agent for the sale of the former sold at that place 640 acres at an average price of $3.50 per acre. During the same month applications were made for 3,840 acres more.

A MINER'S ROMANCE.

Going East to Find His Wife He Learns That She is in Juneau.

Several years ago there lived in a quiet little town in the province of Quebec, a young man named Thomas Boswell, who loved and married a *petite* French Canadian girl, famed in the parish for her beauty and lovely disposition. After a few years of married joys and sorrows, Boswell discovered that his wife was possessed of a somewhat mercurial temper, and after an unusually violent outburst the couple parted in anger. Boswell drifted westward and became a miner, and for some years has followed that occupation in the northwest and Alaska. Last spring, with a companion, he was the first man to penetrate to the Yukon and follow that river on the ice from its source to the Stewart river. He was lucky enough to strike several rich bars before the water rose, and took out about $6,000 in gold dust. Thus enriched he thought of the wife from whom he had parted, and resolved to return east, find her out, and having confessed his fault invite her to live with him again. He followed the Yukon to its mouth and took passage on the Bear for San Francisco. On reaching the old home in the east, he learned that his wife had left, and diligent inquiry failed to give him any clue to her whereabouts. Returning to Cleveland on a visit to a sister, he was there informed that the woman for whom he was searching had gone to Juneau with another man, and without waiting to pass the winter with his relatives, as he had proposed doing, Boswell at once started for the west again. He was a passenger for Alaska on the on the last trip of the Idaho. The woman is well known to the miners who arrived down last fall, and the meeting of the two after so many years of separation during which both have proved faithless to the martial vow, will be a strange incident in the lives of husband and wife. Boswell has thought the matter out and is determined if the wife of former years has not become altogether irreclaimable, to to take her to his heart and home again and start afresh in the journey of life. He has got some money and believes that next summer he will be more successful so that it is not improbable that the woman may be woed and won a second time.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Lord Chesterfield is dead at the age of 65 years.

The tail of a comet was visible at Melbourne on Thursday night.

E. S. Dale & Co., extensive timber merchants of London, have assigned.

Rain has at last put in an appearance in California and the crops are now looking well.

Four of Pinkerton's men were arrested on Wednesday night for the killing of Thomas Hogan, a 16-year-old boy.

About 300 Lorillard strikers have returned to work on the old terms and others are commencing to turn.

John Paton, Jr. & Co., managers of the Monarch line of steamers, ship-owners and ship insurance brokers have assigned.

Preston Valentine who murdered an old man named Vatie in order to conceal a robbery, was hanged at Augusta, Ga., yesterday.

Father McGlynn's parishioners will meet in the basement of St. Stephen's church to-night in spite of Father Donnelly's orders.

Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, formerly ruler of Bulgaria, has started by way of Italy on a trip through Egypt. He will travel *incognito*.

Thomas H. Harvey, an engineer, who disappeared from his home on December, 31st last, has turned up in Honolulu. He had been shanghaied.

Policeman Adams in firing at a fleeing prisoner shot and killed Pontain Connell, aged 21 years, who was standing in front of his father's residence.

Dr. McGlynn gives as his reason for not attending the summons to Rome that his health has been such as to forbid the taking of so long a journey.

B. Jones, president of the Western Iron Association, says that the card rate on iron was not advanced because the market though firm would not stand it.

The president's dinner to his cabinet, the first of a series of state dinners this season, was given in the White House on Wednesday night and is said to have been a grand affair.

Capt. Dearborn was exonerated at San Francisco of all blame in the collision between the City of Pekin and the French steamer Saghalien in Hongkong harbor last November.

The budget committee of the Chamber of deputies have rejected the American budget presented to Mr. Dauphin, minister of finance, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of 3,700,000,000 francs.

Negotiations for the sale of the Oregon and California Railroad Company to the C. P. Huntington interest, which has been pending for nearly three years, have been concluded, and the road will now be transferred to the Southern Pacific.

Geo. D. Gardner, who murdered Eugene Guindon in San Francisco, and Kanonhi Hagshi, the Japanese who murdered a fellow country-woman, have both been sentenced to life imprisonment, the former in San Quentin and the latter in Folsom.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Miss Johnson will lecture at Harmony hall on Sunday, the 22nd inst., at 7:30 p. m. Admission free.

Reformed Episcopal Church Services: In the morning Dr. Reid will preach, and Bishop Cridge in the evening.

Baptist Church services: Preaching at the usual hours by the pastor. Subject of the morning sermon: "The right road." Evening subject: "A warning cry to sleeping sinners."

IF THIS WERE SO.

> O, Love, if I could see you standing here,
> I, to whom the memory of a scene—
> This lane, three-shadowed, with the Summer's light
> Falling in golden showers, the boughs between,
> Upon your upturned face—shines out as clear,
> Against the background dark of many a year,
> As yonder solitary scarlet bright
> Gleams on the storm-clad bosom of the night.
>
> If this were so—if you should come to me
> With your calm, angel face, framed in with gold,
> And lay your hand in mine as long ago
> You laid it coldly, would the love untold,
> Hidden within my heart, set my lipsfree
> To speak of it and know the certainty
> Of love crowned or rejected—yes or no?
> O, Love, I cannot speak if this were so.
>
> But if you came to meet me in the lane
> With your footsteps swifter than you used of yore—
> And if your eyes grew brighter, dear, as though
> They gladdened at my coming back once more—
> If, when I held your little hand again,
> Your calmness grew less still, then not in vain
> My heart would strive to speak, for it would know
> What words to utter Love, if this were so!
>
> *Kate Mellersh in Chambers' Journal.*

SNATCHED FROM JUSTICE.

Some few years ago, at the close of an engagement in Washington, I took a brief vacation in order to visit dear relatives in Philadelphia, before going to Boston, in which city was my next date.

These relatives of mine were boarding with a Quaker family, and it was an ultra-pious and quiet household, even for one of that circumspect sect, and we all had a good deal of amusement in speculating as to what they might think of the presence of a play-acting woman "in their midst," and as to how I might like the quiet and prayerful routine of so religious a household.

Of this last I had no fears. I felt quite sure I should like it. I have passed many delightful hours within the walls of religious houses. I remembered, and the recollection always comes to me sense of rest and peace, that comes "like slippers after shoes," a week I once passed in a convent in Italy, the sisters in charge of which, many of them high born ladies, all of them sweet, pure and lovely women devoted their lives to the care of little children. The halt, the lame, the blind, the cruelly deformed were there, and—

But, dear me! What am I doing in Italy when I am due in Philadelphia!

I left Washington in the gray of the morning, true to a habit of mine, arriving at the depot a full half hour early. I found it almost empty, but I noticed in a casual way a young man walking up and down the platform and looking furtively about him and nervously biting the ends of his long, blonde mustache.

When he saw me he evidently recognized me and started forward as if he would speak, then stopped. A deadly pallor overspread his haggard face; he turned sharply away and walked rapidly in the opposite direction.

My idle curiosity was in an instant converted into interest.

Trouble—deep, agonizing trouble—was written in that man's face.

In that great trouble he had turned to me; but conventionality stalked between us, rustling her flimsy robes, flashing her pinchbeck jewels, and frightened him off.

After the hesitation of just one moment, I walked up to him and said: "You were going to speak to me. You are in trouble. You know me—trust me, tell me all about it."

There are supreme moments in all our lives when conventionality, social usages, a proper regard for appearances and all the thin partitions put up by selfishness and hypocrisy fall in a crumbling little heap before the slightest touch of truth in its purity and might.

The man whom I addressed turned to me, his blue eyes filled with tears, he trembled like a frightened child, or like a woman when, after long hours of watching and listening, she hears her drunken husband's footsteps; he looked fearingly about him, and said, in a hoarse, trembling voice: "I am afraid any moment I may be recognized; but help me—for God's sake, help me, as you would the dying!"

I was quite determined to help him if I could; the great question was, how?

I remembered that, when my ticket had been purchased, there had also been procured a drawing room in a Pullman car, and the key of this drawing room had, as a special favor, been sent me, that I might on coming to the train retire at once, if I so wished.

I saw in this circumstance a gleam of light.

A glance at the ticket gave me the name of the car, and a survey of the depot showed me that car a few hundred yards off lying on a side track.

Telling my protege to watch me closely, and hold himself in readiness to obey any signal I might give him, I assumed a weary manner and making my way up to a porter who was as sleepy as I pretended to be, I showed him my tickets and key, and at the same time I showed him a dollar and asked him if he did not think I could get into the car at once. At first he was quite sure I could not, but a good look at the dollar as it lay in his palm induced him to reserve that opinion, and he thought that possibly I might be able to do so.

With the aid of his keys this was accomplished. Now I realized that the next thing imperatively needed was the absence of the porter from the scene for a few moments, for though by this time people begun to move about the depot on their several interests, I realized that, while my movements might escape their notice, this would hardly be the case with the porter, who would naturally keep his eye upon me, looking beyond the present one to the dollar of the future.

I now turned quite faint. I murmured that only a cup of coffee would revive me. This was a proposition fraught with much difficulty, and involving as it did a five minutes' absence from his post, he could not see his way to that.

Another dollar cleared his vision.

As soon as his back disappeared around the corner I signaled my suppliant, and in a moment I had him unobserved and safely locked up with me in my drawing room for a five hours' ride.

Could anything be more reckless, more shameless than my conduct?

I have only to plead in extenuation that never in a life of varied experiences had I seen a picture of more abject misery than that poor fellow presented.

In the hour of his need he had cried out to me for help. I knew, I saw, that that help must be immediate, and with the means that I had at hand I gave it.

When the porter brought the coffee I received it through the smallest possible slit in the door, and at the same time I handed him my tickets and begged him to give them to the conductor and tell him I was ill and weary, was going to try to sleep and did not wish to be disturbed.

Then I sat down to hear my captive's story and to find in it, I hoped, some excuse for my own conduct that now began to loom up before me in very disagreeable colors.

And here, stripped of the hesitation, lamentation and despair of the teller, it is:

He was the son of respectable pious people in Philadelphia. He had been for the past two years in Washington, holding a position of trust in a bank, having been placed there through the influence of a relative who was a member of the cabinet.

The temptations of the capital had been too strong for him.

The last winter's poker playing had led him on, step by step, through losses till he had robbed the bank of which he was the trusted servant.

Detection had promptly followed, and for two days and nights he had skulked about the streets in momentary dread of arrest.

The night before he had wandered aimlessly into the theatre. That night I had played "Rose Michel."

The story had touched and moved him as nothing else had done.

When he saw in that mimic scene the picture of the devoted mother offering her whole life as a sacrifice to her child; when he saw her bearing in her pallid face; her trembling limbs, traces of the wreck to which she had submitted in silence rather than by a word betray her child to shame, for the first time in all his life he had realized the debt he owed his mother. He felt that he must go to her. At her feet, with bowed head and shame stricken face, he must confess his sins and then—let come what would, he would bear his punishment.

With that thought he had come to the depot, hoping to escape detection and arrest and go to his home in Philadelphia.

When I appeared he recognized me at once. An almost irresistible impulse drove him to speak to me, to beg me to help him, but his courage failed him. What followed I knew.

On my asking him his name and the address of his home in Philadelphia, what was my astonishment to learn that it was to the house I myself was going.

His story had occupied a couple of hours in the telling, and as we were speeding along undisturbed, it was clearly evident that thus far he was safe, and the question that presented itself to me was—how was he to leave the train?

I at last formulated a plan.

Bidding him to be quite silent, I left the drawing room. Locking the door and taking the key with me, I made my way to the conductor, and in the most insinuating manner I could assume I begged him to permit me to go to the baggage car to get something I imperatively needed from one of my trunks.

I might as well confess right here that in wanting to visit the baggage car I was going on what "Fagin" of dishonest memory, would have called a "prowl."

After a little trouble and talk I obtained my wish. When did a woman fail in obtaining kindness and courtesy from an American official, high or low, on an American railroad?

When I found myself in the baggage car my conduct was so capricious, uncertain and altogether idiotic that the baggageman would have been perfectly justified in throwing me out on the track.

Trunk after trunk did he drag down and open, only to be told that what I wanted was not there.

Of course what I wanted was not there! Because what I wanted was a "jumper" and a pair of overalls, and they were lying over in a corner on the floor in company with a lantern, that looked as if it might be blushing for me, so red was its face.

Down upon these only articles I flung my shawl, then I stubbed my toe, tripped and fell on the shawl. Before the good, patient fellow, who had for more than an hour been hauling my trunks around could reach me to haul me up, I had scrambled to my feet with that oily outfit safely bundled in my shawl and the whole clasped close in my arms.

In a voice weak and shaking with fear of discovery, but which that misled baggageman mistook for fatigue, I gave up the search, begged him to lock the trunks and hastily made my way back to my own car, hugging that shawl as was never shawl hugged before.

There was now no time to be lost in "making up" my comrade in crime, for by this time I felt like a full fledged burglar.

I produced my dressing case and I presented him with a pair of scissors, and demanded the sacrifice of that interesting blonde mustache, then I instructed him in the application to his face, neck and hands of the preparation I used, in order to make "Rose Michel" look like a ruddy sun-browned peasant of Southern France.

I then requested him to polish his boots with a paste I hastily concocted of face powder and black pomade, and which combination produced a disgustingly good specimen of mud, and when, after these artistic touches, his felt hat had had its rim cut off and had been thoroughly rolled on the floor, and he had doffed his coat and waistcoat and collar and cravat and had inducted himself into the jumper and overalls, he looked a fair average brakeman or railroad hand.

When the train arrived in Philadelphia I was one of the first to hurry from it, followed by my traveling companion, who was buried to his chin with my belongings, to which was added his wardrobe wrapped in my shawl—indeed, by this time I had come to consider that article quite in the light of a confederate.

I made my way directly to the first carriage I saw, and telling "Tom" (for so I had christened my comrade) to place the packages within and mount the box himself, I gave the address to which I was going to the coachman, and calmly and without any apparent hurry I entered the vehicle and was driven away.

But oh! how frightened I was!

On my arrival I found my "tribe" assembled at the threshold to greet me. They were too much occupied with me to notice my traveling companion, whom I bade assist the coachman in bringing in the baggage and it was not until all this was done, the coachman paid and the carriage gone that I revealed to my astonished family the identitiy of my extraordinary looking traveling companion.

I was told how his mother, never very strong, had been stricken down with what seemed her death blow on hearing of the shame and sin of her first born.

His father, with tears streaming down his face, furrowed already with years and grief, hurried his prodigal away to try to restore him to something like his natural appearance before venturing to take him to his mother's bedside.

Meantime I tried to prepare my mind to meet with fortitude that summons to a felon's cell which I momentarily expected to receive.

It did not come, however, and in a few hours the household settled down to its usual neutral tinted, religious calm, and but for the trembling voice and tearful eyes of the father of the culprit, no one would have guessed what a tragedy was being enacted within those circumspect walls.

As to the part I had played at such very short notice in this domestic drama, I looked back upon it with mingled feelings of shame and terror. I particularly requested that I might hear nothing further of the matter, but be permitted to make my little family visit quite as if the melo-dramatic circumstances of my arrival had never been.

My request was respected, I was even excused from visiting the poor grief stricken mother, so both she and I were spared a painful scene, and after a few days I went to Boston.

I still from time to time felt nervous and anxious, and when one morning the servant announced a gentleman who wished to see me on business, and who omitted sending his name, I walked into the room to meet him with a thorough realization of the feelings with which Mme. Roland was inspired when she paused at the foot of the scaffold to utter her apostrophe to liberty.

My visitor introduced himself as a detective from Washington, went on to tell me the crime of which "Tom" was guilty, how he, "Tom," had succeeded in escaping from Washington though he had been carefully "shadowed," how the authorities felt quite sure that he would sooner or later go to his home in Philadelphia, if indeed he had not already done so, how the only excuse that the detective had to offer to me for troubling me in the matter was that in the discharge of his duty in "shadowing" the culprit, he had seen me arrive at the residence of his parents, this he had seen from the window on the opposite side of the street, which room he had been occupying for some days before and after my arrival.

At this point in his narrative I felt that I might as well hold my hands for the handcuffs and beg him to take me away as quietly as possible, but with an impulse of common sense which I could never satisfactorily explain to myself, I put in practice my favorite axiom that "silence is golden," and let him ramble uninterruptedly on.

He then proceeded to tell me he had traveled on the same train with me from Philadelphia, had intended approaching me there, but concluded to wait, hoping he might hear something from Philadelphia or Washington that would enable him to spare me the annoyance of the present visit.

And so with many apologies he begged to state his errand. He already knew I had merely gone to the house in Philadelphia to visit persons boarding there, and he came to me in the hope that as the family were strangers to me and as the crime was one attended with no extenuating circumstances, I might be willing to aid justice by telling him if I had seen while there any person resembling the photograph which he produced, and which was really an excellent likeness of "Tom."

By this time I had recovered my presence of mind, and with an assumption of dignity that would have done honor to Sir Leicester Dedlock or even Mr. Turveydrop himself, I replied briefly in the negative, and with perfect truth, for after I had turned "Tom" out his own photograph would not have recognized him! I repudiated and repelled the right of the detective to approach me upon a business with which I had nothing whatever to do. I pointed out to him gently but firmly the great impropriety of his conduct and permitted him to bow himself out of my presence, a most apologetic and dejected member of the "finest."

And so, having been dreadfully frightened, I hoped I had done with the affair forever.

But now I have to tell the most singular incident in this little adventure.

My next engagement was in Buffalo.

When in that city I always stopped with friends who lived in a large rambling old mansion in the suburbs of the town and which overlooked the lake.

One night I was awakened, not suddenly or with any sense of alarm, but naturally, as a light sleeper naturally awakes at the entrance of any one in their room.

By the light of the gas, which was burning low, I saw an old lady enter my room. She was dressed in Quaker garb. I particularly noticed her apron, kerchief and her cap—they were so snow white, so soft and smooth.

She looked about her as if trying to remember where she was, or like a person sometimes looks about a room which is strange to them. Then, seeing me where I lay watching her, she came to my bedside, sat down in an armchair which stood beside it, and looking calmly and tenderly in my face, she said in a low murmuring voice, but in tones clear and exquisitely sweet, "May God do so to you and yours as you have done unto me and mine—unto my first born, my Benjamin, my best beloved!" Then she rose, leaned over and pressed a long, loving kiss on my forehead and went slowly toward the door, but she seemed to find her way without her eyes, for out of doors she went without their help and to the last bended their light on me.

The visit affected me most pleasantly. I was familiar with the Quaker custom of speaking when "the spirit moves." I supposed that sweet old Quakeress was, like myself, a guest of the family, and I looked forward with pleasure to meeting her next day and so went comfortably off to sleep.

How shall I describe what I felt next day when I learned that no old Quakeress was, or had been, in the house.

I knew I had not been dreaming, though all the family said I had. It was just one of the many mysteries that come to us in life, for which no explanation is vouchsafed us, cry out as we may.

A few days after my mysterious visit I received a letter telling me among other things that "Tom's" mother had laid down her burden of grief and life and was at rest. She had desired them to send me her photograph, on which she had written me a message and which they inclosed.

I looked at it. There was the picture of the woman who had come to my bedside. And on the reverse side, written in a feeble, tremulous hand, were the words she had then uttered to me.

The rest is silence.—*Rose Eytinge in Sunday Mercury.*

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The latest eastern theatrical rumor is that Miss Fortescue will soon marry Fred Terry, her leading man.

The London Lyceum has been leased by Mary Anderson for next season, commencing in September. Henry Irving will come to America.

Mme. Janish will play at the Bush street theatre next summer in opposition to Sarah Bernhardt at the California and Dixey at the Baldwin.

One of the stories afloat concerning Mrs. Langtry is that she is determined to have a theatre of her own in New York before a year has passed.

Wm. Emerson is entertaining a proposition from Haverly to join his big minstrel company for a tour of the larger cities at his old salary of $500 per week.

John P. Sutton, of the Boucicault company, and a well-known character actor, died suddenly of pneumonia at his home in Washington street, Brooklyn, recently.

Minnie Maddern is traveling westward, *en route* to California. She is playing the heroine of "Cap.ice" continuously, but at San Francisco it is her intention to produce another play from the pen of Howard Taylor.

On the night of January 11th, Miss Maude Banks, daughter of General N. P. Banks, ex-governor of Massachusetts, began a week's engagement at the Brunswick (N. Y.) Opera house, presenting "Ingomar."

Pearl Eytinge, the footlight pet of a few years ago, is said to be now a miserable invalid, the result of the opium habit and too much champagne. It is alleged she is practically a prisoner in a boarding-house on Union Square, New York, and is allowed to see no one but a regular attendant.

John Kelly, a well known violinist, died at Victoria, Texas, recently. He was a fine performer, and, accompanied by his wife, was giving concerts throughout the country. Deceased was a native of Ireland. In 1844 he accompanied the celebrated Ole Bull on his first American tour, and appeared with that distinguished artist in all the principal cities of the United States. He was among the early emigrants to California.

The laws of Michigan do not allow the posting of certain kinds of show bills. Anything descriptive of murder is especially *tabooed.* There must be no upraised knives or cocked guns. Even a picture of Virginius in the forum with knife drawn is forbidden. The law reads, "No sign, picture, painting or other representation of murder, assassination, stabbing, fighting, or any personal violence, or of the commission of any crime shall be posted, under penalty of fine or imprisonment."

There were four bonnetless theatre parties at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, on the night of January 9th, and after the parquet was filled it looked as if some one had gone over it with a scythe. The largest party numbered about eighty gentlemen. In the party were the English-speaking members of the Freundschaft club, which is erecting a $320,000 club building. The ladies, who are friends of the club members, have cheerfully pledged themselves to wear no bonnets hereafter at any theatre performance in that city.

A cablegram from Vienna tells of two tragedies which occurred in that city on New Year's Day, the victims being a beautiful young opera singer and an actress, who was also young and handsome. Both were killed by men who professed to love them. The singer was stabbed to the heart by a rejected suitor, and died instantly. She was only 18 years of age. A prominent official of the postoffice was the murderer of the actress, whom he shot in a fit of jealousy, and then put an end to his own existence.

Miss Ella Wilton met with a painful accident at the Lyceum theatre Sacramento, a few days ago. The management of the Lyceum is going in for such realism in stage properties that huge rocks have been used in building a chasm for one of the scenes. It fell to Miss Wilton's lot in the progress of rehearsal to mount the rocky side of this chasm. In doing so she became dizzy, and fell to the bottom, cutting a long gash across her cheeks and nose, and otherwise frightfully bruising her face. The shock of the fall caused her to faint away, and she is now confined to her bed. She hopes soon to resume acting. Her place in the Lyceum is temporarily filled by Miss Stella Boniface.

The profession was greatly astonished last Monday by the reported marriage of Miss Eleanor Carey, leading lady of the "Tangled Lives" company, to Wm. F. Blood of the same company. Mr. Blood is known on the stage as Wm. F. Blande, and is a thoroughly conscientious and capable actor, and withal a gentleman. He is an Irishman by birth and a cousin of Lady Colin Campbell. Miss Carey has long been recognized as one of our best and most popular leading ladies. She was married some years ago to Mr. Livingstone, a member of the well-known New York family of that name, but the union was not a happy one, and a separation ensued. Miss Carey recently secured a divorce.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE British revenue for the past nine months shows a satisfactory increase. There has been an expansion in all sources of revenue, except excise. The increase for the last quarter amounts to nearly $4,000,000, and the gain for the whole nine months is considerably over $6,000,000. Sir William Harcourt's estimate for the income of the whole year was £89,869,000. The receipts have already yielded £59,463,000, and it is certain that the revenue for the March quarter will far exceed the thirty millions required to make up the balance.