Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1885. VOLUME XXVII NO. 4

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, January 17.

MAINLAND WEATHER.

Heavy Snowstorm.

(Special to The Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Jan. 15. Snow began falling at 1:30 last night, and has continued steadily ever since. About five inches of fine snow is on the ground. Thermometer to-day, max. 28°, light northeast wind. The steamer Princess Louise, which arrived from Victoria at 5 p. m., encountered heavy snow all the way.

SPENCES BRIDGE, B. C., Jan. 16.—It has been snowing hard all the day; not much wind.

LYTTON, B. C., Jan. 16.—It is snowing and blowing, with northeast wind.

KAMLOOPS, B. C., Jan. 16.—The glass is at zero, and snowing lightly all day.

BOSTON BAR, Jan. 16.—Snowing and blowing.

SAVONAS, Jan. 16.—It has been snowing and blowing hard all day; wind southwest.

YALE, Jan. 16.—It has been snowing, blowing and drifting all day.

Yale District.

Mr. C. Semlin, M. P. P., who arrived down from Cache Creek on Wednesday night, on being interviewed by a *Colonist* representative, said that the season had been a prosperous one in his district. There had been no losses of stock, and the wet weather of the summer had brought forth a bountiful crop of wormwood, a substitution by nature of the bunch grass, which has almost disappeared in the neighborhood of Cache Creek. The cattle have thus got a plentiful winter supply of food, and unless something untoward happens will pass the balance of the winter all right. Mr. Semlin has on his ranch about 400 head of cattle and 150 head of horses. He states that a large amount of the land in the neighborhood of the Thompson river could be made very productive if a sufficient supply of water for irrigation purposes was available. As yet no test has been made to discover whether a water could be secured by boring artesian wells. No one has made the trial, although all think if wells could be sunk, and a satisfactory supply furnished in this way, there would be thousands of acres of land now valueless that would by irrigation prove of immense richness.

Yale District is an extensive one and the man whoruns for parliamentary honors has to start pretty early in the morning and travel all night, and then it takes five weeks' hard work to canvas the district satisfactorily.

The Dry Dock.

Mr. Connolly, the dry dock contractor, is hurrying matters forward as quickly as possible, though until the quality of stone to be used is decided on work cannot be prosecuted vigorously. When arrangements are made for the stone and brick supply a large force will be employed, as many men as can be judiciously handled, probably two or three hundred. The men who arrived from the east the other day are working up the stone at present at the dock. Whether the dock is lengthened or not will in no wise interfere with the progress of the work for months to come, as it would only mean the extending of one end, its present width being sufficient.

A TIPTIN, O., dispatch says that an adventurer named Buckley, about 30 years of age, came here last summer and formed the acquaintance of Mrs Gromwell, a rich widow, aged 75. After obtaining $10,000 Buckley eloped with the widow and married her. The pair returned, but Buckley has been missing for some time. The old lady has made a will leaving the bulk of her property to her husband. Threats of violence to Buckley are freely indulged in. The woman's friends will proceed to recover the property. It is said that Buckley has a wife elsewhere who is a partner in the scheme.

SNOW AND THE CHINESE.—The snow which fell yesterday was converted into compact balls very readily and both boys and men amused themselves by annoying every Celestial that passed. On Douglas street a Chinaman with an umbrella stood his ground manfully for quite a while against four or five boys, warding off the balls with his parachute and returning the fire. He had to give in at last, acknowledging that it was "too muchee snow alle at once." The police should not allow the abuse of the inoffensive Chinese by a crowd of boys.

THE BEAUTIFUL.—Owing to the delay on the Northern Pacific a consignment of Italian climate for Victoria has not as yet arrived, and the clerk of the weather being poorly informed as to the geographical position of Victoria has favored us with another supply of the "beautiful snow." Sleighing was fair yesterday afternoon, though prices ruled ordinary. A thaw set in last night.

FOR NANAIMO.—The barge Maude will leave for Nanaimo to-day in tow of the Woodside having on board the two boilers ex Rover of the Sea, and 1000 kegs of powder, brought up on the last trip of the Maude, the latter consigned to A. Onderdonk and will be taken to Port Moody.

EUROPEAN FREIGHT.—The Northern Pacific have recently issued a notice giving the rate of through freight from Montreal, Que., or Portland, Me., from European ports and transported direct from seaboard to British Columbia in bond. The rate is without regard to classification, being $2.10 from the above points to Victoria, B. C.

THE CITY SEAL AND FIXTURES.—Mr. Baker, M. P., waited on Mr. Rithet, mayor-elect, yesterday morning, and on behalf of the ratepayers who paid off the liability of the city at the time of the sheriff's sale, tendered Mr. Rithet the seal and other property belonging to the city.

CHINESE LABOR.—Messrs. Tai Chang & Co. shipped per steamer Enterprise about 100 Chinamen, to work on the Nanaimo section of the Island railway. Two hundred more will follow on the next steamer. It is reported that 600 in all will be employed.

NEVADA.—John P. Jones, republican, was re-elected senator of Nevada on Thursday.

What Some People Say.

That the city has reason to be thankful for the reform victory on Thursday. The reformers scooped the popular enemy and restored the credit of the town in a single day; but it will require at least three months to restore the public health.

That "The People" had better print another ticket. The one it did print was a sort of ticket-of-leave for most of the old councillors.

That Mr. Reginald Nuttall discharged the difficult duties of returning officer on Thursday with satisfaction to all parties.

That there are 30,000 head of beef cattle on the mainland.

That there is a deadlock in the California legislation over the election of speaker. It is believed Stanford, the railway king, will be elected senator.

That Walter R. Keene, the ex-million-aire, would have been ejected from a railway car, near New York, if a stranger had not paid his fare.

That "what can give such a finish to a room as a tender woman's face?" asked George Eliot. A dusting brush in a tender woman's hand is the right answer.

That a man who had reached 106 years and 3 months died at Seattle on Wednesday.

That that was a truly sensitive and refined scoundrel that led the gang that robbed the Little Rock train. He is reported as sparing the purses of the women upon the train, with the remark, "I don't forget that my mother is a lady, even if her son is a d—d scoundrel." Such genteel presence of mind, coupled with engaging frankness, in the midst of an emergency, is rare.

That an Arizona editor, after writing a leader on the merits of a patent medicine, thus enlightens his readers on English politics: "Old Gladstone is taking our advice, and is giving the aristocrats fits. But he made a bad break when he concluded to spare the house of lords. We warn him that such a shilly-shally course won't do. Kick the lords out to the upper house, and fill it up with horny-handed sons of toil. Gladstone means well, but he doesn't know much about true liberty, and he hasn't much sand."

That Mysophobia (fear of dirt) is a new disease.

That there are about 70 births and 67 deaths a minute in this world—more than one to a second.

That more than 3,000 horses die every week in London. This is what makes alligator leather so cheap over there.

That recently the tomb of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey was opened and the body of "Longshanks," as he was called, was found in a remarkably good state of preservation. The flesh of the face had turned to a yellow powder, but the part in the hair was still there, and the shape and the form of the body remained intact. Around the head was a narrow silver band, on which was engraved his name. The remains were placed in the tomb 600 years ago.

That the New York Graphic, which was a Montreal enterprise exclusively, and seven hundred thousand dollars of capital being subscribed in that city, has been sold for $30,000 to Mr. J. W. Hinckley, who has been running it lately. The gentleman pays no cash, but has the amount due the creditors.

That a Canadian Episcopal bishop of Scotch birth was the guest some time ago of a certain rector in Buffalo. Speaking of his visit afterward the old gentleman said: "They were all good people, and most kind I am sure; but do you know my dear, that they gave me water to drink at the table and upon going to bed, as if I had been a horse."

That there are 8,000 men out of employment in St. Louis at the present time, and the scenes of distress beggar description. The city papers tell of an honest mechanic who had long been idle; and who called on the grocer to get a sack of flour on credit. The grocer refused, when the mechanic picked up the sack and walked away. Procuring a policeman, the grocer went to the home of the mechanic. Upon entering the house they found the sack of flour in the middle of the floor, surrounded by the mechanic, his wife and five children, who were eating the flour raw. There was no fire to cook it with.

That at a recent sale in England an old Bible brought $19,000. In America Bibles are never permitted to grow old. They are the freshest and newest things in the household.

That the objection to Moody's ministrations at Richmond, Va., is that in 1875, while lecturing in New York, he compared Grant to the Savior and Lee and Jackson to the devil. He corroborated his statement with one of similar import written by another Virginian in the audience at the same time, whom he did not know. Since then many letters of indignation against the evangelist have been poured out, the general tone being that he should either explain the alleged utterances or the people refuse to hear him.

That bachelors can breathe easy again. For three years they need not blush and start coyly and timorously when the fair maidens tell them they have something to say in confidence.

That of 22,935 human beings who last year fell victims in India to wild beasts, no fewer than 20,067 died from snake bites.

That Susan B. Anthony, says a Paris paper, is expected in that city next month on a visit to Madle. Louise Michel.

That two cases of wife selling are reported from Peekskill, N. Y.

That still another international exhibition is being organized in London, and has just been officially recognized by the Board of Trade. A special to the Toronto *Mail* says it will be opened next spring in Alexandra palace.

Marine.

Steamship Barnard Castle sailed from San Francisco for Departure Bay on the 14th.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson, reported in danger at Cayuot Sound, was got off without injury, and left for up the Sound on Wednesday evening.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Arrived—Steamer San Pedro, New Tacoma.

Sailed—Bark Aurcola, Tacoma.

THE C. P. N. Co. will run a regular weekly trip to Burrard Inlet ports. The particular date of sailing has not as yet been decided on.

THROUGH FREIGHT.—The Geo. E. Starr brought 60 tons of freight over yesterday, a portion of which was the first through freight from the east since the blockade.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DRY DOCK.—It has been discovered that the dry dock, now in construction at Esquimalt, B. C., is entirely too short to accommodate the class of vessels that will enter that port after the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Pacific steamers, as a rule, are over 500 feet long, while the total length of the Victoria dock is laid down in the plans is only 400 feet. The oversight is a serious one as the dock will be of no use to the large ocean going steamers unless lengthened over the dimensions proposed at present.—*Ottawa Sun.*

From the Daily Colonist, January 18.

Mainland Weather.

(Special to the Colonist.)

CLINTON, Jan. 17.—Snowing still; about 15 inches on the ground.

BARDON CREEK, Jan. 17.—Light west wind; glass at zero; about a foot of snow on the ground and still snowing a little.

QUESNELLE, Jan. 17.—Very much milder to-night; glass shows three below zero. About a foot of snow; looks favorable for more snow.

YALE, Jan. 17.—Still snowing and blowing here. Train arrived on time from Moody to-day in spite of heavy snow.

Personal.

Mr. S. Shannon, of Shannon & Co., returned yesterday, after an extensive trip in the Skagit country and other portions of Washington Territory.

Mr. Bacon of the C. P. R. supply department, is at the Driard.

Mr. Louis Wolff, formerly of Victoria, now of Old Tacoma, is in town. He is a property holder in this city and may return and reside amongst us.

Major Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon of Yale are at the Driard.

Capt. and Mrs. Jemmett, Mrs. Cambie, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Dunlevy arrived from the mainland yesterday.

Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Hunter, C. E., returned from the East Coast yesterday.

Mr. Gordon, M. P., Mr. Baker, M. P., and Mr. Homer, M. P., will leave to-morrow for Ottawa.

Mr. A. R. Turner sails for England on Wednesday.

Marine.

The steamer Wilmington is almost like a new ship, and is expected to run much better than before.

Ships Yosemite, Alaska and Oriental, also the barks Aureola and Lizzie Williams, have been rechartered, each vessel for six trips, to carry coal from Tacoma to San Francisco.

Steamer G. W. Elder, of Victoria, and ship Theobald from Nanaimo, arrived at San Francisco on Jan. 15.

Vessels on the way and loading with steel rails for Canadian Pacific Railroad, or consigned thereto, Findlay, Durham & Brodie: Steamer Euphrates, sailed 12th December; ship Arcola, sailed from Liverpool 5th Jan.; ship Wylo, sailed from Barry 10th Jan.; ship Androsa, loading at Liverpool; ship Portia, loading at Cardiff; ship Gerard C. Tobey, loading at Newport.

Kootenay.

Mr. Galbraith, M. P. P., received a letter from Kootenay yesterday, stating that one foot of snow had fallen throughout the district and was succeeded by a sharp frost. Fourteen pack-animals, bound into Kootenay from Montana, died from exposure. Mr. Vowell had arrived at Sand Point on his way to Victoria. He was eight days on the way, having to break the road through the snow, and at one time was given up for lost. The railway men of Golden City has been abandoned, the railway headquarters have been removed to the second crossing of the Columbia.

The Best Evidence

Of the merits of a remedy is the effect on the sufferer, and there can be no doubt that the California Fig Syrup Company is pursuing the wisest plan possible to make known the wonderful efficacy of Syrup of Figs for all the ills arising from an inactive condition of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, in giving away sample bottles free of charge. Ask our enterprising druggists, Messrs. Langley & Co. for a free sample bottle, or you can buy large bottles for 75 cents or $1 25. 8

"The People" on the Coal Harbor Extension.

"Eureka!" Here is the only good thing yesterday's "People" contained. It is worthy of a wide circulation,—first, because it is true; and second, because it occurs in an unusual place:

The gain to the province by the acquisition of the land lying between Port Moody and the Straits of Georgia will be immense. As the few thousand acres given to the Syndicate are only a fraction of the whole and the improvement of its property will naturally enhance the value of that still retained by the government, we do not envy a few small pickings which have been made by the transaction even by friends of the government. We can only regret that we were not amongst the lucky number, and try to make the most of our misfortune. A little more of that kind of diplomacy will have a very conciliatory effect on the public mind.

Nanaimo.

(Free Press.)

A large gang of Chinamen have commenced grading on the right of way of the Island railway between Albert and Fitzwilliam streets. The gang comprises about 120 Mongolians, and about 700 more will arrive within the next few weeks.

Early on Thursday morning the wife of Mr. James Lewis, councillor-elect for the south ward, while in the act of dressing one of her children in front of a fire in a grate, suddenly swooned in a fainting fit. She fell with her head close to the fire, and in an instant her hair was on fire. The children immediately gave the alarm when Mr. Lewis, who was in bed at the time of the accident, rushed to her assistance and fortunately succeeded in putting out the flames before they had reached her clothing. Mrs. Lewis is severely burnt about the back and side of her head and down her neck. The wounds are severe, but are not considered dangerous.

Customs returns for quarter ending Dec. 1st, 1884, $20,982.

Interior Notes.

(Kamloops Sentinel.)

The weather for the past fortnight at Nicola has been the most severe that has ever been experienced in this valley in the memory of the settlers; the thermometer here registered 46° below and at Douglas Lake 54°.

The New Year's Day issue of *The Daily Colonist* is highly creditable to the liberality and enterprise of our contemporary. The number will be a very useful one to preserve as a statistical record of the province, business of Victoria, etc.

We learn coyotes are beginning to hang around houses and barns at night. The deep snow in the mountains makes it difficult for them to get food. Winters that are severe and kill off cattle and horses are favorable to coyotes, for they soon find the carcasses. Notwithstanding the cold snap of late we have not heard of any cattle perishing.

We learn from a party down from Eagle Pass that recently Mr. R. Wood, of Spallumcheen, was driving his team to the E. P. Landing, when traveling upon the ice in crossing 7-mile lake and within about three miles of the end of his journey his team broke through and were lost under the ice.

THE Seattle city council have passed (4 to 2) an ordinance to restrain and regulate the retail liquor traffic. One of its provisions is a clause closing all saloons on the Sabbath.

What Some People Say.

That the evening contemporary who takes us to task for the (asserted) misuse of the words "majority" and "plurality," is itself wrong. The meaning of the words is the very reverse of what our e. c. asserts.

That the Prince Henry of Battenburg is 26, being one year younger than Princess Beatrice. He is a cousin of the Grand Duke Louis IV of Hesse, who married the late Princess Alice, the eldest sister of Princess Beatrice, and to whom the latter was at one time said to be betrothed. Prince Henry is a clumsy youth on foot, but he rides a horse with much skill, and looks well when mounted. He is an honorary colonel of a Prussian regiment. He inherits the traditions of a long line of ancestors, and very little else. Princess Beatrice is artistic, devotional, domestic, and good-looking.

That Frederick W. Sprague, the Newport prophet, who has been publishing pamphlets for two years to show that George Washington was Christ, has been declared insane, and will be taken to the Rhode Island State Asylum. A few years ago he was arrested and imprisoned in Washington, and also in Liverpool, England. He spent all his money, which he needed for food and clothing, in advocating his peculiar doctrine.

That the Empress Eugenie is superintending the erection of a magnificent mausoleum to her husband and son within the grounds of her estate at Farnborough, England. By her kindness and her liberality she has won the good-will and admiration of the neighborhood. She is often to be met on foot in the streets of Farnborough, not unfrequently on errands of mercy, and occasionally engaged in shopping, an occupation hardly less laudable in the eyes of the townspeople.

That Paquet, the Toronto infidel who a few days ago was stricken with paralysis, and subsequently showed signs of repentance, died in the hospital on the 25th Dec.

That a Chicago clergyman says that only one man out of a hundred tells the truth any further than he can make it profit him.

That as celery is known to be beneficial for nervousness, it is now claimed by those professing a fair trial that cranberries assist in curing dyspepsia.

That Mr. Kirk, editor of the Birmingham *Dart*, was violently assaulted by a party of roughs because he had said, referring to the Birmingham riots, the country would know in future just how much reliance should be placed on the word of the Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, backed as it was by the oaths of pick-pockets and bruisers.

That at a Territorial fair in the North West an Indian sent a war bonnet fringed with human scalps as a specimen of his skill. He got the first prize in that line.

That "I never allow business of any kind to enter my chamber door," said Mr. Gladstone recently. "In all my political life I have never been kept awake five minutes by any debate in Parliament."

That sixty tons of rock are reported to have fallen from the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the other afternoon, with a deafening roar, but the curved lines of the bridge were not disturbed. This is said to have been the first fall of rock from the bridge since it was struck by lightning in 1789.

That by the Queen's command a large and handsome chair of polished granite has been placed by the side of a private road at Balmoral as a memorial of the late Duke of Albany. That road was one of his favorite walks.

That an eight-year-old boy has been awarded fifty thousand dollars damages at St. Paul, Minn., against a railway company for personal injuries received.

That the suicide roll of New York was increased largely during 1884, sixty-five more persons taking their lives in the great city in the year just closed than in 1883, when the number was 161. Out of a total number of 226 committing suicide, sixty-two were native born.

That many a boarding-house patron gets into hot water when he ladles out the soup.

That the recent floods in India destroyed a hundred houses. Fifty-three persons were drowned by the overflow of the Red Hill lakes at Madras.

That the number of books published in 1884, in England, was 6,373—theological, 724; juvenile, 603; fiction, 408. Books on art and science show a great increase over 1883.

That London Truth says that the Prince of Wales has a strong opinion that the younger son of the morganatic family of the Grand Duke of Hesse's uncle is not a proper match for the Queen of England's daughter, and that in all court circles the union is regarded as a mesalliance. Truth demands that provision be made for the new son-in-law out of the Queen's large surplus from her yearly grant of money.

That something new in luncheon dishes is plattered eggs, whose golden yolks are set in a red brown semi-fluid of tomato puree and shredded anchovies.

That it is understood one of the Queen's bridal gifts to Princess Beatrice will be the pearls of the late Lady Otho Fitzgerald, which were privately bought by her Her Majesty for £200,000.

SNEAK THIEF.—Yesterday afternoon a heathen Chinee with a bland look on his yellow visage might have been seen walking up and down Johnson street as if in search of something. The object of his search was soon made apparent, for suddenly he dove into a certain store near Waddington alley from whence he emerged with a large ham which he grasped with might and main and the look on his face deepened into a broad grin as he started for the sacred precincts of Chinatown where he no doubt thought he would enjoy a hearty meal on his ill-gotten ham. Before he had crossed the sidewalk, however, the shrill cry of a female rang in his startled ear and in response to that potent appeal John dropped the ham and doubled his pace, no doubt with visions of impending ruin in the shape of a broom in the hands of the irate female. Even the uncomfortable fact of having to run through the snow with one bootless foot cooled not the ardour of his homeward race, and he soon disappeared from view in one of the numerous alleyways.

THE new mayor and council will probably be sworn in on Monday. It is said that there is a scheme on foot to upset the election. But the opponents of reform will scarcely Carey their opposition so far as to interpose frivolous objections. Should they do so all good citizens must hope that their Fell designs will be defeated. At present they are Boyd by what will prove to be delusive hopes.

VICTORIA FREIGHT.—There are fifteen or twenty cars of Victoria bonded freight awaiting shipment at Tacoma. The steamer yesterday brought about 16 tons of it, and it is expected that to-day's steamer will have a heavy load of through freight. Should the shipments continue to increase there is the probability of the splendid steamer Olympian again being put on the route in a very short time.

THE ROBBERY OF BONDED GOODS.—The car of bonded goods for Victoria, R. C., which was discovered broken and rifled at Tacoma will probably lie there until advice from the east is received. The car has been thoroughly ransacked, the contents of many of the boxes being strewn around, principally boots and shoes. The extent of the robbery or the names of the parties to whom the goods were consigned could not be learned.

AN OLD SETTLER GONE.—Mr. Nicholas Anger, aged 85, died yesterday. The deceased came to this coast 32 years ago, and to this port with the late Sir James Douglas in 1858.

A Disgraceful Falsehood Refuted.

Mr. Geo. Byrnes writes as follows to the Times last evening, in refutation of the charge that the chief commissioner had made a misstatement as to the terminus of the C. P. railway so as to obtain a larger price for town lots:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

It was with surprise that I read what I consider your uncalled for attack on the chief commissioner in your issue of last evening under the above heading. You state that I made misrepresentations by authority of the chief commissioner that the actual terminus of the C. P. railway would be at Hastings. I deny having made such a statement, either at the sale or at any other time. Two days before the sale I wrote down and committed to memory the remarks that I intended making at the sale, and I very carefully adhered to what I had written. I did this, as I expected some one would turn upon me scrupulous enough to attempt to pervert my words for the purpose of attacking the government; I did not expect to find that person in the editor of the Times. I distinctly stated (I am quoting from the original M.S.) "It is well known that the syndicate have expressed themselves very favorably to extending the railway to a point at or near the Hastings mill property, and that negotiations are on the eve of completion regarding this change of railway base, and although I am employed by the government to carry out this important sale, remember that I do not make this assertion by authority of the government, it simply emanates from the auctioneer, and you can take it *cum grano salis*.'" Now, Mr. Editor, I cannot see that anything I said was misleading to purchasers, as what I said then is the general opinion to-day, and I am satisfied that the majority of the gentlemen who attended that important sale will say that the remarks I quote are correct. I hope in justice to the chief commissioner that you will make the *amende* honorable. G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Literary.

The Overland Monthly for January offers, as usual, a large amount of interesting reading.

We have received the latest number of Literary Life, a monthly magazine, published by the Elder Publishing Co., Chicago. This month's contents are a Biographical sketch of Will Carleton (author of "Over the Hill to the Poor House," "Betsy and I Are Out," etc.) Life and works of Bonset, Shiller's Wallenstein, Anecdotes of Authors, Words of Criticism, Literary News and Notes, and other articles. The prospectus for the coming year is very good and the magazine is offered for the low price of $1 a year.

The Current, also a Chicago publication is issued weekly and in scope is literature, current thought and events. In the list of its contributors are to be seen the names of some of the most prominent literary lights of the United States and Canada as well as some old world writers. An interesting fancy is that of having each article signed by the author's name in a facsimile of his handwriting. Edgar L. Wakeham, publisher, Chicago.

Another monthly publication which should find favor among us is "Choice Literature," consisting of selections from the best English magazines. In the number before us we find the names of Prof. Seeley, A. C. Swinburne, James Anthony Froude, H. A. Paine, Lord Cochrane, Sir John Lubbock and other clever English writers. Those who would enjoy the writings in the magazines at home but cannot subscribe to more than one or two, should take advantage of this publication which is issued by the house of John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York; price for the year $1.

We must also acknowledge the receipt of "Night and Day," the monthly record of the London children's missions, edited by Dr. Barnardo the philanthropic worker among destitute children, who has recently returned from a tour of Canada and the United States. The Canadian Gazette says that Dr. Barnardo has issued a strong appeal for funds in connection with his estimable work. In his circular he says:

I cannot here attempt any description of my experiences in that country, or of the results so far as our work is concerned, but I am sure it will be a cause of unfeigned thankfulness and gratitude to God, in the hearts of all who have helped me, to know that of the many hundreds of boys and girls sent to Canada, and placed out in life there during the fifteen years (500 during the past three years) only four boys have failed, and of these two are now doing better; while not one girl out of the large number emigrated is known to be living other than a respectable, virtuous, and industrious life.

Danced to Death.

A death of startling suddenness, and under singular circumstances, occurred in the city yesterday morning, causing a decided sensation among a large number of young ladies and gentlemen, who had gathered together as a dancing party. Mamie Purtell, a girl about 20 years of age, whose parents reside near Bellville, some time ago secured a situation in Messrs. Kilgour & Co.'s paper-box factory, and boarded at No. 89 Cherry street. Early in the present week she had several fainting fits, but nothing serious was anticipated, and on Wednesday night, when she was escorted to a party at Albert Hall, she was in excellent spirits. Being a good dancer and an agreeable partner she was nearly all the time on the floor, and about four o'clock in the morning joined in a waltz. While whirling about in the circle her partner felt her suddenly reel and stagger, and before he could carry her to a chair she expired without speaking a word. The consternation of the ball-room can be better imagined than described. Yesterday afternoon the remains were conveyed to the home of the parents for burial.—*Toronto News, Jan. 2.*

The Government Map.

Sheet No. 4 of the series of maps prepared under the direction of the Dominion government, is the British Columbia section, recently issued and favorably commented upon by the eastern press. To Mr. Gisborne, F. R. S. C., superintendent of the government telegraphic service, must credit be given for the highly satisfactory manner in which these maps have been prepared. The Montreal Gazette says of them: Every telegraph line and station throughout Canada is clearly and distinctly shown, also the exact locality of all the transatlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence submarine cables which touch upon the coasts of the Dominion. Several foreign governments, boards of trade and telegraph companies have expressed their appreciation of the maps, and the demand for copies is already considerable.

MR. RITHET'S QUALIFICATION.—The story circulated yesterday that Mr. Rithet was disqualified as mayor by reason of not holding in his own name the necessary real estate, was a *canard*. Mr. Rithet is the registered owner of about $40,000 worth of real estate in this city.

THERE were a small passenger and large freight list from the Sound yesterday and about twenty-five sacks of mail matter.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

HAMILTON, Jan. 10.—Rev. Mr. Russ, of Simcoe, has been appointed general superintendent of the United Methodist Church.

Last night a gang of masked men went to the Waddell toll-gate in the west end, and tore down the bars. The farmers have been objecting very strongly to paying toll at this gate, and several disturbances occurred lately, but the action of the men last night caps the climax, and will probably cause some arrests.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—G. H. Furner, manufacturer, has suddenly taken his departure, leaving numerous creditors behind.

KINGSTON, Jan. 9.—This afternoon five boys while skating on the bay broke through the ice when but twenty feet from the shore. Two of them, James Rigney, aged twelve, a son of Wm. Rigney, and George Morrison, aged nine, son of the widow of the late M. M. Morrison, were drowned. Rigney's father, a boatman, drawn out by a rope and two others crawled out by themselves. The boys struggled hard for ten minutes before succumbing. They are sons of most respected citizens, who have the sympathy of the community.

HALIFAX, Jan. 8.—The remarkably mild weather that has, with but several brief exceptions, prevailed throughout Nova Scotia since the beginning of the winter season has allowed almost all the chief ports to remain free of ice, an occurrence which has hardly a precedent in the history of the province.

COLLINGWOOD, Jan. 10.—J. Taylor, of Nattawa, has discovered in Collingwood Mountains the best gold mine in America. A Californian offered him $20,000 to show him the locality, but the offer was declined.

BOWMANVILLE, Jan. 9.—Senator Simpson is dying at his residence here.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9.—Among the aspirants for school trustee was Mrs. J. R. Smith, who was elected after a hot contest.

QUEBEC, Jan. 9.—It is said that M. Savary, the French statesman indicted in France for connection with the shameful Lyons and Lebanon bank swindle, and who it was supposed had fled to Rio de Jeneiro, is living in this city under the name of Quineault, and is editing the literary columns of a local paper.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—The water in the river has fallen ten inches since yesterday. A large portion of open water on the south side of the river is covered with ice which floated down during the night. All danger of a flood is thought to be past.

NAPANEE, Jan. 8.—Mr. Pruyn, the conservative candidate for the Dominion house, was elected in Lennox yesterday by a majority of 41 over Mr. Allison, the Liberal nominee, the result of the previous election being thus decisively reversed.

TORONTO, Jan. 9—During the past year the total number of immigrants arriving in the province was 87,300, against 97,515 in the previous year. Of the total number 58,489 went to the United States.

Morris Larry, a man with a glass eye, came here some months ago from Detroit, started an agency for the collection of accounts, and soon ingratiated himself into the good graces of tradesmen and others, has departed to the States, leaving creditors to the amount of $10,000.

HAMILTON, Jan. 10.—The Prince Edward Island fishermen report a falling off in the year's catch of $130,000 in herring, cod and herring, as compared with the previous year. The lobster fishery, on the contrary, yielded half a million cans in excess of 1883.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 10.—The election in Sunbury county to-day, for the vacant seat in the house of assembly, was won by Glasier, the Government's supporter, over Morrow, the Opposition candidate.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.—The Nova Scotia sugar refinery is idle, owing to the prevailing dullness of trade. It is expected to resume next month.

PETERBORO, Jan. 9.—Last evening T. Holton, a son of Mr. George Belton, plumber, was drowned while skating on the river here.

KINGSTON, Jan. 9.—The legislature will be petitioned by Eastern farmers to establish an agricultural college here.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—A young man named Edward Burke was shot and killed at Little Farm, about twenty miles from Buckingham, yesterday, by a Frenchman named Cupel. Little Farm is situated on the Lievre, and as navigation is closed, the roads are almost impassable, and as there is no telegraphic communication, no particulars can be obtained to-night, but it is rumored that Burk interfered in a quarrel between Cupel and another man, where upon Cupel fired at him. The coroner has left Buckingham to hold an inquest.

A very sad accident occurred at Chelsea last evening. A young man named John Hopper went to the bush for a load of wood, and not returning as expected his father became very anxious. Fearing that something had happened to him he sent a younger boy with a horse and sleigh to see what was the matter. When the boy arrived at the bush he found John underneath the load with his life crushed out of him.

HAMILTON, Jan. 9.—George Caville, treasurer of the Juvenile Foresters Friendly association, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling the funds of the society.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Angus McInnes' tar factory, corner of Adelaide and River streets, London East, caught fire at 11 o'clock to-night, and was totally destroyed. The loss is about $3,000.

LINDSAY, Ont., Jan. 8.—The Grand Trunk railway passenger station, baggage and express rooms were burned to day. Loss unknown. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—The practice of wholesale houses doing a quiet retail trade has been forced upon the small dealers recently, and one line, the jewelers, is about combining to crush out the system, which they claim is ruinous to them.

It is alleged that one street alone in the east end there are at present 47 cases of typhoid fever. Physicians are unanimous in condemning the impure water.

WINGHAM, Jan. 9.—Crowell Wilson, formerly M. P. for East Middlesex, is dangerously ill of inflammation of the lungs. The doctors entertain slight hopes of his recovery.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 10.—At about half past ten on Saturday night an alarm of fire was given from the Chatham Manufacturing Co., corner of King and Fonseca streets. Considerable delay had evidently occurred in giving the alarm, as the flames had made great headway, and in fact obtained control of the building by the time the engines arrived. The fire fiend found an easy prey in the wooden structure and the inflammable material stored in it.

NO EXEMPTIONS.—The municipal elections throughout Ontario have taken place. Apart from the exciting mayoralty contest the electors were asked to decide the question: "Shall tax exemptions be abolished?" The affirmative carried by 12,000 majority. The annual exemptions now exceed $10,000,000, consisting chiefly of church property. Methodists and Roman Catholics are affected most. When the change takes place a great reduction of taxation will follow.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Wright Leroy was hanged to-day at 12:30. On August 13th, 1883, he decoyed Nicholas Skerrett, an aged capitalist, whom he had personally known for a long time, into one of Skerrit's empty houses on the plea that he wanted to rent it. While inside he told Skerrett he would kill him unless he gave him a check for a large sum. Skerrett refused. Leroy then knocked him down, seized him by the throat and while continuing his threats choked him to death. He observed a firm demeanor on the scaffold and asserted his innocence. His neck was broken in the fall.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—A large public meeting of unemployed workmen is called for Tuesday night, when addresses will be made by leading merchants on the situation. It is thought by careful calculation that nearly 6,000 men are idle in the city and suburbs. In Redpath's sugar refinery about 100 men are employed out of 600 usually; all the nail factories are running with 200 or 300 men less than usual. It is reported that the Bank of Montreal has arranged a combination of cotton manufacturers and that the alliance of all the mills will be lasting. An advance in price is at once anticipated to about 15 per cent. above the lowest point during the depression.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Yates has decided to abandon the proposition of his counsel to further appeal his case to the house of lords. After court pronounced its decision Yates surrendered to the officers and was removed from the court room. In serving out his sentence he will rank as a first class misdemeanant.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Up to a late hour to-night no tidings had been received of the channel packet-boat, Admiral Moorsom, plying between Dublin and Hollyhead, and due at the latter port yesterday. The officers of the company at Hollyhead, London and Dublin are besieged by people inquiring for friends and relatives believed to be on board.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The committee on the West Africa coast continued to-day the discussion of conditions necessary to make future annexations on the coast of Africa. England demanded the conditions be extended, including the annexation of inland territory. English representatives objected to the working of several portions of the original German project. England's objection arises from fears that if she hastily agreed to the new proposals it may lead to complications in view of her extensive colonial interests. The subject was referred to a special committee.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 16.—British steamship Acuba, whose cargo is reported by to-day's associated press dispatches as burning off Dover, left Galveston for Bremen on Dec. 17th, coaling at Newport. From Walker & Fowler, agents in this city, it is ascertained that the Acuba received a cargo of 4,715 bales of cotton and 200 sacks of oil cake. Total value of cargo about $280,000; insured abroad. The Acuba is an iron-built vessel, of 1,200 tons, owned by Thomas Stockdale, Sunderland, England.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Norbe Ballerich, the man who was wounded in three places by M. Ducay, editor of Cri Du Peuple, the other night, died at the hospital to-day.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, Jan. 16.—Dispatches from Gakdul Wells, states that the Stewart force reached there Monday noon from Howerquatt Wells. The force consists of a squadron of hussars, a heavy section of the second corps, mounted infantry, a Sussex regiment and naval brigade. Egyptian soldiers engaged in conveying the supply of water during the march behaved in an infamous manner. They drank the rations of water belonging to others and refused to obey Col. Burnaby when he ordered an advance.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Failures for the last 7 days, 420 as compared with 457 the previous week.

UTICA, Jan. 16.—Wm. Druz, a farmer living in the town of Warren, Herkermer county, has been missing for a month. A nephew of Mrs. Druz named Gates, aged 18, has been squeezed by neighbors and confessed that Mrs. Druz shot her husband while he and her son were away. They burned the body and buried the bones. Mrs. Druz is under arrest.

SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Albert Meble, an exhibitor in the German section of the exposition discovered that his show case had been robbed of nearly all their contents. One of the heads of departments is responsible for the statement that a number of slips of paper were picked up early this morning on the floor of the main building bearing this inscription: "Men collect your wages or burn

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1884.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED.

An Oriental legend tells of a sparrow which was observed to walk carefully on the roof of a high building. Asked why his steps were so tender he replied, "Do you not see? If I were to press with all my weight on this roof I should bring the whole building down." This being overheard by a wise man, the latter said, "If the size of every one was as great as his vanity the world would be too small to hold us all." Our infantile contemporary of the Times resembles the eastern sparrow. He has strutted through his columns for a week in a vain effort to induce the government to pay tribute to his "weight" by recognizing the claims of certain "poor" squatters to lands on Burrard Inlet; threatening, in case of non-compliance, to bear down heavily on the government and crush it. Poor little sparrow! If your influence was as huge as your opinion of yourself you might scare the government; but as you are, your excessive vanity excites only ridicule and your insignificance contempt. The government have always stood ready to grant a petition of right; but until a clear title to the land claimed by the squatters has been established they will not give away a single rood. Such has been the attitude of the government from the first. They are now and always have been ready to throw wide open the door of the temple of justice, but they are not now and, we hope, never will be, prepared to buy support by the recognition of claims which they believe to be either fraudulent or advanced under a misapprehension. At present a band of conspirators are believed to be endeavoring to wring from the government, by threats of an adverse vote, a million dollars' worth of land situated on English Bay. The public should know that the land covered by these conspirators is nearly the entire frontage on English Bay in the portion to be granted to the syndicate for bringing their terminus 22 miles nearer Victoria. It is not agricultural land; it has been squatted upon, not for the purpose of homesteading or farming, but solely with a speculative object. The squatters are illegally upon it and were informed of the illegality of their contemplated action before going there. Their claims are now in the hands of speculators who are trying to lobby their million dollar grab through the legislature. The public need entertain no fear of the attempt being crowned with success. A large majority of the members are neither to be won by promises nor frightened by the threat of the "sparrow on the house top" to sit down on them, into voting for this most improper demand. The most that will be obtained is a petition of right; and that the conspirators could have had without going to the house.

THE NAME "VANCOUVER."

The Colonist has all along protested against the adoption of the title "Vancouver" for the town which it is proposed to rear at Coal Harbor; first, because there is already a town called Vancouver on this coast; and second, because the name is calculated to cause confusion in mercantile and postal circles from proximity and sameness to Vancouver Island. It is stated that a memorial or protest against the use of the name at Coal Harbor will be circulated for signature. It ought to be generally signed, for while no good reason can be advanced for the appellation to Coal Harbor—any other name would do as well—the objections urged to its use there would seem to be sufficient to induce the projectors to change it for one more appropriate and not confusing.

THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

The mayor and council, not being quite certain what might be the effect of adopting the minutes of the last meeting of their predecessors, wisely hesitated before confirming the same. The hurried vote on the electric light scheme certainly wears an ugly look; and it is proper that the matter should be investigated; but the mere confirmation of the minutes would not commit the city to take over the light. The minutes are a record of the proceedings. To confirm them would be to endorse their correctness. Not to confirm them would be to declare that they are incorrect. As to the vote on the electric light it may be rescinded after due notice of motion has been given. The adoption of the minutes would not legalize the purchase any more than a failure to confirm them would annul it. But the mayor and council are acting with commendable caution.

THE RATIFICATION RESOLUTION

The resolution to confirm and approve the action of the government in transferring a block of land at Coal Harbor and English Bay to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is on the orders although it may not come on for debate to-day. The matter has been ventilated through the press and the public are thoroughly acquainted with the project in all its details. Casting aside the great national considerations which cluster thickly about the change of terminus there remains the important fact that the establishment of the railway terminus at Coal Harbor renders feasible and practicable a railway ferry to the Island and thence by rail communication from Nanaimo to Victoria, the national terminus of two transcontinental railways—the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific. Had the latter road rested at Port Moody a ferry to the Island would have been more than doubtful. With the terminus at Coal Harbor a ferry is a certainty. Readers are aware that an effort has been made to force upon the notice of the government squatters' claims to about a million dollars worth of English Bay lands. The government have already refused to recognize those claims as possessing any of the elements of genuineness; but they have expressed their willingness to grant a petition of right so that the claims may come before the courts. It has never been the desire or intention of this government to deprive any man—rich or poor—of his legal remedy: but in resisting claims which there is reason to believe are *bogus* the government have protected the public interests from possible spoliation. If at a future time, and in another arena, it can be shown that the claims are genuine, no power on earth can prevent the lands from being conveyed to the "squatters." So far as the house is concerned it will ratify the action of the government and leave the squatters to their legal remedy. That is the only possible solution. With the passage of the resolution the country will take a fresh start, and the inflow of capital, the prosecution of gigantic improvements, and the enhanced value of *land*, will speedily compensate the country for the apparent sacrifice which they are asked to make in parting with 6,000 acres which, without the railway, would scarcely be worth the wild land tax.

THE COLONIES IN AFRICA.

The communication of Lord Derby to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, in regard to the German acquisitions in West Africa gives a full history of the correspondence between the German and English governments in regard to the matter. It seems that on the first intimation of Germany's intention to acquire possession of the territory, Lord Derby communicated with the Cape government on the subject of a further extension of the British dominions northward of the Orange river, but the authorities of the Cape took no immediate notice of it and the delay gave Germany the opportunity for formally annexing the coast. Lord Derby first communicated with the Cape on February 6th, and again on May 7th. It was not till the 29th of May that the Cape government returned the leisurely answer that they would recommend the project to the provincial parliament. On the 16th of July the provincial parliament decided on the annexation of the coast from Orange river to the border of the Portuguese possessions, but before the communication announcing this intention had reached the Colonial office, a German man-of-war had raised the flag of the empire over the territory, and there was nothing to be done but for England to accept the situation. The whole history of the proceedings shows a surprising lack of activity on the part of the colonial authorities. As early as February, 1883, the German minister inquired of the foreign office, as Lord Derby relates in his dispatch, whether British protection could be extended to a factory to be established by a Bremen merchant north of the Orange river, intimating that if this could not be done Germany would do her best to extend to it the same measure of protection which she gave to her subjects in other remote places. While this gave England the refusal of the territory it seemed clearly to intimate that if she did not accept the responsibility the alternative would be for Germany to take the country under her protection. The dilatory course pursued by Lord Derby and the Cape government seemed to indicate either that they did not recognize the possibility of Germany entering into competition with England as a colonizing power in Africa, or else that it was contrary to the policy of the present English government, as it had been with their predecessors, to extend the borders of the British dominions in South Africa. If the first is the true solution we may consider that England was out-witted by Germany; if the second, then the sooner England makes up her mind just how much territory she wants the better, for Germany has entered the lists against her.

FUTURE POPULATION OF THE STATES.

According to the statisticians the population of the United States five years hence, in 1890, will be 64,000,000. When we stop to inquire of what these millions will be composed, some figures in regard to the white and black population bring to light an interesting calculation. Between the years 1860 and 1880 the United States received from abroad 5,114,978, and the excess of births over deaths in this population was 894,763, making an actual increase of emigration during twenty years of 6,009,741. Deducting this from the whole white population it is found that the increase by birth was 1,047,692, a little less than 2 per cent. annually. The black population in 1860 was 4,441,830, and in 1880 it had increased by 2,138,863. The black population receives no reinforcements by immigration so that these figures must indicate the increase resulting from the excess of births over deaths. This is shown to be 48 per cent. during the twenty years, or about 2½ per cent. a year. The increase of the black population exceeds that of the white, therefore, by about one-half per cent. annualy, and this in turn will make a vast difference in the relative numbers of the two races.

THE NEW "NORMAN" INVASION.

William of Normandy was a great man and a bold. He invaded and conquered England. He has had many imitators; but no other man ever established himself as an enemy on British soil. William of Normandy went to stay and staid. Followers in his footsteps remained long enough to ascertain that they were not wanted and then bolted for home. William's great namesake and would-be prototype in this country is William Norman of New Westminster—a lawyer, keen as a razor and cute as a pet fox, who parts his hair and his name in the middle. He is so highly esteemed and appreciated on the classic banks of the Fraser that at a late election his fellow-citizens manifested their affection by voting, by a considerable majority, to keep him at home. But like his great predecessor and namesake the Fraser river Norman cannot content himself at home. He must seek "fresh woods and pastures new" at Victoria, where he has undertaken a crusade against the government through the columns of a newspaper. Norman's chief idiosyncrasy is a belief that the provincial secretary is another "Paddy Miles' boy"—responsible for every untoward incident that may occur. Should there come a high tide it would be the provincial secretary who brought it on. A heavy rain, a great gale, a huge fire—all the work of the provincial secretary. We are not sure but that official is blamed for the December snow; and as for the freeze-up at New Westminster, it never would have occurred if the provincial secretary had not chilled the water by his cool reception of the Coal Harbor squatters, for whom, by the way, Norman holds a fat brief. Now, no one objects to the exuberant fancy which runs riot in this absurd fashion. Abuse even is not found fault with. It is a case of "if it pleases she it don't hurt o," but when he resorts to misrepresentation as well as abuse he passes the limits of forbearance. When the writer asserts that the government refused to listen to the "righteous and just request" of the squatters he states what is untrue. The government never declined to listen to any request, either just or unjust, when it was made in proper terms; but it did refuse to recognize the claims of W. Norman's clients to about one million dollars' worth of Burrard Inlet property. "Hence those tears," the invasion of Victoria, the bifaltin editorials and the abuse by the legal bully who has made the cause of the speculators in the squatters' claims his own. The government have always been ready to afford these claimants a hearing. To show that such is the fact the appointment of a committee of the house was conceded yesterday and evidence will be taken to day. The government have nothing to fear from an investigation. Can the Times writer say as much? There is reason to believe that as a result of the inquiry he will retire from the scene not as "William the Conqueror," but as William the Conquered.

AND WHY NOT?

New Westminster city was promised an extension of the C. P. Railway or a branch line by Mr. Van Horne when that gentleman visited the province last summer. For some reason the promise was not kept; at least, New Westminster is not included in the scheme which proposes to make Coal Harbor the terminus of the transcontinental line, although that line will pass within a mile and a half of the Royal City. The people of that city are naturally impressed with the belief that it is not the intention of the railway company to guard their interests in this respect; and as every town of any importance in the province is enjoying or is about to enjoy the benefits of railway connection, they have drawn the attention of the local government to the omission that has been made in their case. The government, it is gratifying to know, recognize the importance and pertinence of the demand of the New Westminsterians and have taken steps which, it is believed, will eventuate in securing for them justice. No town in the province is more entitled to consideration than our neighbor on the Fraser. It is situated in the midst of and is the market for the most extensive agricultural and lumbering industries in the country; it is the seat of several extensive manufacturing establishments and of several important public institutions. It is the distributing depot for a very large section of country and if encouraged and fostered must always be a place of considerable commercial importance. A railway is essential to the permanent prosperity of the place. In view of the thrift of the inhabitants, their enterprise and commerce, and the industries they sustain, the short line of railway asked for would doubtless prove a paying investment. The petition should meet with a ready acquiescence.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

The Willamette Farmer in an article on the cultivation of the cranberry on this northern coast, says: "Two years ago a man who understood the culture of cranberries purchased a swamp in Western Washington and planted out the wild native cranberry with such success that in two years his cultivation produced a berry three times the size of the wild fruit. This is the second year and he has pickled 1,100 barrels of berries. He has now planted out the larger eastern cranberry, but believes the smaller native fruit will possess superior flavor and acquire sufficient size. By comparing eastern cuttings with native vines he is satisfied that they will improve very rapidly. The man alluded to purchased 7,000 acres of swamp for a song, and in two years has 1,100 barrels of fruit worth $16 per barrel ($16,500) while his total outlay was not half that. The cranberry is the most delicious fruit for sauce with meats that is known, and always commands a high price. It can be kept for a year, or at least for many months and can be actually sent around the world. They are put in barrels filled with water and thus kept." To this the California Grocer adds: No doubt the native cranberry swamps along Fraser river and many other portions of the country could be utilized for this purpose, and would yield a large profit to those who engage in the business. There will always be a good market for them, both at home and abroad. For a person with a small capital and one who understands the growing of them, we believe it to be one of the best openings in the country for a permanent paying business.

STEWART'S VICTORY.

The victory of General Stewart with a handful of men over a horde of Arabs was very complete. No doubt at one time, when the British square was broken by the stampede of the camel corps, the affair wore a serious aspect for the invaders, but the steady, open courage for which the British soldier is renowned, told in the end and the enemy was routed. The struggle was for the possession of the wells that were in the hands of the Arabs. The British went into the fight while suffering from thirst and fought like devils. Had they failed to carry the wells they would have been doomed. It was the cutting off of this water supply that enabled the Soudanese to destroy Hicks Pasha's army. The tactics which proved successful with Hicks failed when applied to Stewart. News of still greater battles may be momentarily expected and the readers of *The Colonist* will be placed in possession of the dispatches as fast as they arrive.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLIGHT.

Fruitless Efforts to Reach the Peril-Encompassed Ship.

LAST SEEN IN JAMES BAY.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—The captain of the H. B. Co.' boat Prince of Wales (reported abandoned in Hudson Bay) with great difficulty reached what is called the Outer Roads, about 30 miles from Moose Factory. A boat was sent to Moose Factory to get the necessary supplies of fuel and clothing. After a difficult passage, during which floating fields of ice were encountered, the boat on several occasions being nearly cut to pieces and the crew suffering terribly from intense cold, the fort was reached. Next day one of the large boats belonging to the fort was manned and well supplied with provisions, clothing, axes, sleds, moccasins, mittens, etc., for wintering the ship, and started for the vessel. The boat, however, only managed to make three miles through the fields of ice, when she became firmly frozen in, and with great difficulty was cut out and the party returned to the fort. Recourse had now to be made to Indians who were

DESPATCHED TO FIND THE VESSEL.

They also returned in the course of a few days saying they could not see her. On the 8th of November another expedition in light open boats was despatched, and after making about eight miles with great difficulty and enduring a night of terrible cold, they also returned after an unsuccessful search. The only hope is that the vessel has reached Charlton Island, which, at least, is wooded and will afford a supply of fuel. Another attempt will be made to locate the ship by means of dog trains. Dogs and sledges will be brought from Fort Albany and Rupert's House, and provisions and clothing hauled to the ice-bound mariner. The letter received, however, does not speak very hopefully of the safety of the vessel, and says, "although we hope to see Capt. Bishop in January, and trust he reached Charlton Island in safety, the ship is not in a too pleasant position at present."

In the Hands of a Receiver.

Suit was commenced in the U. S. circuit court yesterday by Lawrence Harrison and Lawrence Baker, for themselves and others, against the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., and the Oregon and Transcontinental Co. The complainants, who are citizens of Great Britain, for themselves and for all holders of mortgage bonds of the Oregon and California, bring this suit against the company, a corporation which is a citizen of Oregon, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., a citizen of New York, and the Oregon and Transcontinental Co., a citizen of Oregon, and complain on about twenty pages of legal cap, the substance of the complaint being that they are bondholders of the O. & C. R. R. Co., and that the company has not paid the six months' interest on the aforesaid bonds which fell due this month. That they are of opinion that the proceeds of the road are not properly applied, the running expenses being, as they think, too large, and they therefore ask that a receiver be appointed to operate the road. The court appointed R. Koehler and A. G. Cunningham receivers to take charge of and operate the road. They are required to report to the court once a month the receipts and expenditures of the road, and the amount on hand, which they are required to deposit in the First National bank. They are required to give bonds in the sum of $75,000. The bonded indebtedness of the road amounts to $9,020,000. The monthly income is about $100,000, and the operating expenses about $70,000.—*Oregonian.*

CANADA.

A LARGE DEFICIT.

Important for Divorcees.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 18.—It is generally believed that by the end of the present fiscal year there will be a deficit in the Dominion treasury. Three years ago the government had a surplus of over $7,000,000, which the minister of finance said would be kept up. Returns published by the government show the revenue to have fallen off during the past six months from $1,561,000 to $1,056,000, as compared with the last six months of 1883. In the face of this shrinkage of revenue expenditures were increased from $13,756,000 to $14,860,000, or nearly $1,200,000.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 18.—The Dominion supreme court has decided an important case, involving the legality in Canada of divorces obtained in the United States. Henry Julius Fisk and Virginia Gertrude Stevens were married in New York in 1871. Mrs. Fisk had a fortune of $270,000 in cash, bonds, etc., inherited from her father. Fisk, soon after marriage, left New York for Montreal, where he commenced business as a merchant, his wife following him. In about a year she left him and went to live in Paris. Since that time she has been living in Paris and New York. In 1876 she demanded and recovered a portion of her property, which had been placed in Fisk's control in the marriage. Mrs. Fisk then applied for and the obtained in New York a decree of divorce, on the ground of adultery, and soon after commenced proceedings in Montreal to recover the balance of her property. Fisk set up in defense that the decree of divorce could not be recognized in Canadian courts, and that a wife could not sue her husband without authority. This plea was set aside and judgment rendered in Mrs. Fisk's favor. This judgment was set aside by the court of queen's bench, whereupon the case was carried to the supreme court, which reversed the decision of the queen bench court, and declared that the divorce was valid and must be recognized.

NOTE PAPER in boxes, at half price, at Hibben & Co's.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—The Toronto gun club will probably send a team to the international pigeon shoot at the New Orleans exposition next week.

The board of trustees of Wycliffe college have accepted as a whole the scheme proposed by the minister of education for university federation.

A burglar confined in the Toronto jail to-day made his escape by opening his handcuffs by means of the key of a valise left in his possession.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—D. J. Wagner, of Prince Albert, who was reported to have perished on the plains, arrived safely yesterday.

Several burglaries have taken place recently, but only a little plunder has been secured. Miller, Morse & Co.'s hardware store was broken into last night and eight revolvers taken.

The Canadian Pacific railway has opened a land depot at Calgary.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie arrived yesterday. He says his firm has purchased two million bushels of wheat, but closed their mills because American firms could undersell him in Canada, they paying twelve cents less in Minneapolis than Winnipeg prices. The mills will reopen soon, as Minneapolis millers have advanced the prices.

Mr. Harry Dart, at one time a resident of London, and latterly editor of the Winnipeg Siftings, died at Ingersoll yesterday, of consumption.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Bothwell Oil Well Company at 10 o'clock yesterday morning struck salt, and that at 2 p. m. they had drilled 40 feet in solid salt, and were still going down.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Jan. 10.—The election in Sunbury County yesterday for the vacant seat in the house of assembly was won by Mr. Glasier, government supporter. Mr. Morrow was the opposition candidate. The vacancy was caused by Mr. Glasier resigning when the previous election was contested.

HAMILTON, Jan. 12.—The Ontario Rolling Mills are at a standstill. On Saturday the iron workers quit because the company refused to grant them an increase of pay of 5 per cent. and have not yet returned to work.

SHELBORNE, Jan. 11.—Rev. John Straith died here yesterday morning at the Presbyterian manse. He was fifty-nine years of age and was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was well known throughout Ontario, was eloquent in the pulpit, and efficient in pastoral work. He leaves a widow and a large family, most of whom have reached maturity. On the decease of the deceased in the wife of Mr. John Jamison, Presbyterian missionary of the Island of Formosa, China. The funeral will take place at Ingersoll, at 4:30 p.m. to-day.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—It is understood that the Dominion and Manitoba governments have arrived at an agreement relative to the financial arrangements between the two which will take effect from January 1st. It is in substance that in lieu of her lands, which are held and administered as Dominion lands, the province shall receive an annual grant of $100,000 instead of $45,000 as now; and that this shall be regarded at a final settlement of the land question. In addition to this, the province is to be put in possession of all the swamp lands within her borders, instead of one-half the swamp area as heretofore.

The disappearance of G. H. Furner, the King street merchant, formerly of Hamilton, is still the topic of conversation among business men.

The G. T. ticket office, at the foot of York street, was entered by thieves last night, who made an unsuccessful attempt to burst the safe, owing to the vigilance of an upstairs occupant.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—In the case of Tiffin Bros., offers of 33½c and 38c in settlement, have been refused as already stated, by the creditors. A new offer of 40c on the dollar is now looked for. The Union Bank of Lower Canada is suing Joseph Tiffin for $4,275.

The failure of Lomor, Alexander & Co., phosphate merchants, is announced. The liabilities are reported heavy. The assignments has been made to Colpar, Macartie & Co., of Liverpool, and Mr. Alexander, the only registered partner being in England, it is difficult to obtain any facts. It is believed, however, that Mr. Alexander, who put some $10,000 into the business, will lose heavily. The firm own considerable property in the vicinity of Buckingham.

HALIFAX, Jan. 10.—A public meeting of the fishermen of this portion of western Nova Scotia is to be held at Barrington passage on Wednesday next to consider the advantages of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and to unite with the electors of the other counties of Nova Scotia and the chamber of commerce of Halifax in urging upon the Dominion government and parliament the importance of making proposals for such a treaty.

MERRITON, Jan. 1.—Wm. Partington, a freight hand, was knocked under two cars which were being shunted in the G. T. R. yard here this morning; his thigh was crushed and he was otherwise injured about the head, probably fatally.

HAMILTON, Jan. 11.—A crisis has been reached in the tollgate case at last. The gate was chopped down last night and thrown into the Desjardines canal. It is said the farmers on the plains, after their arrival home from the city last night, met at the township schoolhouse and there decided to take concerted action. As a result, about 50 men, well armed with axes, etc., proceeded to the disputed tollhouse about 11 o'clock, and after chopping away the gates on either side of the tollhouse they carried them to the Desjardines bridge and threw them into the canal. Judging from appearances, the party had evidently started to chop down the shed which covers the road in front of the tollhouse, but probably changed their minds and departed, leaving it in a half demolished condition, with the sides nearly all torn out and the corner posts chopped halfway through. No attempt is being made to collect toll to-day, and the people of the tollhouse are confining themselves to the back part of the house. It is hardly probable that the gates will again be hung at present, or that any effort will be made to collect tolls until action is taken by the courts.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Thirty witnesses were examined at the inquest held on the remains of the late John Dube, who was so foully murdered at Terrebonne. The evidence went to show that the fearful crime was premeditated, and that a great number participated in the attack upon deceased. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Louis Brière and Henry Emond, and against Louis Ledure and Pierre Briere as participants in the crime. The prisoners have all been committed for trial at the assizes.

Mrs. J. S. Farrell, who was knocked down on the street here and run over by a private sleigh driven at a furious rate some time since, succumbed yesterday to the severe injuries she then received. There is no clue to the owners of the sleigh, as it was driven hastily away after the accident.

The syndicate of capitalists, millers, and produce shippers here who went in some time ago for buying all the wheat they could find room for in Canada at very low prices are said to have done a most profitable stroke of business, as the prices have much advanced of late.

The directors of the Montreal and Sorel railway say the bondholders of the road in England, who have advanced only $30 0,000, upon which there is just $20,000 of interest due, will not lose a dollar, as the road has cost a million dollars, which is good security. One of its directors has advanced out of his own funds half the amount of expenditure.

Some time last November John Furie was unfortunate enough to swallow his front teeth, ever since which time they have been lodged in his throat. Monday he went to Harper Hospital, Detroit, and Tappey cut open his throat and extracted them.

The 49th congress will contain 182 democrats, 140 republicans, 1 greenback democrat and 1 greenback republican.

TRANS-ATLANTIC GOSSIP.

Pithy Sayings and Doings from Across the Ocean.

The British ironclads, Minotaur, Neptune, Sultan, Northumberland, Achilles and Agincourt are being fitted for foreign service.

The inability of the London police to discover the preperators of the recent dynamite outrages is bitterly criticised.

It seems to be understood that the Congo State will be made a monarchy, and it is believed that the assent of the powers will be obtained for the crowning of Phillipe, Count of Flanders, with the reversion of his younger son, Albert, who will be 10 years of age next April. The plan is to have the king live in Europe and govern by a deputy.

The Irish Nationalists are preparing for the next campaign with great activity and fervor and are muched pleased with the tone of their constituencies, especially in Ulster.

The German papers discover in the Duke of Camberland's intention to buy in Hanover all the furniture, hangings, &c., for his new palace at Ganunden, a deep-laid plan to acquire Hanoverian support and thus keep the Guelph claims alive in the North, and they are probably right.

The half forgotten fact that there is a king of the two Sicilies alive was recalled last week by the death in London of Marquis de Fortunato in Pall Mall Lodgings. He had lived in London ever since the Neapolitian revolution as the representative of his fallen master's fortunes, and was a great pet of the English aristocracy.

Canon Liddon is hard at work in his biography of Dr. Puse, of which great things are expected.

The project for the erection of the memorial church to Charles Reade, over which his nephew Compton Reade shall be installed as first rector, is now well under way.

Ismail Pasha, who attended an American New Year's reception in London, is described as "a dumpy little man with an enormous jowl and double chin. He now only wears a short mustache. He departed from Paris on Monday, and has high hopes of being in the Khedival palace again before another year rolls round."

A new Sunday Paper, the Age, has made its appearance in London. It is to be conducted on the constitutional principles of upholding the empire, the Queen, the Lords of Commons. Joseph Hatton is one of the leading spirits of the enterprise.

Mrs Oliphant's new novel is to bear title "A House Divided against Itself."

Mr. Burnand is writing two new burlesques, one is "Mazeppa," the other on "The Lady of Lyons."

It is probable that the sum of £1,500,000 will be devoted this year to the improvement and widening of the Strand, the most celebrated, but a narrow thoroughfare of London. The two famous old churches in the Strand, St. Mary le Strand and St. Clement Danes, which now stand on either end of the narrow part of the Strand, will probably be allowed to remain, with roadways encircling them.

Mrs Beecher Stowe is one of the many persons that are now passed in review, and she is described as a timid, quiet woman, with two carroty daughters wearing immeasurable crinolines and red cloaks,

Another novel amusement in the near future will be races with balloons, when the many machines that profess to pilot aerial navagation will be put to a public test.

A curious fight is thrown on the insane craving in France for new forms of excitement in the fact that several aristocrats of ancient lineage and great wealth have built private circuses for the exibition of their own feats and the amusements of their friends. A well-known marchioness recently delighted a whole bevy of beauty and rank by her skill with the dumb bells, and by the agility with which she jumped through the hoops, while the Duke de Rochefoucauld has established a great reputation as a performer on the trapeze.

It is said that the Conservatives intend to make a vigorous attack on the whole Gladstone administration shortly after the meeting of parliament, but they are utterly incompetent creatures that their assaults are more calculated to serve than to damage the ministry.

The season in London is picking up, and the theatres as a rule are doing good business. In Paris they are even gayer than here. "Theodora," Bernhardt's new play, is now voted a little slow, and many erudite people are criticising its archeological accuracy; but it is drawing immensely, and Sarah is held to have created the greatest role of her whole life.

In some discussions that have been going on in the newspapers on the payment of policies of assurance the fact is revealed that the widow of the hanged murderer Lamson received the full amount for which he was insured, in spite of the method of his taking off.

The young lady whom Stephen Gladstone, the prason son of the Premier, is going to marry, is barely 21 years of age, and is described as having a perfect temper and unfailing spirits.

There is much talk about the approaching marriage of Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg. Among everyday people nothing is heard but contempt for alliance with another poor German pensioner. The Prince is one of the handsomest men in Europe and very popular with his compatriots in Berlin, but if he had the beauty of Apollo and the brains of Solomon he would be all the same disliked here. The Princess Beatrice is a decided favorite with the public.

THE LOWENBERG SALE.—The sale of household furniture and effects of the late Ld. Lowenberg was held at the deceased's residence yesterday, and comprised some 613 articles. The attendance was large, in fact too great for the capacity of the house. Mr. Joshua Davies commenced punctually at 11 o'clock, and in his usual rapid and systematic manner had at noon disposed of 150 lots. Moving from one room to the other was with difficulty and retarded somewhat the efforts of the auctioneer. About one-half the articles had been sold, when the auctioneer announced that lunch was ready, and that a twenty minutes' recess would be given before proceeding. The presence of a number of ladies made competition keen, and satisfactory prices were obtained. The sale was over at 4:30.

Y. M. C. A.—The Ydung Men's Christian Association have secured the rooms, occupied until lately by Harris & Hargreaves, corner of Government and Bastion streets, and will furnish and move into them about the 10th February. The rooms will be opened by a book social, which means that each one, attending will bring with them one or more books, for the purpose of forming a library.

MR. ROBT. BISHOP, formerly of this city, is now a respected resident of Cornwall, England, and looks hearty and well.

FOURTH PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THIRD SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1884.

The speaker took the chair at 2:10 p. m.

Prayers were said by the Rev. Mr. Percival.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from the people of New Westminster praying for the passage of an act to deal with certain lands in that district.

Mr. Martin presented a petition asking for the building of a road.

The speaker informed the petitioner that no petition could be received for a public work, and therefore it was out of order.

Mr. Orr presented a petition for the passage of a bill allowing the construction of a railway from the South fork of the Semilkameen to connect with a point on the Canadian Pacific railway.

Three petitions presented by Mr. Martin were read, numerously signed, asking that a delay be made in the building of a bridge over the Dunsmuir river, and that it might be built at a more convenient point.

On motion the petition was received.

COAL HARBOR LANDS.

Mr. Semlin moved that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the claims of settlers on the lands proposed to be transferred by the provincial government to the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate; said committee to be composed of Messrs. Cunningham, Wilson, Martin, Helgesen, and the mover; and to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report to this house.

The mover said that he supposed there would be no objection to the appointment of such a committee. If these squatters had claims that were just, or if they were unjust, he thought a committee of inquiry should be appointed to inquire into the matter. Had the railway applied for a charter there would have been no necessity for such a committee of inquiry, as of course the matter would have been dealt with before the house.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said there would be no objection to such a committee. He would suggest another name to be added to the committee, that of Mr. Dunsmuir, from Nanaimo. It was rather strange that all these claims came from outside parties, and he had answered that such claims had no legality or justice. He had received no reply to his letters, but an honorable gentleman had ventilated his claim on the street. He had no objection, and would only be too glad to have such a committee of inquiry instituted.

Messrs. Dunsmuir and McTavish's names were added to the committee.

Mr. Martin having asked to be released from serving,

Mr. Wilson asked that his name, be struck from the committee, as he had also to serve on the public accounts committee. He could not see why these rights had not been presented to a court of law if they were just claims. They probably might have just claims which should come before the government. In any event a committee of enquiry would be of great benefit.

Mr. Semlin said that after listening to the honorable member from Cariboo he would be very sorry to have his name omitted from the committee.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Orr moved, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that an address be presented to the lieutenant-governor, asking for the establishment of polling places at Sapperton, Port Moody, Lehmann's Landing, Moodyville, and Shannon's Clover Valley. This was rendered necessary by the increased population of the district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Orr, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that an order of the house be granted for a return of all papers and correspondence relating to the appointment of a resident physician at the asylum at New Westminster. The last physician had given great satisfaction and had been discharged without notice, and he thought it right that what led to his discharge should be made known.

Mr. Martin moved, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that an address be presented to the lieutenant-governor asking for the establishment of a polling place at Eagle Pass landing. Carried.

PROVINCIAL LANDS.

Mr. Duck moved, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, that an order of this house be granted for a return of the land sold; showing the name of the purchaser, number of acres purchased by each person; the locality of the land; price per acre; the amount of purchase money paid in each case, from 1st January, 1883, to the 31st December, 1884; separating the period from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1883; the 1st July, 1883 to the 30th June, 1884; and the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1884. The mover said that there was a large increase in the receipts for lands, and it would be interesting to know from what source they were indebted for such increase.

Mr. Theo. Davie said that he would approve of the resolution if the honorable mover would change the resolution to read a return of the crown grants issued instead of land sold. Land might be sold long before the crown grants were issued. He thought that would be the best way of getting at the information.

Mr. Duck said that he had no objection to the words "and crown grants" be added as what was desired was to get at what land was really sold during the periods mentioned.

Mr. Theo. Davie moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Orr, that the words "and crown grants" be added after "return of land sold."

Hon. Mr. Smithe said he appreciated the objections raised by the honorable member for Victoria, as it would be hard even now to furnish the information. Had the words "crown grants" been inserted instead of "sold," the matter would have been easier. More crown grants had been issued this past year than in any year previous. Land had been sold months ago, but on account of press of work, crown grants had not been yet issued. If a return of crown grants were asked for he could furnish the information. He would be very glad to make the return as fairly as possible.

Mr. Duck said that if there could be anything added to the resolution that would draw out further information for the public he would be very glad to have it added.

The amendment was put and carried.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Orr, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, that the date be changed from 31st Dec., 1884, up to Jan. 22nd, inclusive.

The amendment was put and carried and the resolution adopted.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Theo. Davie said that he rose to a question of privilege. Hon. members would remember some couple of years ago that the member for Cassiar, Mr. Grant, had made personal remarks concerning himself, to the effect that he (Mr. Davie) had accepted a fee from the government for the prosecution of a case and also one from the prisoner for defence during his practice in the district of Cassiar. He would ask the indulgence of the house to set himself right in the matter. Although two sessions had elapsed the hon. member had not the manliness to withdraw the accusation, and he in consequence had been forced to enter an action against Mr. Grant in the courts, though he knew at the time that there was a bar against a successful issue, for members of the legislature were protected against such proceedings. However, the suit was entered and Mr. Grant had been forced to put in a statement, which he held in his hand, and with the permission of the house would read.

Mr. Grant asked that the hon. gentleman would read what was first filed before by him.

Mr. Davie—There was nothing filed. He then read the statement put in by the member for Cassiar, which is as follows:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between Theodore Davie, plaintiff, and John Grant, defendant.

Statement of Defence:

1. The defendant does not admit the allegations contained in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th paragraphs of the statement of claim.

2. The defendant denies the allegations contained in the 11th and 12th paragraphs of the statement of claim, and says that he did not either speak or publish the words alleged in the said last mentioned paragraphs to have been spoken and published by him.

3. The defendant says that if the said words alleged to have been spoken by him were so spoken and published by him they were spoken and published *bona fide*, without malice, and without the meanings severally and respectively alleged in the said last mentioned paragraphs, and without any defamatory meaning.

4. The defendant says that if the said words alleged in the 11th paragraph of the statement of claim were so spoken and published by him, they were so spoken and published when he was a member of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, whilst the said assembly was sitting during a debate in the said assembly, and when he was addressing the said assembly and commenting on a matter of public interest as a member of the said assembly.

Delivered the 30th day of September, 1884, by D. M. Eraser,
Langley street, Victoria, solicitor for the defendant.

Mr. Grant said that he had entered a reply denying that he had made any such injurious statement. If as alleged the hon. gentleman wished to have an investigation into the matter, let a committee be appointed to inquire into it and report to the house.

Mr. Davie asked that the hon. member for Cassiar withdraw the last paragraph from his statement in which he claimed his privilege as a member of the house. In that event he (Mr. Davie) would know what to do.

Mr. Grant—I will withdraw nothing.

Mr. Davie—No, of course you won't.

Mr. Speaker ruled the debate out of order.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. John asked that his motion be struck from the orders, which was done.

Mr. Pooley asked the Hon. Mr. Smithe "What has become of the $10,000 deposited with the government by Messrs. McNamee & Co., as a guarantee for their carrying out of their contract for building the Esquimalt graving dock?"

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that the amount having been forfeited under the contract it now forms part of the consolidated revenue of the province.

Mr. Orr asked the leader of the government, Is it the intention of the government, during the present session, to bring in a bill to amend the Constitution Act so as to give the district of New Westminster increased representation in this house?

Hon. Mr. Smithe said the matter was under consideration.

Mr. Martin asked the provincial secretary what reply, if any, has been obtained from the Dominion authorities to a resolution of this house passed on January 14th, 1884, in reference to the Indian reserves of British Columbia?

The clerk read the following letter in reply:

OTTAWA, 13th Feb., 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 31st ult., enclosing an address by the legislative assembly of British Columbia respecting the re-arrangement of Indian reserves and to state that the matter will receive due consideration.

(Signed) G. POWELL,
Under Secy. of State.

To His Honor the Lieut. Gov. of B. C.

Mr. Semlin asked the chief commissioner is the government in receipt of a petition from the people of the Yale and Lillooet Districts in favor of an appropriation for the construction of a waggon road from Lytton to Lillooet?

Hon. Mr. Smithe—Yes.

Mr. Duck asked the chief commissioner under what statutory authority did the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works offer to give about 6,000 acres of public lands, in the vicinity of Coal Harbor and English Bay, Burrard Inlet, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or trustees in their behalf?

Hon. Mr. Smithe—Section 58 of the Land Act, 1884.

Mr. Duck asked the chief commissioner: have the

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS. MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice TEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, January 22.

ON TO THE SOUDAN.

Great Battle with the Rebels

Who are Routed by General Stewart.

Col. Burnaby, of Khiva Fame, Killed.

(Exclusive to The Colonist)

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A despatch has been received at the war office from Gen. Wolseley dated Karti, January 21st, which reads substantially as follows: 'Gen. Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of El Mahdi's forces near Abuklea Wells, about 23 miles this side of Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Ondurma. The last place, I regret to say, the prisoners report was recently captured by Mahdi, and these men were released from there to fight Gen. Stewart. On the afternoon of Jan. 16th Gen. Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in position some few miles this side the wells, but too late in the day to allow of an advance and successful encounter.

Gen. Stewart bivouacked where he was for the night. The enemy kept up a fire all night, and retreated to works on Gen. Stewart's right flank. On Saturday Gen. Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence Gen. Stewart left all his camels with a guard of the Sussex regiment and some mounted infantry, and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed around the enemy's flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and made a well organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear, where the heavy cavalry and camel regiments were in possession, by sheer weight of numbers. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand-to-hand fight with the opposing force while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all other parts of the square. The enemy were finally driven back under a heavy fire from all sides. The 19th Hussars then pushed forward to the wells which were in our possession by five in the evening. The enemy left not less than 300 slain around the works.

Prisoners taken while the enemy were retiring report the number of the enemy wounded is quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that many rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells some hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable the intention was to push on with all expedition to Metemneh.

The English wounded are doing well. Gen. Stewart concludes his report as follows:—It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work and exceptional hardship and exceptional fighting have been called for it would be impossible to adequately describe the admirable support given me by every officer and man of the forces. I regret to say that our loss was severe; but our success has been so complete that it may dishearten the enemy to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate character.

Gen. Wolesley says:—"Gen. Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as commander and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of her majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses were nine commissioned officers killed and nine wounded and 65 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of about 1,000 men all told."

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Besides Col. Burnaby, of Khiva ride fame, the following were killed: Major Carmichael, 5th Lancers; Major Atherton, 5th Dragoons, Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Capt. Darley and Lieut. Lew, 4th Dragoons; Lieut. Wolf, Scots' Grays, and Lieut. Pigott and De Lisle, naval brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie wounded.

Reuter's Telegram Company's dispatch, dated near Abuklea wells, Saturday noon, gives the following account of the engagement:

"When the hussar scouts returned yesterday announcing that the rebels held the wells, the British forces promptly formed *en masse* column and advanced to the wells. The guards marched at the left of the column, the heavy corps in the centre and mounted infantry at the right. The column halted within three miles of the wells, but the rebels showed no signs of moving. The British troops set to felling trees and clearing away grass in front of the column. An abatis was formed around the baggage and a stone breastwork with a frontage of 150 yards was erected as an additional protection. In the afternoon the enemy's camp was sighted four miles from Zareba. It comprised numerous tents and appeared to be fairly well fortified. Meanwhile two groups of rebels were watching us from high hills on the left front. At six in the evening the enemy fired a few stray shots and the British replied with several shells. The enemy continued firing throughout Friday night causing only one slight casualty. Saturday forenoon the enemy commenced advancing in two divisions in echelon, each numbering some 5,000 men, beating drums and waving flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy occasionally halted, as if trying to discover the British formation. Meanwhile the British were steadily preparing for the reception of the rebels. They formed a square. A large body of the rebels appeared and furiously charged upon the front of the British square. The British rallied with a deadly fire, which the rebels were unable to withstand, and then turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy troops, borne down by the onslaught, broke the formation for a few moments, but quickly rallied, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The rebels penetrated the ranks, but were subjected to a heavy flank fire and finally driven back. Gen. Stewart had a narrow escape, his horse being killed under him. It is reported the rebels are in force at Metemneh. Our artillery being placed in the center, we advanced to meet the overwhelming force of the enemy, who occupied favorable ground, showing great knowledge of the art of war. They drew us into difficult positions for operations, when by a cleverly executed movement they almost disappeared from view, leaving only their standards visible.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Gen. Stewart's force consisted of about 1500 effective men. The Arabs made their attack in a tumultous rush directed principally on the side of the square held by the Hussars. This side of the square was broken at one time during the fight. Officers attribute this disaster to the unruly conduct of the camels which got powder burned and became uncontrollable. The line was speedily reformed. The discipline of the men was splendid. The artillery maintained an enfilading fire which piled dead Arabs up in heaps. The space in front of the British right flank was a veritable slaughter-pen and when the Arabs were finally repulsed they left 800 of their number dead upon the field. The number of their wounded able to march or to be carried from the field is estimated at 2000.

General Stewart is progressing toward Metemneh.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The papers this morning consider Gen. Stewart's hurried advance to Metemheh indicates further heavy fighting and they fear the loss of Omdurman will enable the Mahdi to prevent the passage of Gordon's steamers; but all admit that the bravery of the English augurs well for the ultimate success of the expedition.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special giving additional particulars of the battle near Abuklea Wells says: "The battle was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and protected by spiked shields of oxhide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops after the first round was fired fought with shortened sabers and sword-bayonets wielded at half-arm length. Col. Burnaby was killed by a thrust of an Arab's spear which entered his neck and severed the jugular vein. When Gen. Stewart's horse was shot the rider fell to the ground and was badly shaken; but he soon recovered and obtained another horse. The English soldiers had neither food nor water since the night before the battle.

ABUKLEA, Jan. 17.—4 p. m.—The British column is just starting on for Metemneh. The wounded will be left here under strong guard.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—4 a. m.—All the morning papers contain columns of descriptions and comments regarding Gen. Stewart's battle. The papers unanimously extol in glowing terms the heroism of the troops and unite in eulogizing Col. Burnaby who is described as dying like a true British "bull dog" with his right hand clenched in death about the throat of an Arab whose spear was thrust through the colonel's neck.

What Some People Say.

That real estate men were selling *eye*-talian climate yesterday.

That Bulwer was right; there's no such word as fail. It is mollified into assignment.

That Lord Beaconsfield, who did everything with Oriental magnificence, made the Queen an Empress, his secretary a peer, and his solicitor a baronet. The latter's son, Sir Philip Rose, with his family of six, was a few days ago received into the Catholic Church. Father Sebastian Bowden, who received him, said: "This is a great episode in the drama of England's conversions."

That the worsted industry of England employs 2,225,800 spindles; in France, 2,765,000.

That Alex. H. Stephens' library, which cost him $20,000, has been sacrificed for $800.

That the census for 1880 shows 5,632,000 colored people in the former slave states.

That it is estimated that the yield of apples in western New York will be 4,000,000 barrels.

That an old well in Staten Island is said to be running dry of water and taking a turn at oil giving.

That the "Osborne" flat house in New York city, which is almost completed, is fifteen stories high.

That Rev. Dennis Osborne, a native missionary from India, says his people have 33,000,000 gods.

That the Cape Cod canal dredger is the largest in the world. It takes out 600 cubic yards an hour.

That "The razor of Daniel O'Connell" is labeled for sale in a shop window near the Seven Dials, London.

That about 40,000,000 pennies were coined in the United States last year.

That Colorado contributes 100,000 colts to the country's resources this year.

That of the 251 applicants for admission to Harvard, forty-nine are ladies.

That the poultry crop of North Carolina is said to be worth $2,800,000.

That the births in Spain during 1883 numbered 453,000, and the deaths 415,000.

That a woman of Greenwood, Me., is reported to be cutting her fourth set of teeth.

That Canada exported last year $6,705,817 worth of butter and $6,451,870 worth of cheese.

That a Canadian lady takes small pieces of old newspapers after being wet and sprinkles them over the carpet before sweeping. She believes the plan to be better than that of using tea leaves.

That "Mary, my love, do you remember that text this morning?" "No, papa, I never remember the text, I've such a bad memory." "Mary," said her mother, "did you notice Susan Brown?" "Oh, yes. What a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea-green silk collar."

That the little Jewish boy Mortara, adopted by Pius IX, who has now become the celebrated Father Pius Mary Mortara, went lately to Estella in Navarre, with the intention of founding a new convent of his order.

That there are evidences of another blockade on the Northern Pacific railway.

That silk was never cheaper in England than at present, owing to the heavy shipments from China, on account of the threatened war. As no war is threatened in Alaska the price of seal-skin sacques has not been affected.

That "So you prefer my medicines to those of Dr. Pillsbury, Mrs. Malligan?" "Och, indade, dochter dear, ye're a deal better than th' other ould humbug."

That "How will you have your hair cut?" asked the barber. "With the scissors," said the customer quietly. "Looks as if you used a knife last time."

That the following is going the round: A sportsman down at Cumberland, Va., set out the other day accompanied by a fine English setter. Coming in sight of a flock of turkeys, and desiring to follow them without the dog, he told the setter to lie down. The dog obeyed, and he went after the fowls. The chase took him across the river and several miles up stream, and after awhile he returned to a place on the river opposite the locality where he left the dog. He called to the dog, but, getting no response, concluded the dog had gone home, and returned himself. The dog was not there, however, and as he did not appear in the morning search was made, and he was found lying down just where he had been told to stop more than twenty-four hours before.

That the profits to Moody and Sankey on the sale of their revival hymn books is said to have reached half a million dollars. No other publications in that field have approached these in popularity. The proceeds are divided equally between the evangelists. Moody has endowed a school with a part of his share, and it is now reported that Sankey is about to do something handsomely philanthropic.

That for the past twenty-five years the chief cartoon in Punch has, with a single exception, been drawn by Mr. Tenniel. It sometimes has to be changed a very short time before publication.

Municipal Council.

The first regular meeting of the council was held at 7:45 last evening.

Present—His Worship Mayor Rithet, and Couns. McKillican, Robertson, Smith, Earle, Teague, Braden, Grant, Ward and Warner.

The minutes of the meeting held Monday evening were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Judge Gray, at Ottawa, stating that he forwarded the council a map showing the different railway lines of Canada, and an account of the near completion of the C. P. R. he thought it would prove useful.

On motion it was ordered to be received and Judge Gray thanked for his courtesy.

From a number of leading citizens referring to the name of Vancouver adopted by the C. P. R. at Coal Harbor requesting the council to take the steps necessary to bring the piracy of the name before the Dominion government.

Mayor Rithet said that at the instance of the board of trade he had sent a telegram to Ottawa asking them not to acknowledge the name for postal use or any other.

Coun. Ward referred to the action of the board of trade, and that they had sent a petition to the provincial secretary, who had replied that they could do nothing in the matter. It would create a great amount of nuisance to Victoria people, especially in cabling, as most of the merchants had registered in London with cable addresses of "Vancouver."

Coun. Grant said that it was hard to find out who were to be dealt with in the matter, and until such were found he thought it would be best to lay the matter on the table.

On motion it was laid on the table.

From Allsop & Mason asking leave to build a drain on Yates street to connect with the main sewer. Referred to street committee.

From Davie & Pooley asking a license as pawnbrokers for See Sam a Chinaman, under the name of Fong Yuen, stating that he would keep his accounts in English, and might be of service to the police.

Mr. Russell on being asked said that application had been made some time ago but he on the advice of the superintendant of police, had refused to grant it.

The chief of police on being asked his opinion as to whether it would be of any use to grant a license to a Christianized Chinaman, said that the granting of such a license to a Chinaman of any description would merely make a trap for the deed of all the petty larcenies in the city. Such a license had been previously granted to a Chinaman and many petty thefts of goods were brought home to him. One pawnbroker was enough for the city, and he had always assisted the police in tracing stolen articles.

The communication was ordered to be received and filed.

From Mr. Edwin Johnson in reference to the dismissal of Hon. A. F. Pemberton asking as there was some doubt as to the legal dismissal of that gentleman, that the question be submitted to a disinterested barrister. Laid on the table.

From R. Jones and A. Flett, asking that a box drain be placed in front of cottages on Superior street, James Bay, stating that the water was washing the sidewalk away.

On motion it was referred to the street committee to report cost.

From S. B. Gillespie asking permission to put a box drain in front of his residence on Cook street.

Permission granted under supervision of street committee.

From H. M. Cowper calling the attention of the drainage on Oswego street, James Bay, stating that the water overflowed the land for lack of drain.

Referred to street committee to report cost.

From C. A. Imbers, calling attention to the overflow of water from Simcoe street, on account of previous councils trying to make water run up hill. A ditch was recently so be built across the street. The work was ordered to be done, cost not to exceed $15.

From H. D. Helmcken, in reference to the case of Drake & Jackson vs. The Corporation, in reference to the costs of $60 in the appeal from the decision of the court before a full bench.

His worship said the only consolation in this, that it was the last account in this case.

Referred to the finance committee to report at next meeting.

From H. F. Heisterman, on behalf of Kwong Lee & Co., asking that a sidewalk be built on Comorant street, just above Government, as at present it was in a disgraceful condition.

Referred to the street committed for report.

From Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, on behalf of Hon. A. F. Pemborton, referring to a letter addressed to the late council and never replied to. The communication went into the appointment of that gentleman, which was by the lieutenant-governor in council, and also giving the number of cases decided by him during the year. They claimed that the dismissal was illegal, and asked for proper compensation for loss of office. Laid on the table for further consideration.

From Willis Bond, asking the use of Douglas, Kane and Courteney streets for the purpose of removing a building.

Coun. Braden asked the street committee to observe the condition of the streets after the removal of buildings, as they were badly cut up, and had to be repaired by the council.

The mayor said that before permission was granted it would be wise to have Mr. Bond pay the costs of court for summons, as he was to appear in court to-morrow on a charge of using streets without permission of council. He also would suggest that when permission was granted to parties giving them use of streets, they should be made deposit $50 for a guarantee of their restoring the streets to their previous condition.

On motion, permission was granted on condition that Mr. Bond pay court costs and $5.

BILLS.

From the Telephone Co., enclosing account for $49.50 for telephones for officers and councillors.

From R. B. McMicking, enclosing account of $500 for supplying the electric light. Referred to the finance committee to report.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

Coun. Ward moved a resolution in reference to the changing of the municipal act. He explained that his reasons in moving the resolution was to adopt a system in vogue in provincial towns in England and also in Canada. It was that the councillor receiving the larger number of votes would be appointed alderman for three years, and the one coming second would be for two years, while the lowest number would retire. So that one from each ward would be re-elected yearly. This would give experienced men an increased interest in municipal matters.

Coun. Robertson said he approved the suggestions of Coun. Ward, but he thought the council, in case such were adopted, should elect their own mayor.

Coun. Smith thought the people should elect their own mayor, otherwise he would approve of the scheme.

Coun. Grant said that he agreed with the scheme, as they had found great assistance from the two old councillors on the board, and he thought a bill should be drafted for the purpose and brought before the government for it passage.

Coun. Ward in explanation, said that his object in bringing the scheme before the council at this early stage, was in order to get the bill passed at this session of the legislature.

Coun. Grant said that the matter would not be a private bill, and the government would no doubt take up such an act if a hint was given to that effect.

Coun. Ward moved, seconded by Coun. Grant, that a committee be appointed to consult with the city solicitor in reference to drafting a bill, and that the same be submitted to this council for approval, and the same be submitted to the legislature at its present session. Carried.

CITY AUDITOR.

Coun. Ward moved that a city auditor be appointed to audit the corporation books periodically, as it was necessary that such an officer be appointed in order to secure a correct balance sheet of the council's accounts.

Coun. McKillican in seconding the motion said that had been the previous custom, and it was on account of the death of Leigh that the auditor had been appointed at the end of the year.

Coun. Ward said that it was only in order to secure an impartial auditor for the accounts.

On motion it was laid on the table to come up with the other appointments two weeks from date.

THE PEMBERTON MATTER.

Coun. Ward moved that all papers and correspondence in reference to the removal of Mr. Pemberton be laid on the table. The mover said that as there was some mystery about the cause and manner of his dismissal he thought all such correspondence should be produced in order that the council and the public might know what was the real state of the case.

Coun. McKillican said that there had been no ill-feeling in the dismissal of Mr. Pemberton, and the previous council were unanimous in his dismissal at the suggestion of the grand jury. His term expired on the 1st Jan., and he had been paid to that date, and as he was appointed yearly he did not see where he could have claim for compensation.

Coun. Grant asked if such an appointment was yearly.

Coun. McKillican—Yes.

Coun. Robertson said that Mr. Pemberton was no other than an employé of the city and it was in their power to dismiss or retain him as with other officers. On account of complaints against his action in cases by the judges and the grand jury he was dismissed. Why no official notification had been given Mr. Pemberton he did not know.

Coun. Warner said that he could not see why the council had not power to appoint or dismiss a police magistrate, and as he had been dismissed and paid he did not see why he should claim anything. As a matter of courtesy he might have been given a month's notice.

His worship said the governor in council had given assent to all bylaws made by the council, and the object of having his assent given to the appointment of police magistrates was to have such officer more independent than if merely the appointee of the council. The council could revoke but not appoint without the assent of the lieut.-governor in council.

The clerk read the clause relating to the appointment of the police magistrate, in which it was stated that the council appointed from year to year such an officer, assented to by the lieut.-governor.

Coun. Ward said the discussion had got away from the question. What he wished to have known was why and how Mr. Pemberton was dismissed.

Coun. Teague said that he did not understand the question, and thought the council should know how and why he was dismissed. He thought the public would also like to know.

His worship said that anticipating this question he had prepared papers and correspondence in reference to the matter, and he would suggest that after the business had been gone through the council should go into committee of the whole and discuss the question.

Moved by Coun. Grant, seconded by Coun. Earle, that after the business of the council they go into committee of the whole on the question, with power to call for all papers. Carried.

WATERWORKS.

Coun. Robertson gave notice of motion that the water commissioners be instructed to make a return of all water used for other than domestic purposes, said returns to be supplied by Wednesday, Feb. 4th. He said that on account of the great waste of water, he thought some action should be taken in the matter, and that no water be allowed to be used other than for domestic purposes unless provided with a meter.

REPORT OF CITY HALL COMMITTEE.

The above committee presented a report recommending the various alterations in the city hall building. Report adopted.

STORING HAY.

The fire wardens reported that there were in all about 150 tons of hay stored in various parts of the fire limits, and also that the livery stables carried a much larger stock than necessary, and recommended that the provisions of the bylaw be carried out.

The clause of the bylaw was read in reference to the same. After considerable discussion on the question of law and what quantity of hay should be stored, it was decided that the report be received and the matter left in the hands of the fire wardens to act.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Coun. Smith moved, seconded by Coun. Earle, that the street committee be authorized to hire a carriage when inspecting the streets of the city.

Coun. Braden said he had no doubt on account of the bad condition of the streets the committee would be very glad to get around in that way.

Coun. McKillican said that it was customary when examining the streets to report, for the committee to hire carriages.

The motion was carried.

SIDEWALKS.

Moved by Coun. Smith, seconded by Coun. Earle, that tenders be called for laying of sidewalks.

Coun. Warner said that tenders should not be called for less than six feet, which would be comfortable and respectable, and would allow a man to pass a lady without discommoding himself. It would also do away with the longitudinal sidewalks, which were a nuisance to ladies with perambulators.

The motion was carried.

THE CITY BYLAWS.

Coun. Robertson said he would move that the mayor appoint a committee to revise and consolidate the bylaws, and such laws that would stand the test of the supreme court and lawyers.

The motion was seconded and carried.

His worship appointed Couns. Grant, Braden and Robertson to be a committee to revise the bylaw.

CITY FINANCES.

Coun. Ward moved that as the council had overdrawn the account at the bank to the extent of $6000 the finance committee be authorized to negotiate for an overdraft of $15,000 to meet the current expenses, and also that they be authorized to have a check-book printed for the use of the city.

Moved by Coun. McKillican, seconded by Coun. Robertson, that the telephones be extended to the mayor and councillors' residences.

The council, on motion, then adjourned and resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the Pemberton matter.

Personal.

Mayor Dickenson, Councillor Deane, Mr. G. C. Corbould and Mr. Alex. McEwen were passengers from New Westminster by the Princess Louise yesterday.

Mr. Peters of the Lion Brewery has recovered from the effects of a dangerous wound on the knee cap. At one time it seemed certain he would have a stiff leg; but by the skilful treatment of Dr. Dearden he is now able to attend to his business.

Deputation.

Mr. Cunningham, Mayor Dickenson, with Messrs. Deane, Hendry and Ewen had an interview with the government yesterday with respect to the extension of the C. P. R. line to New Westminster. The interview was very cordial and the result, it is believed, will be satisfactory.

New Westminster.

(Columbian).

Snow has fallen to the depth of over a foot at this city. On the high land between the city and Burrard Inlet it is reported about twenty inches. Sleighing is first-class.

There is still a small quantity of ice floating up and down in the river, but not enough to impede navigation.

Marine.

Steamship G. W. Elder arrived from San Francisco early yesterday morning. She brought 60 passengers and 600 tons of freight and sailed for Puget Sound in the afternoon.

Bark Arcona, from Valparaiso, arrived yesterday morning to load lumber at Hastings mills.

Bark Oriente, from Valparaiso, arrived yesterday morning.

Steamship Sardonyx is cabled as having touched at Yokohama, all well.

Schooner Mary Ellen has cleared at San Francisco for Victoria.

Indian Murders.

An Indian woman came to Sylvester's trading port on Liard river about a month ago, and reported the killing of five Indian men and one woman by Takou Indians, who also took two women and two children into captivity with them. The woman made her escape and traveled two months before she reached the post, in a half-famished condition. The murdered Indians had been saucy and thievish during the summer towards the whites, and the murders were in retaliation for an Indian killed by them in 1883.

WHARF AND BRIDGE BUILDING.—Mr. H. A. Atkins, who built the Esquimalt and the outer Victoria wharves, and who for nine years did all the wharf and trestle work for the Northern Pacific railway on Puget Sound, was in town yesterday. Mr. Atkins has the most improved appliances for quick and efficient work, and is prepared to contract for extensive operations in British Columbia.

SAD DEATH.—Mrs. Chas. McDonough, of New Westminster, deceased yesterday morning after a brief illness, leaving a sorrowing husband and a little girl, who are disconsolate because of their great loss. Mrs. McDonough was a daughter of Mr. James Murray, of *The Colonist* pressroom, and was a native of this city, where she has many friends who will hear with regret of her demise.

SNEAK THIEVING.—The overcoat and bedding stolen from the residence of Sheriff McMillan were recovered by Officer Sheppard from a Chinaman, Ah Quong, who was trying to dispose of some of the articles to A. Aaronson. Yesterday morning Officers Sheppard and Stewart went to a Chinese house on Fisgard street where the balance of the articles were recovered and four Chinamen arrested. In the police court Ah Quong was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, and the other prisoners remanded until to-day.

QUICK PASSAGE.—Mr. C. Redfern received a letter from London, England, the other day telling of the arrival there of his brother and sister. They left New York city on the morning of the 17th December, on the steamship Oregon, and arrived in the city of London on Christmas eve, a remarkably rapid trip.

THE WEATHER.—The sunny weather of yesterday dissipated most of the snow that was on the ground, rendering the streets very muddy and disagreeable walking. The probability is that we may now expect some very agreeable weather.

THE family of Mr. Edward Truran are sorely afflicted by the loss of their eldest son, a fine lad, who died yesterday morning after a brief illness.

From the Daily Colonist, January 23.

ONWARD AND UPWARD!

Important City Improvements.

In the course of a few days tenders will be asked for the following important buildings to be erected in the business part of the town:

For the erection of a block of two-story buildings on Yates street, in continuation of the handsome block just completed on the corner of Drummond alley. The new block will extend to the S. W. corner of Broad street, and will be the finest and most extensive range of buildings on the N. W. Coast.

For the erection of a two-story brick block to extend from the S. E. corner of Broad and Yates street to the Vancouver House, to be occupied by Burns & Co.

For the erection of a range of two-story brick stables and offices for the Victoria Transfer Co. and the B. C. Express Co., to front on Broughton and Government streets, and extend in the form of an L to Courtnay street, the whole covering about one-fourth of the block on which they will stand.

For the Bank of British Columbia a three-story brick and stone building on the S. W. corner of Government and Fort streets to cost about $50,000. This will be, by long odds, the most costly and beautiful structure north of Portland.

For the erection of a two-story brick building on the S. E. corner of Bastion and Langley streets for Mr. Theo. Davie.

For the erection of a three-story brick building in the rear of *The Colonist* office and adjoining Mr. Davie's building, fronting 48½ feet on Langley street with a depth of 65 feet, for Mr. D. W. Higgins.

For the erection of a four-story brick building on Government street between the St. Nicholas Hotel and Neufelder & Ross', for Mr. W. H. Oliver. This building will be supplied with every modern convenience including passenger and goods elevators, patent closets, etc., and will cost about $40,000.

For the erection of a handsome two-story brick block on the N. E. corner of Government and Broughton streets, extending from Harris, Lowenberg & Co.'s offices to Mr. J. Lovett's.

For the erection of a four-story annex of the Pritchard House on Yates street, to cost $20,000.

For the erection of a large addition to the Oriental Hotel, Yates street, to cost $20,000.

For the erection of a four-story addition to the Driard House, covering the lot, 60x120 on the corner of View and Broad streets, to cost $25,000.

In addition to the above the new theatre will soon be underway, and shortly after the adjournment of the house the government will call for tenders for the erection of a new gaol within the city limits to cost about $75,000.

Other work of a very important character—notably a sewerage system, and many private residences—are among the early probabilities, from which it will be seen that the coming summer will be a very busy season for mechanics and artisans.

Wide-Awake Druggists.

Messrs. A. J. Langley & Co. are always alive to their business and spare no pains to secure the best of every article in their line. They have secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free. Regular size $1. 3dw

Personal.

Mr. I. Oppenheimer returned from an eastern trip yesterday.

Mr. J. Brethour was a passenger by the Amelia yesterday.

Dr. Smith, S. Adler and S. Leiser were passengers on the Enterprise.

Mr. Severne, of Chemainus, is in the city.

Marine.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Steamer San Pablo, which sailed from here Dec. 10th, for Hongkong, is reported overdue at Yokohama. She has now been out thirty-two days. The usual passage from here to Yokohama is twenty days.

Arrived—Steamer Willamette, Seattle; str Mexico, Victoria.

OBITUARY.—James Gowdy, formerly an employee in Mansell's shoe store, died on Wednesday at New Westminster. His body will be brought to Victoria for interment on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT Maps of B. C. to be had at Hibben & Co's.

The Public Schools.

The provincial secretary laid on the table of the house yesterday the thirteenth annual report of the public schools of the province for the year 1883 84. For the valuable and interesting information in regard to the schools here given, Mr. Pope, superintendent of education, should receive great credit, and also for the efficient manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his position. The educational affairs of the province are shown by Mr. Pope to be in a highly prosperous condition. Both financially and as regards the advancement of educational interests the reports of the past year are very satisfactory. Owing to the generosity of the government the funds voted for the schools were ample enough for all requirements, and there is also a balance to their account. The following is a statement of all expenditures made during the year for educational purposes:

Amount paid for teachers' salaries	$50,762 55
Amount paid for incidental expenses of schools, including rent	4,610 02
Amount paid by Lands and Works Department for buildings, repairs, etc.	9,804 33
Amount paid by Lands and Works Department for insurance	757 96
Amount paid for expenditures of Education Office	2,988 67
Total	$68,953 57
Total expenditure for 1883-84	66,758 75
Increase for the year	$ 2,194 82

It is evident that the liberal facilities for public instruction are becoming more appreciated every year. This is demonstrated by the yearly increasing number of pupils enrolled and by a large increase in the number of visitors to the schools. The total number of visitors during the years 1883-84 was 9,486. The total number of pupils enrolled is 3,420, an increase for the year of 727. Of this number 1,950 are boys, an increase during the year of 433, and 1,474 are girls, being an increase of 294. The average daily attendance has been 1,808 6, an increase of 425.6. At the High School, in Victoria, 84 pupils are enrolled, of whom 45 are boys and 39 are girls; the increase for the year is 23, and the average daily attendance has been 58.63. There are now sixty-seven school districts in the province, of which seven were created during the past year, viz: Canoe Pass, Mount Lehman, Port Moody, Shawnigan, South Comox, Spallumcheen and Stave River. Schools are now in operation in all these districts but Stave River, and there is a prospect that a school in this district will soon be in running order. During the year 1883 schoolhouses were erected in the following districts:

Burton's Prairie, Chemainus, (South) Cowichan, (Lower) Chilliwhack, North Gabriola, Lake, Mayne Island, Mud Bay, Nicola Lake, Shuswap Prairie.

During 1884 schoolhouses have been built in the following districts:

Canoe Pass, Langley, South Cedar, Mount Lehman, Priest's Valley, Victoria (Johnston Street Ward).

The rapid accession to the population of the province has been the cause of numerous petitions for the establishment of new schools throughout the country. The salaries paid to our teachers averaged $60.64 per month for 1883-84 and for 1884-85 they average $61.16, the highest salary paid being $110, the lowest $50. Special returns are given in Mr. Pope's admirable report from every school in the province. There are also statistical reports showing the grading and classification of the pupils and relating to the various studies pursued. These with information in regard to school properties, the results of teachers' examinations and the full text of the midsummer school examinations make the Superintendent's report a source of complete and valuable information on the subject of public education in the province.

Among other matters commented upon, the introduction of the Gage series of readers is said to have afforded complete satisfaction in every particular. The superintendent suggests that the appointment of an inspector of schools who could also assist in the clerical duties of the superintendent, would be a great benefit to the interests of education, and, with the increased growth of the schools, will soon be found to be a necessity.

What Some People Say.

That the ratepayers are more than pleased with the capacity for business shown by the new mayor and council. Some very necessary work was transacted on Wednesday, and more was foreshadowed. An intelligent and reasonable municipal body has more weight in determining the future of a place than many people suppose.

That the deliberations of the new council were listened to Wednesday night by a large audience of ratepayers.

That Messrs. Rand & Lipsett sold 280 acres of fine farming land on Salt Spring Island on Tuesday.

That stockings first became fashionable in Queen Elizabeth's time.

That of the 218,906 registered voters in Louisiana, 110,262 are colored and 108,644 are white.

That forty-eight women hold positions as bank cashiers in Dakota.

That there is not a chimney in all Mexico; not a stove, or a grate, or a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens.

That there are in the United States army 18,262 privates, 2,913 storekeepers, musicians, etc., 4,660 non-commissioned and 2,193 commissioned officers—28,028 in all.

That the average size of American families has decreased one-tenth since 1850.

That New Haven has about 250 Chinamen, two of whom have been naturalized.

That a pearl has been found on the Western Australian coast valued at $20,000.

That Alaska is larger than all of the United States east of the Mississippi river.

B. C. Rifle Association.

At the recent meeting of the B. C. Rifle Association the following council was elected: Mr. Justice Gray, Major Dupont, Captains Wolfenden, Fletcher, Jones, Green, Prior, Peele, Pittendrigh and Dorman, Assistant-Surgeon Trew and Messrs. J. Harvey, E. V. Bodwell, Geo. Thomson and H. S. Reebuck. Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., and Hon. Senator Nelson were re-elected representatives to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

At a subsequent meeting of the new council the following officers were appointed: President, Mr. Justice Gray; vice-presidents, Major Dupont and Mr. Bodwell; secretary-treasurer, Capt. Fletcher; auditor, Mr. S. C. Finlaison.

The report of the secretary showed the affairs of the association to be in a satisfactory condition.

CIVIC FURNITURE.—The various articles of furniture appertaining to the council chamber were in position Wednesday night, and the councillors rested content in easy chairs in front of handsome desks. Still they were not too comfortable to prevent various of the members from rising very often to give vent to their views on matters municipal. Business went smoothly, however, and the civic board might have been taken for members of a "happy family."

THE CHECK.—The check which ex-Mayor Carey refused to sign was on exhibition Wednesday evening. It is signed by Coun. Boyd and Robertson. It remained in the corporation safe while in the hands of the sheriff, and should be preserved as a curiosity, and as an instance of what may result from the folly of an obstinate man.

THE STEAMER UNDERWRITER.—Mr. Thos. Harmon, the noted diver, received a telegram from Capt. McAllep last evening requesting him to go to Port Townsend immediately to assist in the raising of the steamer Underwriter, which was sunk on Tuesday in a collision with the barque Latoria.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The cabinet met again to-day at noon and entered into further consideration of the French proposals regarding Egyptian finances. Chamberlain was again absent owing to continued illness. He has just undergone a painful surgical operation in the mouth. Sir Charles Dilke called upon Chamberlin and had a long conference. The cabinet meeting lasted three hours. There was afterwards a long conference between Gladstone, Earl Granville and Marquis of Hartington.

It is expected that the council decided if the French counter proposals in regard to the Egyptian financial question were modified they would afford a basis for parleying.

Count Munster, German ambassador, had a long conference to-day with Earl Granville.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special despatch from Madrid says: "King Alfonso having completed his tour of the provinces which were devastated by earthquakes returned to the capital to-day. He was escorted in state to the palace, and greeted with cheers by throngs of people who lined the route of procession. The King looks pale and ill."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times fears the cabinet have again abandoned liberty of action in Egypt, and is reverting to some form of multiple control. The French project, the Times says, has not met with any new or vigorous alternative policy.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Lowell, American minister, presided at a meeting of the society of arts this evening. Mr. D. Pidgeon delivered a lecture on "Labor and Wages in America." He said the working men were not likely to initiate free trade and that the movement was more likely to be effected through internal competition. A discussion followed in course of which Lowell observed that his position prevented him from expressing an opinion on the subject, but he would say that many far-sighted Englishmen believed the adoption of free trade in America would give England a dangerous competition in all markets of the world because many American fabrics were more honest than English goods of the same description. Free trade would enable America soon to equal England's mercantile marine which had heretofore been impossible through the operation of the American navigation laws of tariff.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Col. Burnaby's death is greatly deplored in London. He was a favorite in all the clubs and in political and military circles.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Court physicians announce to day that the Emperor continues to improve, and at noon was quite hearty.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Gladstone returned to Hawarden to-day, after a long interview with the Marquis of Hartington and Earl Granville. Parnell is ill at Cork and has postponed all his immediate engagements.

LONDON, Jan. 22. The Pall Mall Gazette says the Cabinet has accepted the French proposals regarding Egyptian finances as a basis of negotiation, provided no "multiple control" be instituted and coupons be taxed. Germany and Russia will be admitted to representation in *casse de la dette publique*. England will offer to guarantee a loan of £9,000,000, but is willing to discuss the question of an international guarantee if the powers are unanimous on this point.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes under reserve what purports to be the text of an agreement between England and Turkey regarding the government of Egypt. The paper says the agreement provides that Turkish troops shall occupy Egypt with the exception of the parts of Alexandria, Damiette, Port Said and Suez, which England will continue to occupy; that Turkey shall undertake to maintain order in the interior after the capture of Khartoum; that England shall retain a garrison on the Red Sea and abandon the Soudan to Turkey and that Tewfik

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A great sensation was caused in London on the 4th inst. by reports of extraordinary activity at the Portsmouth navy yard. It appears that just after the rising of the cabinet council yesterday, a peremptory despatch from the Admiralty department was received at the Portsmouth navy depot. It ordered the immediate recall to their ships of all officers and seamen who were absent on leave; and the fitting out of a squadron for foreign service at the earliest possible moment. The town of Portsmouth was flooded with billets, calling upon the crews to return instantly to their vessels, and the streets have been patrolled by quartermasters, boatswains and corporals, capturing stray sailors and marines. The government docks were surrounded with crowds of sailors' friends and relatives; and as each small boat load of men pulled off for the vessels of the fleet, the farewells from the shore were as touching and tearful as though the men were just about to take part in some desperate engagement. At the admiralty office there was a bustle of activity which is wholly unusual for Sunday, and there is also an air of impenetrable mystery. The sleepy and venerable usher were reinforced by policemen of the Metropolitan force, and even after this double guard has been passed by enterprising reporters, they found the clerks resolutely silent. It is certain, however, that a more vigorous foreign policy has been agreed upon in the prolonged cabinet councils. As to what quarter of the earth or ocean this new vigor is to be directed there is a great divergence of opinion. All sorts of rumors were in circulation, and some of the more trustworthy of them are as follows: One is to the effect that England is going to make a determined resistance to the acquisition of any part of New Guinea by Germany, and thus maintain the rights which are so strenuously urged by Australia. Another is that the fleet is to expel the French from the New Hebrides, in order to maintain the neutrality of those islands. Still another is that the men-of-war are to be sent to the southern coast of Africa to dispute Germany's claim to St. Lucia bay, and to assert the validity of Sir H. E. Bulwer's annexation of that region. In support of the last-named theory, it is remarked that Col. Sir Charles Warren, who was sent to Cape Colony at the head of a large expedition to chastise the Boer freebooters, and who arrived at Cape Town just a month ago, has done nothing yet towards carrying out the ostensible purpose of his expedition. It is suggested that he may be under orders to co-operate with the English fleet at St. Lucia, and that Zululand, instead of Bechuanaland, will be the scene of the next struggle in Southern Africa.

ENGLAND AND HER RIVALS.

The present position of England in regard to her colonial interests is indicative of the great changes that have taken place in the European nations and the wonder is that the English government was not wide awake enough to foresee and forestall the movements of the other powers. For many generations past England has had a virtual monopoly in colonization. Some centuries ago Spain, Portugal and France rivalled her in the number and extent of their foreign possessions, but as their power declined at home the two former lost or ceded away the greater part of theirs and even France was forced to relinquish some of her most valuable foreign territory. England, in the meantime, held on to what she had and added to her possessions from time to time, till now, as Englishmen love to boast, "the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions." It is a well known fact that these acquisitions to the British Empire have been made with very little trouble, and the chief reason has been that the other nations of Europe were too much engrossed with home affairs to think of attempting conquests abroad. France was torn with internal struggles; Russia's strength was required to establish law and order among its half-barbarian hordes, and the German states had enough to do to maintain their own independence. But the growth and progress of these nations enables them now to turn their attention to foreign affairs. France, always jealous of England, is making strong efforts to keep pace with her by acquiring extensive possessions in Asia. The war with China will certainly result in some advantage to France, how much, it remains to be seen. Russia's designs on south-western Asia and India are apparent and the English foreign office has now resolved to keep a strict watch on that corner of the empire. But a more formidable rival even than Russia is Germany, which now enters into rivalry with England for colonial successes. Germany, either because she considers the consolidation of her empire at home to be complete, or, what is more probable, because she wishes to provide some outlet for the turbulent passions which are seething among her crowded population, has inaugurated a sudden but vigorous colonial policy. England, so long secure in these affairs, seems to have been taken by surprise and her hesitating government have not yet made up their minds how to act. The affair of Angra Pequena, taken possession of by Germany some months ago, and the correspondence in regard to which has recently been published, is anything but creditable to English diplomats. At one time it was possible for England to have established a protectorate over the country, and, indeed, she was asked by Germany to do so, but the Gladstone government, fearful of extending their responsibilities, refused to comply, but intimated that any attempt of another foreign power to exercise sovereignty over that territory in Western Africa, between the borders of Cape Colony and the Portuguese possessions would be regarded as "an encroachment on Great Britain's legitimate rights." But as neither Germany nor any other power recognizes such a thing as "colonization by intention," Bismarck answered this dog-in-the-manger assertion by taking possession of the country. The annexation of New Guinea was a bolder move, which has created great excitement in England and the Australian colonies. But it is not only in the Pacific that Germany is crowding against British possessions. There are rumors of attempts on the part of both France and Germany to counteract the benefits accruing to England from her foreign stations on the road to India, by establishing rival posts. Both these countries are negotiating for a stretch of land on the Straits of Babelmandeb, the acquisition of which would go far toward neutralizing the value of the Red Sea posts of Aden and Perim. France is also endeavoring to obtain a footing at Morocco, which, if successful, would completely checkmate the English at Gibraltar. England must make up her mind what she wants to keep and what she can afford to allow others to have, and then she must act accordingly. These are stirring times, and many questions are pressing for settlement. Much depends on the arrangements made for the control of the Congo country; Egypt is a bone of contention; the Panama and Nicaragua canals—if they ever are completed—will alter the condition of things, and in all quarters England must expect to share the spoils with others, but should not relinquish too much.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE A LOAN?

With the return of a Reform mayor and councilmen the question of city drainage comes more forcibly to the front than ever. The public will be mistaken in their estimate of the gentlemen who have just been chosen if they should waste any time in dilly-dallying with this most important matter. It may be taken for granted that before they have been ten days in office information from the most experienced and reliable authorities on drainage will be asked with a view to the introduction of a sensible and efficient system into this lovely city. Nothing save thorough drainage will preserve the health of the inhabitants and restore to Victoria its almost lost reputation as the sanitarium of the Pacific Northwest. Here are grand scenery, and charming drives that lead to the greatest of sylvan retreats; estuaries, brooks and lakes that offer the best of boating and fishing, and forests that abound in game from the timid quail to the lordly stag. The inhabitants want to be in a position to advertise these great natural advantages and in doing so say to the traveler or tourist, we hold out to you, in addition to all these natural advantages, a blessing which you can enjoy in no other seaport on the coast—GOOD HEALTH. As a corollary to the cleansing of the town there must be a revision of the realestate assessment roll. In that revision will lie the "sinews of war," the "material aid," that will begin and complete the great public improvement which the event of yesterday's election has foreshadowed. Of course, a loan will be necessary. Whether the sum required be $250,000 or $300,000, we feel sure that it will be cheerfully voted by the ratepayers provided the scheme submitted for drainage is shown to be intelligent and feasible. Now, it is desirable that the loan, whether the sum be great or small, shall be floated at the lowest going rate of interest. The credit of the city is still good, in spite of the policy of the late mayor and council; but it might be made even better if the debentures were endorsed by the provincial government. Suppose, unendorsed, the municipality could borrow money at 6 per cent.; could it not borrow at 5 per cent. if the provincial government should guarantee the loan? There are about $2,000,000 on deposit in the government savings banks in this province at four per cent. Much of this might be tempted from its snug hiding place, where it is doing very little good, by an offer of an additional one per cent.; and local capitalists would probably supply the remainder. Failing the loan being taken up by local parties (who should have the first chance) we are assured that with a provincial guarantee it could be floated at par in London in a single day at 5 per cent. This is a matter which is submitted as worthy the serious consideration of the provincial government, the new corporation and the legislature.

ROADS.

Yesterday our esteemed morning contemporary had a leading article under the above heading, wherein the present government were taken to task for neglecting to provide roads for settlers. Emanating from such a source, surely this is sublime cheek. It will be no exaggeration to say that, during the last year, the present government have done more useful road and bridge making in the various settlements of mainland and island than was done during the five years the government to which our contemporary played the part of organ-in-chief was in power. We were shown yesterday a map of New Westminster district on which were indicated by red circles the quarter sections upon which settlers have been placed and by red lines the roads that have been made during the past year. The former were as thickly dotted over the map as pits over the face of a badly afflicted smallpox patient, while the latter were spread like a complete network over the entire district. If that district is taken as a sample, the marvel is how the government managed to accomplish so much in a single year. Of course all was not done that could be wished. Many roads and bridges urgently required by settlers still remain to be done, and, for many years to come it will be a continual struggle on the part of the government to keep up as nearly as possible with the progress of settlement with roads and schools. But this we know, that if the present desire and it will be the unceasing effort of the present government to have as much of the public revenue as possible available for such important and reproductive works as settlement roads, and one of the most gratifying results of the wise policy pursued in regard to the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to English Bay will be the creation of a very large source of revenue. It is not too much to say that by this means the government will be enabled to realize several millions of dollars from the gradual sale of lands rendered valuable by the proximity of the new terminus. With such an unexpected source of revenue the government will be in a position to carry on an energetic system of road making and at the same time lighten, instead of increasing, the burden of taxation, and thus they will be enabled to meet the rapidly increasing demands for roads and bridges and schools incident to the rapidly increasing population.

INACCURATE.

An editorial note in the Times last evening, stating that the provincial premier instructed the auctioneer in the Hastings townsite sale that it was the settled terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, is in keeping with the many wild and inaccurate statements that have appeared in its columns of late. The Hon. Mr. Smithe never instructed, and the auctioneer never gave utterance to any such statement. Had such an announcement been made, instead of averaging $50 per lot, the sale would have netted the government over $500 per lot. There is an evident desire on the part of our junior evening contemporary to disregard truth, for the purpose of making an insignificant point. Another misstatement in last night's Times is the one making it appear that Mr. Drake, the ex-president of the council, displayed reluctance in explaining why he had resigned. Mr. Galbraith addressed his questions to Hon. Mr. Smithe, and Mr. Drake gave the reply without being requested to do so. He stated the reasons for entering and retiring from the cabinet, which would require a dull mind to not satisfactorily understand, and a knavish one to make it appear reluctant.

THE ROAD TOLLS.

In the house on Wednesday the provincial secretary stated that the government hoped to lift one-half the tolls from the Cariboo and Cassiar roads. With the encouraging spectacle of a surplus so long a stranger in this province—beaming on the country from the pages of the Yellow Book, are we not justified in expressing the hope that the government before the close of the session will see their way to lifting the whole of that obnoxious and detrimental impost? The roads, certainly, requires a large expenditure to maintain them in a travelable condition; but the miners, the class on whom the burden falls, have not been, as a rule, prosperous. All other interests show an expansion and improvement. Therefore, it is hoped that the government will not overlook the claim the miners of Cariboo and Cassiar have upon them.

Syrup of Figs.

Nature's own true Laxative. Pleasant to the palate, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless in its action. Cures habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and kindred ills. Cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the Liver and acts on the Bowels. Breaks up Colds, Chills and Fevers, etc. Strengthens the organs on which it acts. Better than bitter, nauseous Liver medicines, pills saults and draughts. Sample bottles free, and large bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents. w

The Country Dealer

Is frequently at a loss how to order his Christmas goods, as the amount is usually not enough to warrant any expense in placing his orders. We have a magnificent stock of Xmas Goods en route all of which has been bought from FIRST HANDS in the best markets and of the latest styles and varieties. We have no old stock to shove off, and an order for $25, $50, or $100 worth of Xmas stock will receive our best attention. Dealers should place their orders early to receive the greatest variety in assortment.

J. B. FERGUSON & CO.,
w* Drawer 23, Victoria.

THE bark Rover of the Seas having completed the discharge of the two boilers consigned to the Vancouver Coal Co., into the barge Maude, is anchored at the Central coal yard wharf where she will finish the unloading of the balance of her cargo.

THE steamer Otter is due to-day from Northern Ports.

Christmas at Metlakahtla.

METLAKAHTLA, Jan. 5th, 1885.

H. M. S. "Satellite" left Metlakahtla on Sunday, Nov. 23rd, and Mr. Duncan sailed in the B. Boscowitz on the Tuesday following. For more than two weeks after his departure the weather was very wet, with violent gales from the southward. A few days before Xmas, however, the rain cleared off and the wind veered to the north, and for three weeks we had clear bright weather, cold of course, but no snow. The thermometer never registered below 4° Fahr. and that low only for one night. The absence of cold winds and the bright days when the mercury rose to 25° in the shade, materially decreased the inconvenience always experienced in great cold. In fact our winter so far appears to be in pleasing contrast to that at Victoria and the surrounding country, if we can judge by the reports which have reached us. The almost complete immunity from epidemics and all the more serious forms of disease which we have enjoyed, is a further cause for deep thankfulness. The weeks which have passed since we have had communication with the outer world, have shown that the old vitality which for so many years manifested itself in the steady progress of the settlement, though supposed to be crushed by the troubles of the last three years, has not been killed, but is again showing something of its old vigor.

The weeks before Xmas were busy ones for the Native Council, adjudicating upon and arranging the various troubles or other matters which caused unfriendly feelings between any residents of the community, so that everyone might feel something of that good will to men which the angels heralded.

The elders, assisted by a large number of the women, who subscribed liberally to purchase carpets, did much towards improving the internal arrangements of the church, and while the absence of Mr. Duncan was everywhere felt and lamented, there was a quiet determination on the part of all to have a happy and cheerful Xmas and New Year. A number of Xmas carols were carefully prepared by some of the best singers, to be sung after midnight of Xmas eve. Bishop Ridley started an opposition body of singers, but the good sense of the village and their determination not to be annoyed, enabled them by a skilful amalgamation to almost entirely overcome the evil effects of such an uncharitable move. Nearly all the houses in the village were lighted up, and there were transparencies in front of the church and mission house. The singing was good, though it was no light tax upon the singers to sing all through the village for more than three hours with the thermometer at 12° Fahr.

At noon on Xmas day the large church was nearly full, notwithstanding the cold. The collection for general church expenses, and helping the aged and sick, amounted to over $137. After the service the day was spent in wishing one another the compliments of the season and in happy family gatherings.

The interval between Xmas and New Year's day was chiefly occupied by the election and reordering of the various medic bodies and companies. The election of elders came first. These are a body of 20 chosen for their Christian and upright walk. They have charge of the church building and attend to the lighting, &c. In their turn they take part in the services, visit the poor, the infirm and the sick, and take cognizance of all matters affecting the spiritual and moral progress of the place. Every male resident Christian of full age has a vote at this election. Then came the election of councillors. These are elected for one year, but are eligible for re-election. This body numbers 50 active members, besides several others who have done good service in former years, but who are now too feeble to take an active part, and who are elected as a mark of respect for their past services. This election takes place in the village hall; every male resident of age has a vote. All the voters are arranged round the hall with their faces to the wall and their hands behind their backs. The names of those nominated for councillors are called out one by one. As soon as a name is called out anyone disapproving of him closes his hand. Those who approve keep their hands open. The number of closed hands is the number of those who disapprove of his election. When all the names have been called out, those of whom twenty or more have disapproved are struck out and the list of those elected called over and they take their places as the new council. Then, in the absence of ballot papers, silently and secretly an unsuitable man can be rejected, and yet not know by whom he was rejected. Notwithstanding the many attempts which have been made by those who ought to know better, to belittle and despise the council, it is more than probable that no other town council more thoroughly represents the electors or had a deeper interest in the general welfare of this town. The village watchmen, or vigilance company as they are styled, also were chosen. These are a body of over forty able bodied young men who voluntarily offer themselves and solemnly promise in the presence of the council to obey them and follow their instructions for maintaining order in the settlement. They are under the guidance of a man who for nearly twenty years was an active and reliable native constable.

The conduct of this body during the past year, under very trying and difficult circumstances, has been most exemplary, so that even Mr. Elliott, with all his contempt for these *sham* constables, as they have been termed in derision, has been unable to fasten on one flaw to gratify his disdain. The village brass band, too, were re-organized, new members admitted and new pieces practiced, so that a marked improvement has taken place in its programmes. Both the regular and junior fire brigades were overhauled and practiced. These two brigades unitedly number over 100 members. Amid these graver duties time was found for several large feasts and many smaller, though not less, pleasant gatherings.

A midnight service was held on New Year's Eve, when a second collection was taken, which amounted to $30. On New Year's morning were heard the bugle calls for the various bodies and companies to meet, and at the sound of the church bell they all assembled in the church. The elders, the council with their badges of office, the vigilance company, brass band and firemen in uniform, each in their several places, and then the congregation, all assembled to worship and ask the help of that God who in his mercy and love had called them from heathen darkness into Christian light. After the service all assembled in front of the church and marched through the village in procession, with the band playing and the flags flying. After marching all assembled on the village square, the band played "God Save the Queen," and three cheers were given for Her Majesty; Metlakahtla, the various companies, and last but not least, Mr. Duncan, after which the assembly broke up and betook themselves to their several homes.

The council met in the afternoon and received the premises of the new members of the vigilance company, and transacted some other general business. The fire brigade practiced until darkness setting in drove them to their homes, where the evening passed cheerfully and pleasantly. If some of those whose duty it is at the present time to decide what steps should be taken to put a stop to the troubles could have been with us for the past two or three weeks and have seen how these people, in a most trying position and in the absence of their revered teacher, strove to advance their best interests spiritually, morally and socially, it might have opened their minds, now poisoned by calumnies and slanders dictated by pride or personal spite, to the fact that a policy of threats or coercion is not the one which even common sense would point out as likely to be successful. The last service on the first Sunday in the new year was over, and the people were about retiring for the night, when to the surprise and delight of all Mr. Duncan arrived. He had had a rather stormy passage in the Teaser, but arrived all safe and looking well. He met with a most hearty reception. On Monday morning he met the people in the village hall at the vigilance company's feast, and gave them a short epitome of what had passed since his departure. The five prisoners were also welcomed with warmth and looked upon as martyrs in a small degree for the public good.

The bishop's party have suffered a further decrease in the defection of another whole family from the few who still cling to the Episcopal apron-strings. The head of this family is the man about the pulling down of whose house Dr. Powell came on board H. M. S. Heroine in December, 1883. This chief, not having gained what he expected by his adherence to the bishop, and being further chagrined by Dr. Powell's entire neglect to fulfill his promise to send him $25 as compensation for his losses, asked some of his relatives and fellow-tribesmen resident at Fort Simpson, to come for him. They came at his call and have taken him to Fort Simpson to reside there and join the Methodists, so little has affection for the Church of England to do with the existence of the bishop's party. The bishop's party small as it is, had made some efforts for a display at the Christmas season, especially in a proposed feast on the marriage of one of the party with a Fort Simpson man. The arrangements for this wedding fell through, and in such a way as to cause shame and disappointment to the party, so that they kept themselves so much shut up that their existence at all was hardly apparent.

British News.

The magistrate at Westminster has imposed twenty-one days' hard labor on a boy for playing pitch-and-toss on Sunday.

A large number of projectiles of a dangerously explosive character have been found distributed about Stoke Newington; and as several which fell into the hands of some boys exploded doing considerable damage, great alarm has been excited throughout the district. The bombs were found in an old house during its demolition in the Ayesnae road, on the Walford estate.

SHAVING COWS.—The Cheshire magistrates at Tarporley have committed Charles Murray for trial for mutilating five cows belonging to Mr. Mossford, farmer, of Tiverton. Finding there was a market for the hair on cows, the prisoner appears to have got into Mr. Mossford's fields, and to have shaved clean the hair off parts of five cows. The animals now present a curious appearance. The prisoner was caught dealing with the hair.

CATTLE POISONED BY ACORNS.—Eleven heifers and steers belonging to Mr. Godding, of Birmslade, were turned into Savernake Forest, Marlborough, and seven of them were afterwards found dead, having, it is supposed, been poisoned through overfeeding on acorns. It is feared that the others will die also. Several farmers in the neighborhood of Romsey have lately had serious losses through their cattle eating acorns.

SINGULAR DETERMINATION OF A BURGLAR.—At Sedgley, lately, James Macdonald, a notorious burglar of London, was charged with refusing to break stones in the vagrants' ward at Sedgley workhouse. It was stated that the prisoner refused to break a single stone, and violently threatened the workhouse officials. He told the magistrates that he had worked over twenty years in county prisons, and was determined he would never work again without payment.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.—A remarkable scene was witnessed in the Glossop Road Baptist Chapel, Sheffield, on a recent Sunday. A member of the congregation named Kent, who did not believe in the immortality of the soul, after the singing of the hymn, "Around the throne of God thousands of children stand," exclaimed, "This is a hateful lie; there are not thousands of children in heaven singing 'Glory, glory, glory.'" The preacher hurriedly left the pulpit, and seizing Kent by the shoulders, forced him into a seat. A deacon afterwards expelled him from the building.

DARING OUTRAGE BY GLASGOW ROUGHS.—In the Gallowgate, near Whitevale Station, the other day, a band of roughs, calling themselves the "Bridgeton Blues," deliberately stopped a tramway car, pulled down the driver and conductor, put a guard over the horses, drove out the passengers, and meritiously beat two men in the car who belong to what are known as the "Muldoons" of the district. Another band, acting in concert with the first, simultaneously set upon the two policemen in the locality at the time, and injured both so severely that they have not since been fit for duty. One was left unconscious in the street, with a great gash in his head. At the police court some of the ruffians who were declared to have taken part in this cowardly outrage and utterly intolerable defiance of law were dismissed with small fines.

PECULIAR SCENES AT WAKES.—At an inquest held in Waterford, Ireland, on the body of a woman named Clancy, who died suddenly at John's Lane, Sergeant Keating stated that on the previous night, at the wake, nearly all in the house were drunk. The corpse was raised and set up in the coffin, then the hands were kept in motion by way of getting up a "Punch and Judy" entertainment, after which the corpse was laid back in the coffin, when it was hauled round the room until it fell out on the floor. The police eventually came in. Sergeant Keating added that, on a previous night, passing from New street, he entered a house where a party of young people (eight in number—were waltzing round the room to the music of a concertina which was being played by a man who sat beside the coffin. The officer turned all the party out.

RELICS AT KNOCK DEMOLISHED.—The Irish antiquarians are much exercised at the ruinous state to which Knock Church has been demolished. As I understand the facts, the ruins stood in or near a cemetery, and belonged to Sir Thomas McClure. The cemetery needed enlarging, and Sir Thomas would not sell land, but agreed to allow the ruins, which were on land belonging to him, to be carted away. The ruins are described by Mrs. Hall in her "Sketches in Ireland," and, to judge from a woodcut which accompanies her letter press, there was an arch with a new piece practiced, so that a marked improvement has taken place in its programmes. Both the regular and junior fire brigades were overhauled and practiced. These two brigades unitedly number over 100 members. Amid these graver duties time was found for several large feasts and many smaller, though not less, pleasant gatherings.

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SIR JOHN'S CURLY CALLERS.

The Distinguished Canadian in an Embarrassing Position.

(From the New York Journal, Dec. 9.)

"John," said Mrs. Macdonald yesterday morning, as she cast a fiery eye over the visiting cards sent her husband by early callers, "there seems to be an unusual number of females anxious to see you to-day."

Sir John Macdonald looked out of the third story window of the Brunswick Hotel and tried to appear interested in the busy scenes in the street.

"Come, come," snapped Mrs. Macdonald, "you needn't pretend you don't hear me, my dear. Who are these people, and what do they want?"

"My dear" said Sir John, trying to look surprised, "I haven't the faintest idea of what they are talking about. There isn't a woman in the city that I ever saw or heard of except yourself."

"Oh, certainly not," said Mrs. Macdonald, as she fingered the cards over nervously. "What a pity it is that you are so shortsighted, to be sure. Of course I might have known that you couldn't see a woman even if she was to poke herself right under your nose.

"Oh, these men."

Mrs. Macdonald buried her beautiful face in a cambric pocket handkerchief and began to weep as though her heart would break, while her distinguished lord tripped lightly out of the room and descended to the parlor.

Five stately ladies, each with a poke bonnet, a few curls and a set of resolutions under her arm, sat bolt upright on high-backed chairs and smiled sweetly as the Prime Minister of Canada entered.

"Ladies," said the statesman, "am I correct in presuming that you wish to speak with me?"

"Oh! Sir John," exclaimed a tall, slender lady, rising from her chair, "our lives, our fortunes and our future happiness are in your keeping."

"Not a word, you dear, good soul!" interrupted the fair one. "Don't attempt to undo the noble kindness you have already done. We all know your heart—indeed we do! Don't we girls?"

"Oh, Sir John," exclaimed the four other ladies in chorus, "how can we ever thank you enough?"

They rose from their seats and advanced majestically toward the astonished minister, whose eyes stood out like hat pegs.

"Really, ladies, you must not," he exclaimed, as with a brisk flank movement he shifted his position to the opposite side of the piano. "I am married!"

"Married!" echoed the ladies, and pray what does that matter? Surely you will desert us because of your marriage?"

"Thank you," Sir John, who is something of a high churchman, "I am not in sympathy like mormonism."

"Oh, girls, just listen to him!" said the leader.

Thereupon the ladies laughed immoderately, and when they recovered Sir John was made to understand that the object of their visit was to thank him, in behalf of downtrodden girlhood, for the interest he had always taken in the matter of woman suffrage. Sir John at once emerged from his entrenched position and shook the ladies warmly by the hands.

He was thus engaged when Mrs. Macdonald poked her head into the room and reminded him, in tones of marked emphasis, that he would oblige her by coming up stairs at once and fixing the grate.

Sir John had an engagement to play billiards in the evening, but as he did not put in an appearance it is thought he is deeply engaged in his effort to "square himself" with Mrs. Mac.

THE "GRAVE" STORY.

Further Details About the Resuscitated Woman—Affirmation and Denials.

A Springfield, Mo., despatch says: In an interview with Judge Rowley at Egremont, the following additional particulars in the mysterious Miss Newman body-snatching case were gleaned by a reporter to-day. It appears that Miss Newman was insane when resuscitated in the Albany College, and was first taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York, whence she war lately removed to her uncle's residence in Scharie county, where she regained her reason. About two years ago Wright died in Connecticut. She read about it and said she knew Wright, and from that time on her memory came back and she was fully restored to health, and subsequently married a young physician, a nephew of a man in whose care she had been since leaving the hospital. It is further added that the couple are now living in New York State, and are proposing to come on and visit Mr. Newman's friends in Berkshire county. A reporter saw W. F. Crippen, cousin of Miss Newman, who said he wanted the grave opened at once. He said two-thirds of the people of North Egremont believed the story was substantial true, and he knew that four men drove out of the cemetery just after Miss Newman was buried. It is related that the woman who laid out Miss Newman's body said she was warm at the time. Mrs. Chapel, sister of Estelle, and Mrs. Newman, their mother, discredit the story. The sick woman had been through a religious revival, and her mind was effected. Her mania took the form of a conviction that it was her duty not to eat, and she died from starvation, together with spinal complaint. Her flesh was so washed away that it was thought impossible that she could be brought back to life in the strange way reported. The current story receives another blow in the statement W. R. Wright, of Hudson, New York, who denies that his brother ever confessed to him about taking the body of Miss Newman to Albany.

The English Complications.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A characteristic of the English people is a patient submission to ministerial muddling, and that patience exhausted, a sudden wakening to demand a change. In the present instance the second period is being rapidly reached. The key note sounded by the Times and Daily News is being echoed in the provincial press, and the question is whether the ministry may not have to resign even before the meeting of parliament next month. The fact is, Mr Gladstone is handicapped by the constitution of his cabinet. Sir Charles Dilke is paired off with Lord Granville and Lord Derby with Mr. Chamberlain, and the result is inaction and muddle. Lord Salisbury may be called upon to take control of affairs sooner than he expects, and he will find a terrible crop to reap from the dragon's teeth, which the present ministry has so lavishly scattered in all directions.

BEEF CATTLE LOST.—A few days ago, as a band of beef cattle were being driven across Thompson river on the ice, they broke through and forty head were drowned.

Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Northern Pacific Railway.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 7.—Mounted Policeman Ross was fatally frozen inattempting to walk from Golden City to Third Siding on the C. P. R., in British Columbia. He was exhausted and lay down beside the track. He was a native of Scotland and had no friends in Canada.

GUELPH, Jan. 7.—William Johnston, barrister, of Toronto, and for several years president of the Ontario Agricultural College, died at the residence of Mr. James Innes, M. P., in Gulph this morning.

MONTREAL, Jan 7 Justice Mathieu gave judgment yesterday in an important will case involving $66,000. Mrs. C. M. Jones, of England, purchased the seigniory of Brethier in 1848, left by Hon J. Cuthbert. Lawyers advised Mrs. Jones not to pay, as the title was not clear, the property being entailed. Edward Cuthbert sued Mrs. Jones for the purchase money. Justice Mathieu held the title goods, and condemned the defendant the price of the land, $66,000.

The water in the St. Lawrence began to rise last night, and rose twenty feet a short time. It has almost reached the top of the revetment wall, and the ice is piled up in great heaps above the structure. Cellars in Commission and Common streets are flooded. The water has reached cellars on St. Paul street. The ice shoved during the night, in the vicinity of Victoria Bridge. Tha river roads are all flooded. Serious damage is anticipated unless the ice gives way at St. Helen's Island.

An action has been entered against the Exchange Bank by F. B. Gilman for $90,000; the value of 3,000 shares of Royal Canadian Insurance stock held by the liquidators of the bank in pledge, and sold at auction without authority.

The parish church at St. Therese has been completely burnt to the ground. It was built of stone, and was a splendid edifice. A defective flue caused the fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000, well covered by insurance.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—A young girl, daughter of Mr. T. Adair, and sister-in-law to Mr. Donald Sinclair, ex-M. P. P. of North Bruce, left her home yesterday and is supposed to have left the city, while laboring under mental derangement.

QUEBEC, Jan. 7.—The difficulties heretofore existing between Bishop Dumont and Bishop Du Roseaux have been amicably arranged. Bishop Dumont has consigned any rights he may have had in the stolen bonds to Bishop Du Roseaux, who is authorized to take such step as he may deem necessary to recover the same, or the proceeds thereof, from the parties in Canada who obtained them from Bernard. Bernard himself, having, it is believed, amicably adjusted his difficulties with the bishop, is expected to arrive here in a short time, and assisted in the proceedings which have been instituted in behalf of the bishop.

HAMILTON, Jan. 7.—What might have been a bloody and serious riot was prevented by chance. Decision was given the other day that toll could not be collected at the York street tollgate from Earl Plamboro farmers, but, notwithstanding, the owner continued doing so. About 100 farmers assembled there yesterday, and speeches were delivered by aldermen in favor of peace. The farmers, accompanied by a very large crowd, marched to the tollgate, which was guarded with men armed with clubs and fish spears. A free fight for a few minutes was carried on, when wiser counsels prevailed, and the owner of the tollgate allowed farmers their privilege.

The customs authorities have decided that Mother Mandelbaum can have her jewelry on paying $800 duty and expenses.

PETROLIA, Jan. 7.—A six-year-old son of Joseph Dunfield was instantly killed to-day while playing on a hand-car. The handle struck him on the head.

KINGSTON, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Mary Benjamin, of Ernestown, who past her 100th year in October last, was buried Saturday.

PETERBORO, Jan. 7.—While hunting in the woods James Prescott got benighted, and, the cold being intense, both his legs were frozen. Amputation being necessary, the victim died while undergoing the operation.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—The rumor is current that Senator Miller, speaker of Senate, will be called to the Cabinet.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—Chas. Devlin, of Alymer, father of the medical student arrested on a charge of forgery, arrived here this morning and offered to pay all claims against his son. Cartwright offered to desist in the prosecution. Magistrate, however, refused to order the liberation of the prisoner, holding that the case had gone too far to be withdrawn. He fixed the hearing for to-morrow.

Capt. Geo. Tait, an old and enterprising citizen, is dead.

The excess of Canadian Pacific receipts last week over the same week last year is $59,000.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The retail booksellers throughout the province are petitioning the Minister of Education strongly protesting against the prices for the new series fixed by the monopoly, Copp, Clark & Co., Gage & Co., and the Canadian Publishing Company, as being ruinous to the trade, and earnestly requesting that steps be taken to have their interest placed on more equitable footing.

Francis Sidney, arrested some days ago after returning from the United States, charged with setting fire to the barns of supporters of the Scott Temperance Act at Georgetown, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. He stated that he was paid to burn the barns by the anti-Scott Act party.

William. Alexander, jeweler, has assigned. Liabilities, $7,000; assets half that amount.

The cases of Duff & Webber v. Gardiner were concluded to day. Plaintiffs sued defendant for $5,000 each for false arrest in connection with the Mutual Marriage Aid Association case. The jury awarded them ten cents each.

The report first started here about four years ago that Wm. Churchill, a carpenter, and his four brothers, who live in Newfoundland, has fallen heir to a fortune estimated at $3,000,000, left by a relative in Enland, and which has been for years awaiting a claimant, has been revived. Churchill received a letter saying that his claim was good.

The cigar makers, preferring a reduction of men to one in wages, the manufacturers to-day laid off the necessary number.

INLAND RAILWAY.—The men on Graham & Busk's contract are hard at work grading, bridging and grubbing. There are eighteen inches of snow in the bush, but progress is nevertheless rapid.

Noms De Plume of the Stage.

Here is a list I made out the other day during an odd hour just for my own amusement. It gives first the name under which the artist is generally known and after that the real name. You see, here it is:

Miss Rose Eytinge really Mrs. G. H. Butler.

Miss Rose Temple really Mrs. Jones.

Miss Clara Morris is Mrs. Harriott.

Miss Kate Claxton is, or was before her divorce, Mrs. Dore Lyon.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau's maiden name was Henrietta Baker.

Pauline Markham's maiden name was Margaret Hall; she afterwards became Mrs. McMahon.

Adelaide Neilson was Mrs. Lee.

Ema di Muriska has six real names, for she married five times, No. 5 being a Mr. Hill.

Mlle. Pauline Lucca really Baroness Von Walhofen.

Miss Leona Dare, known at home as Miss Bridget McCarthy.

Henri Laurent, tenor in comic operas, is the assumed name of Henry L. Gilling.

Oliver Doud Byron, recently performing at the Howard, in this city, has transposed his name from Oliver B. Doud.

Miss Marie Wainwright bore the unpleasant-sounding name of Mrs. Slaughter.

Miss Kitty Blanchard, as she once was called, is now known under her real name of Mrs. McKee Rankin.

Buffalo Bill is the Hon. William F. Cody. Texas Jack was John Omohundro. Wild Bill was William Hickok.

Mlle. Christine Nilsson bore the real name of Mrs. Rozand.

Mlle. Jenny Lind bore the real name of Mrs. Goldsmidt.

Alice Oates' maiden name was Alice Merritt.

Mlle. Marie Roze is Mrs. Henry Mapleson, son of Colonel Mapleson, the manager.

Miss Maud Branscombe, really Mrs. Stuart.

Miss Emily Melville had as her maiden name Miss Emily Jones. She afterwards became Mrs. Derby. Melville was her mother's maiden name.

Lydia Thompson, really Mrs. Alex. Henderson.

Miss Ada Gray is Mrs. Charles Watkins.

General Tom Thumb was Charles Stratton.

Mrs. William Anderson was Miss Euphemia Jefferson, eldest daughter of Joseph Jefferson, Sr.

Mrs. Daniel E. Bandmann's maiden name was Miss Alice Herschel.

Mrs. Lawrence Barrett's maiden name was Miss F. Mason.

M. Blondin, the rope-walker, had as his real name Emile Gravelet.

Mrs. George C. Boniface's maiden name was Miss Hefferning.

Agnes Booth's maiden name was Marian Agnes Land Rooker; she became Mrs. Perry, the second wife of Harry Perry, and afterwards Mrs. Booth, the third wife of J. B. Booth, Jr.

George N. Christy was George Harrington.

Mrs. Edward L. Davenport's maiden name was Fanny Vining.

Matilda Heron was Mrs. Robert Stoeyel (divorced).

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1885.

SUPPLEMENT

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, January 20.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1885.

The first meeting of the newly-sworn council was held last evening, His Worship Mayor Rithet in the chair.

Present—Couns. McKillican, Robertson, Smith, Earle, Teague, Braden, Grant, Ward and Warner.

THE MINUTES.

The minutes of the last regular and adjourned meetings of the council were read by the clerk.

Moved by Coun. McKillican, seconded by Coun. Robertson that they be adopted.

Coun. Smith said that in reference to the sidewalks in the minutes he thought the bylaw only allowed a four foot sidewalk.

Coun. Robertson said that for the past seven years three plank longitudinal sidewalks had been laid.

Coun. McKillican said for cheapness the council had been in the habit of laying three plank longitudinal sidewalks.

Coun. Robertson said that the sidewalk bylaw had gone the way of all other bylaws and been quashed.

Coun. Smith—That's all I wanted to find out.

Coun. Ward wished to know if the $2500 voted for the taking over the electric light by the old council was binding upon them.

Coun. McKillican said that it was a true copy of the minutes and they would have to pass on them or rescind such portion as they did not wish to assent.

Coun. Ward said that he merely wished to know what position he would take if he voted for the minutes as recorded in the book.

The mayor said that he thought it would be binding upon them if they passed on the minutes of the previous council.

Coun. Ward said that he did not wish to vote on the minutes until he was aware what nature the agreement was between the electric light company and the city. He would move in amendment that the minutes be read again and passed in detail.

Coun. Grant seconded the motion and said he would like to know exactly the position of the council.

Coun. Braden said that he did not see how they could reject any portion of the minutes, but would have to adopt all and reconsider any item.

The amendment was put and carried.

The various items in the minutes were then read section and passed upon until the item taking over the electric light was reached.

Coun. Robertson said that the electric light had been taken over by resolution of the council.

Coun. Grant said that he would defer his vote on the question of the electric light payment until he knew more of the matter. He would like to see how the Electric Light Company had carried out their contract, and thought a committee should be appointed to inquire into the matter.

Coun. Ward said that the best way would be to defer the matter, and take it up further on when the question of lighting the city came up.

Coun. Robertson said that the reason it was not taken over in July was because the mayor would not sign the check.

The mayor said it was a pity it was deferred until the last meeting.

Coun. Robertson—It was a legacy of the previous council.

Moved by Coun. McKillican, seconded by Coun. Teague, that the matter of the electric light be deferred until two weeks from Wednesday next. Carried.

The minutes were then passed as amended.

RULES OF ORDER.

The mayor said that they would have to adopt the old rules of order, which on motion were carried.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Coun. McKillican moved, seconded by Coun. Smith, that the clerk, treasurer, assistant clerk, water-works engineer and city surveyor be the same as at present. Carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the city health officer, reporting upon a cesspool complained of by Dr. Davie, on Courtenay street, stating that it was the cause of a number of cases of typhoid fever in the vicinity, and that the use of earth-closets should be enforced.

It was moved that the parties be served with the usual notices, and that the orders be to abate the nuisance forthwith.

From the city surveyor, complaining that Bishop Hills was erecting a fence six feet on the street at Church Hill. Laid on the table for future consideration.

A number of accounts to the amount of $250.50, were read and referred to the finance committee for payment.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

The mayor said that it had been usual before appointing the committees for the mayor to make a speech, but he would not do so, as there was no doubt that every member of the council fully understood the requirements of the city at the present time. All he would ask was that they should all work in harmony, so that the best interests of the city would be secured.

MORE SIDEWALKS.

Coun. McKillican said he wished to have a small piece of sidewalk added to those already agreed on by the old council. The piece was from Mr. Shears' house to the Dallas road. Seconded by Coun. Smith and carried.

COMMITTEES.

His worship then appointed the following standing committees for the year:—

Finance—Ward, Grant and Teague.

Street—Earle, Smith and Warner.

Water-works—Smith, Braden and Robertson.

Police and Pound—Robertson, Earle and McKillican.

Fire Wardens—Warner, Ward and Grant.

Sanitary—Braden, Smith and Warner.

Cemetery, Park and City Hall—McKillican, Teague and Braden.

Electric and Street Lighting—Grant, Ward and Robertson.

Assessment Roll Revision—Teague, Earle and McKillican.

Drainage System and Street Level—Earle, Smith and Teague.

His worship said he wished to explain that on the latter committee, it being probably the most important one, he had appointed the councillor who had obtained the highest number of votes in the ward he represented.

The committees as read were then adopted.

It was decided that all notices of motion be posted on the bulletin board in the corridor.

The question of cleaning the sidewalks from snow was discussed and the street committee was instructed to employ men to clean the sidewalks within the fire limits and James Bay bridge until such time as they know what the council would do to compel the citizens to clean snow from the sidewalks in front of their property.

His worship said he would call the attention of the fire wardens to the fact that there were large quantities of hay stored within the fire limits, and would ask them to report at the next meeting.

The council then adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

THE COMMON VERDICT.—At a public meeting in Victoria, Mayor Carey tried excuse himself, and proved that he was incompetent, quite unfit to be the Chief Magistrate. He said no reliance could be placed on newspapers that advocated the expenditure of $800,000 for drainage. He belongs to the past. Councillor W. A. Robertson made a long speech and attacked the Chief Justice and his lawyers. He used strong expressions with reference to what he calls "the gentlemen's ticket." Is it a crime to be a gentleman? The citizens of Victoria say "No," and have elected R. P. Rithet to be mayor.—*Port Moody Gazette.*

THE NEW MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS.

They are Sworn into Office, And Hold Their First Meeting.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning, the mayor and councillors elect appeared before the chief justice at the supreme court room for the purpose of taking the oath of office. Following are the names of the gentlemen:

Mayor—R. P. Rithet.

COUNCILLORS.

Yates Street Ward—Thos. Earle, John Braden, John Grant.

Johnson Street Ward—John Teague, W. A. Robertson, Orlando Warner.

James Bay Ward—A. J. Smith, W. D. McKillican, Robert Ward.

Mr. R. P. Rithet, mayor-elect, first subscribed to the oath, and was followed by Messrs. Earle and Braden, two of the councillors-elect for Yates street ward.

When Mr. John Grant's turn came to be sworn he repeated the oath as far as the declaration that he is not now nor will he have any interest, directly or indirectly, in the said:

Your lordship, excuse me, I should like to explain for a moment.

The Chief Justice—You decline to take oath?

Mr. Grant—I should like to explain.

The Chief Justice—Well, then, sit down for a moment and let the next councillor-elect take the oath.

Mr. Teague was then called and the remainder of the councillors were sworn in.

The Chief Justice—Now Mr. Grant, what have you to say?

Mr. Grant—Up to the present time we have been doing some service for the corporation.

The Chief Justice—We? Who are "we?"

Mr. Grant—The Times—I am interested in the Times, and we have been printing advertisements for the city.

The Chief Justice—The Times? Ah! The Times! There is a very influential paper here and I did not think that a Times would find an opening. (Great laughter).

Mr. Grant—We have inserted advertisements for the corporation, and when I heard the oath administered to Mr. Rithet it occurred to me that perhaps I was not qualified to take the oath.

The Chief Justice said that to render service at the present time might be illegal.

Mr. Grant explained that the service was in the form of advertisements.

The Chief Justice—Is the Times a valuable property (laughter)—I mean is the service rendered a valuable one?

Mr. Grant said that he had raised the question as he did not wish to be placed in a false position.

The Chief Justice said he did not like to decide off-hand on so important a matter. The election of this particular councillor might be null and void. If there was anything in the objection Mr. Grant was disqualified.

Mr. Grant—Not before I take the oath?

The Chief Justice—Suppose a lady had been returned under the belief that she was a gentleman, would not her election be null and void. It may be so in your case (laughter). If you think proper take the oath. That would not make the election good. Why didn't you assign your interest before standing, then no one would be injured?

Mr. Grant replied that he had not regarded it as a possible disqualification until he came forward to take the oath.

The Chief Justice—By taking the oath you may be depriving your partners of the value of these advertisements. I have known similar questions to arise here. This is a small place and nearly everyone is directly or indirectly interested one way or another in everything. Have you any contract with the city government?

Mr. Grant—No. The services are only rendered from time to time.

The Chief Justice—That is no disqualification at this time. If the services are continued it might be. A coal dealer or a grocer would not be disqualified for supplying coal or goods before election. He might be for doing so afterwards. Take the oath.

Mr. Grant then complied.

PRESENTING THE SEAL.

His worship, Mayor Rithet, then came before his lordship to receive the official seal of the corporation, and the chief justice in presenting it said:

Mr. Mayor, whilst I have pleasure and congratulate you on your election, and whilst handing you this seal, I hope that you will not convert it to dollars—that it may not be used simply for vouching for the payment of bills. I wish you and the council a happy and prosperous year, because your prosperity means prosperity to me. We are, as it were, a joint stock company in that respect.

His worship, the mayor, thanked his lordship for the seal, and the newly elected retired with the mantle of office authoratively clothing them.

Supreme Court.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., Mr. Justices Crease and Walkem.)

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Livingston vs. Attorney general—Appeal dismissed, the court intimating that it was the appellant's duty to account for all moneys received and that for any claim or set off his remedy was by petition of right. Mr. Yates for appellant, Mr. A. E. B. Davie, A. G.

Murdorf vs. Dougherty—Motion by plaintiff to change the venue of an action from Clinton to Victoria. The court held that the motion was irregular, and that application should be made to the chief justice in chambers to vary or discharge the orders already made. Mr. Drake, Q. C., for plaintiff, Mr. Wilson for defendant.

Attorney-General of Canada vs. the Chief Commissioner of the Lands and Works, was partly heard and adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Drake for plaintiff; the attorney-general for defendant.

Clearing Snow.

The question of the legality of enforcing the bylaw making it necessary for citizens to clean snow from sidewalks in front of their property was discussed in the council last night. The condition of the streets is such at present that the council decided to clean the sidewalks within the fire limits, and to ascertain what could be done to compel the ratepayers to do so in future. As it is at present walking is rendered laborious, and in some cases dangerous, by the presence of snow and ice on the walks, and if a means could be adopted to have them cleaned on the occasion of a fall of snow it would no doubt be acceptable to the majority of our citizens. Such a law is enforced in all other towns and cities, and we think that it could be carried out here.

LOCAL TALENT.—Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co. have on exhibition an oil painting, the work of Captain Vidler. The painting represents a view of the outer harbor. In the fore-ground may be seen a portion of the road which passes the outer wharf leading to Beacon Hill. In the back-ground is depicted the Metchosin Hills and several of the largest points. The faithful delineation of the scenes surrounding that part of the harbor shows talent on the part of the artist which is creditable to him. The painting has been on exhibition for several days and attracts much attention.

THE BLOCKADE.—Mr. C. W. Murray, wife and their three children, arrived at the Occidental Hotel Sunday, having been among the delayed passengers. Mr. Murray had gone to Portland from Port Moody to meet his family, and after hearing of the detention, made the perilous passage over the ice and snow to the train. Here the whole family were almost starved and the little ones were taken sick with the measles, and on arriving in Portland a rest had to be made for a week to recover. All are looking well and will leave for home this morning.

MESSRS. JAMES BETHUNE and William Johnston, both prominent reformers, and both engaged in the argument on different sides of the validity of the Dominion License Act before the supreme court, died before judgment was given.

FOURTH PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THIRD SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

The House met at 2 o'clock.

Prayers were said by the Rev. Mr. Percival.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Allen moved for a return of all road correspondence in reference to the work in Lillooet District for the year 1884. He understood that the leader of the government had received a communication on the subject, and that other correspondence had been sent in.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said there could be no objection made to have a return of the correspondence. The hon. gentleman made a mistake when he stated that he had been written to in reference to the matter, but some parties had spoken to him. He held all the correspondence and would be happy to show the hon. gentleman the correspondence should he call at the lands and works office.

Mr. Allen said it was the people of the district who wished the correspondence printed.

The question was put and carried, Mr. Dingwall seconding.

Leave was granted to Hon. Mr. Robson to introduce a bill to consolidate the "Public Schools Act," which was ordered to be read a first time and placed on the orders for Wednesday.

Mr. Helgesen moved for a return showing the lands and owners thereof in New Westminster District in the neighborhood of Burrard Inlet.

Hon. Mr. Smithe was astonished that the hon. gentleman should have submitted the resolution to the house without explaining his reasons for doing so. He said that the government could not obtain the information asked for, and the hon. gentleman might have suggested how it could be done. He could make certain returns, but could not possibly return the names of persons who had not registered and were owners. If the hon. gentleman had any definite object in view, the government would be glad to aid him, but it was entirely beyond the prerogative of the house to do what the resolution called for.

Mr. Allen, who seconded, said he had not seen a copy of the resolution before it was put on his desk.

Mr. Drake said the hon. gentleman who moved the resolution could get information from the land and registry office. Further than that it was private interests that was being investigated and the house had no right to aid in any such object.

Hon. Mr. Davie said as far as the land registry office was concerned the government had no power to search the records. If the mover wished to obtain such information he could procure it as a private individual, and by paying his fee could have a search made. Further he could not go.

Mr. Galbraith said that he thought the land registry office as much the property of the public as any other, and if the hon. mover would strike out the latter part of the resolution he thought the government should give all the information in their power.

Mr. Helgesen said that what he wished to know was the quantity of land there and the owners thereof, and as there was a quantity of land to be given away, he thought the information should be laid before house. He did not think his resolution an unreasonable one.

The resolution was put and lost, 12 to 7.

Mr. Raybould moved, seconded by Mr. Dingwall, that an order of the house be granted for a return of all correspondence in reference to the Indian troubles on the north west coast.

The mover said that he thought all the correspondence should be returned leading to the appointment of the commissioners.

Hon. Mr. Robson said three was no objection to the resolution, but there was certain correspondence which it would be inadvisable to submit until later on.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that there was no wish to keep the correspondence from members of the house, but it would be unwise to make it public.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Grant moved, seconded by Mr. Duck, that an address be presented to the lieut.-governor asking for the establishment of two new polling places in the district of Cassiar.

The mover said that on account of the great distances between polling places he thought that two new places should be located at Port Essington and Lorne Creek, as the recent discoveries of gold at these points would draw a large number of workmen to each who would vote and it was only just to the interest of the people of that part of the country to have the polling places asked for.

The resolution was carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie was granted leave to introduce an act to amend the jurors act, 1883, which was read a first time and placed on orders of the day for Wednesday next.

Leave was also granted to introduce an act relating to inn keepers, and that it be placed on the orders of the day for Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Robson asked for leave to introduce an act to consolidate laws relating to coroners. Leave granted and placed on orders for Thursday.

Mr. Duck asked if in address had been presented to the lieut. governor for the transfer to the city of Cedar Hill as a public park.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that it had not been done, but it was the intention of the government to do so as soon as they could see their way clear. The question of title had not yet been cleared up.

Mr. Duck asked the provincial secretary under what authority did the provincial government sell the lots in James Bay ward, and under what statute did they grant titles to the same.

Hon. Mr. Robson replied that it was by an order-in-council and under authority of the land act, 1884.

Mr. Grant asked the attorney general if any provision had been made for a resident constable at Lorne Creek and at the Forks of the Skeena.

Hon. Mr. Davie replied that no provision had been made, but the house would be asked to consider the subject when the estimates were submitted.

Mr. Grant asked the provincial secretary if any steps had been taken for the registration of voters at Fort Simpson, Port Essington and Lorne Creek in the district of Cassiar.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved the adjournment of the house until Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

On suggestion of the leader of the opposition it was changed to read Thursday.

After various discussion about the prompt transaction of the business of the house it was carried.

PETITION.

Mr. Martin said that he was late in arriving, and asked permission to present three petitions bearing on the one subject to the house that day.

The speaker said that they could be placed on file and read at the first sitting of the house.

House adjourned at 2:50.

Marine.

The new iron ship Troop, lately arrived from Rio under charter for wheat, is the first iron ship owned in the British possessions in America. She hails from St. John's, N. B., and is a fine-looking vessel.

Steamer Idaho, from Alaska, arrived at Port Townsend on Saturday.

Steamer Mexico sailed at noon yesterday for San Francisco.

Steamer G. W. Elder sailed Sunday from San Francisco for Victoria.

What Some People Say.

That a broken plank in front of Mr. Craft's dry goods store is dangerous to the limbs of pedestrians.

That Cowichan will shortly apply for the benefits of the Scott Act.

That there has been no change in the Lion Brewery partnership.

That it is feared General Grant has a cancer on the tongue, the outgrowth of excessive smoking.

That an English court has decided that dentistry is not one of the necessaries of life. We never supposed it was. Dentistry, like plumbing, is a luxury if the bills are any criterion.

That an Oregon man committed suicide. He was troubled with an eye complaint and left a request that the doctors should take out the eye to see what was the matter with him.

That a New York man had suffered 30 years from loss of memory. His friends had spent hundreds of dollars for its restitution. Not long ago he was taken to a new physician and his case was explained. After careful thought the new doctor said: "Try a minstrel show." It was a bright thought. They took the sufferer to the next minstrel show that came along. The end man's first gag acted like magic. The poor man gave a start, clasped his hands to his head, and gasped: "Merciful heavens, where am I? That voice! Those jokes! Ah, I remember! Thirty years ago I was a boy." "Saved! saved! saved!" sobbed his family.

That when Jimpkins got married for the fourth time and his friends teased him about it, he said he could not help it, as he had Benedicted to it for some years.—*Siftings.*

That Gen. Grant has very perceptibly aged with the last few months. His hair and beard are almost white, his former erect bearing has given place to a slight stoop, and he walks with the slow and infirm step of a man many years his senior. The hardships he underwent during the war made no apparent impression upon his vigorous frame, but since the fatal crash of the house of Grant & Ward the change in his personal appearance is sadly noticeable.

That a little girl of 7 exhibited much disquiet at hearing of a new exploring expedition. When asked why she should care about it, she said: "If they discover any more countries, they will add to the geography I have to study. There are countries enough in it now."

That an astronomer said to a bright-eyed girl when talking of rainbows: "Did you ever see a lunar bow, miss?" "I have seen a beau by moonlight, if that is what you mean," was the sly rejoinder.

That a man has been arrested in Philadelphia for pretending to be a doctor. He must have inadvertently acknowledged that he did not know what ailed a patient.

That reports from London credit the Madhi with having died. He is still six deaths and a consciousness behind Gordon. The Mahdi should brace.

That Sitting Bull is now so far advanced in esthetics that he is brought to believe the napkin to be the basis of civilization, and when he comes to the dinner table he carefully spreads his napkin on his chair and solemnly sits down on it.

That the Times objects to being referred to as a "he." Does it prefer to be regarded as a "neuter" or is it a "she" that he adores?

Snow-Balling.

On Sunday afternoon Douglas street was the scene of a most disgraceful proceeding. About one hundred boys and young men were gathered on the corner of Cormorant and pelted every Chinaman that passed. One in particular was most shamefully treated, and though he stood his assailants out for a long while, was at last compelled to run for safety up Cormorant street, followed by a gang of boys. At this juncture two policemen came on the scene walking as leisurely as though they were at a funeral and, of course, no one was arrested, though some of the young men richly deserved it. One gentleman who interfered on behalf of the Chinaman with the hoodlums, as we must call them, was threatened with the same treatment if he did not shut up. This mob held the corner of the street for about half an hour, interfering with the passage of pedestrians, and occasionally some of the latter would be hit. There was a time when a crowd of this description was contrary to law, but that day seems to have passed, and the roughs are allowed to do pretty much as they please. We sincerely trust our police will do their duty in this matter, not only for the protection of the inoffensive Chinese, but also to convince the rowdy element that seems to be growing large, that they will become amenable to the law for such disgraceful conduct. Among those participating in last Sunday's occurrence were a number of boys ranging in years from eight to twelve, and the allowing of them to go unchecked in these wicked propensities will have a very evil effect upon their future.

From Cassiar.

DEASE CREEK, Dec. 10, 1884.

This district is blessed with abundance of everything but the needful—the returns from the mines growing smaller by degrees. Our stores are well supplied, our waters are full of fish, our forests are full of game, and so tame that the nimrods of the town shoot them on the street of the once lively and humming town of Laketown. What changes a little time brings! A princely native does not traverse his hunting grounds, nor does a petticoat grace our village—only those that are on the shelf and for sale. Had the village a running stream, a hawthorn bush and a few geese, Goldsmith's poem would now truthfully apply.

Dec. 3, 1884.

Mr. Sylvester has just arrived from his trading posts. He reports some commotion amongst the northern Indians, and some as having lost their lives. Also that two miners, coming from his lower trading post to McDames,—Robert Wilson, J. P., and John Beardsell—came near perishing from starvation. They were six days without food, a tin of pepper being all they had left; this they used in water. It is thought strange, having a gun and game so plentiful, that they could not kill any. Some say the pepper was the cause of this, the game smelling it. Others say this could hardly be, as it was Victoria pepper, and it does not smell much—some has scarcely any smell.

Insulting the Opposition.

The Guardian (Opposition) offers the following impertinence to Mr. Galbraith and his friends on the opposition side in the house:

"On Wednesday Mr. Robert Galbraith appeared in the house as 'leader of the Opposition.' He complimented the government and declared himself a prophet. In fact the leader of the Opposition looked more like a deserter than a leader. Mr. Smithe complimented him and agreed to adjourn the consideration of the gift to be given for the extension of the railway to Coal Harbor. In ten days that question will come before the house, and then we expect to hear the 'new leader' and his party, like a lot of pet lambs, crying, Maa! Mr. Wilson said, 'he was astonished by the harmony that prevailed in the house,' and the vast majority of the people will be astonished too. There is no opposition. Heaven is ill, and there is no other man in the house fit to lead."

MORE ENCROACHMENTS.—The Bishop of Columbia is having a fence erected along the line of Burdett avenue which encroaches six feet on the street. This is a matter which the new council should inquire into. Judge Gray's decision in the Crowther-Beaven suit is very clear. We have often called attention to these encroachments; but nothing has ever been done to check them except in the solitary case of Mr. Russell on Government street.

A Strange Proceeding.

About 11½ o'clock yesterday morning a hack in which were seated a policeman, a Chinaman and a Chinawoman was observed to drive down to the outer wharf where the steamer Mexico, which was about to sail for San Francisco, was lying. After alighting from the hack the Chinaman and woman held an excited conversation while the policeman stood off at some distance. The woman was observed to weep and offer the man—an ill-looking scoundrel—some money, as if to compensate him for allowing her to stay on shore. But the man pointed to the policeman who narrowly watched the pair, as much as to say, "If you don't go on board I'll call him and make you." At last the cry of "All aboard," rang out, the Chinaman threw the woman's baggage on board and hustled her (still crying) along the gang plank after her traps. He then rejoined the policeman and the pair reentered the hack and drove off to town. The policeman is described as a tall young man with a mustache. There is something dark and mysterious about the affair. It looks as if the policeman had been employed to do some foul work for the Chinaman and that the uniform was worn to overawe the poor wretch who was sent away against her will. Here is a piece of work cut out for the new police committee. If the police are employed as kidnappers it is time the fact was made known so that the ratepayers may understand the class of men who are drawing salaries from the civic treasury under pretence of being guardians of the public peace.

From the North.

The steamer Otter arrived from the north yesterday afternoon. She brought down 150 barrels of salt salmon and 12,000 feet of lumber.

An Indian prisoner was sent down from Inverness in charge of the purser, committed for trial for robbing about $200 worth of goods from Turner, Beeton & Co's store at that point.

Mr. R. Cunningham was the only passenger and reports business as very quiet at the Forks. About twenty miners are making preparations to visit Lorne creek mines as soon as the weather is favorable. Some of them are among the number who were in during the past year and are very sanguine of large returns during the coming season.

Mainland Weather.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Jan. 19.

The weather turned cold yesterday, the thermometer during the day dropping to 20 above zero. It now stands at 29, about the highest for two days. Ice formed in the river last night and moved up and down with the tide in a solid mass, until about 5 p. m., when it broke up. The steamer Teaser arrived from Victoria at 5 p. m. and fearing a freeze up left at six o'clock on the return trip, and reports having met with ice in Woodward Slough.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker, M. P., Mr. Gordon, M. P., and Mr. Homer, M. P., sailed for Ottawa yesterday via San Francisco.

Dr. Helmcken is nearly well, and Mr. E. G. Prior is out of danger.

Mr. John Stevens, of Lake, is desperately ill.

Mr. James Cunningham, M. P. P., has quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

SNEAK THIEVES.—Sheriff McMillan's house was entered early yesterday afternoon and an overcoat taken from the hall and bedding from an adjoining room. We have been informed that a number of thieves are now in the city and would advise all our readers to take precautions to prevent their property from being stolen. The police should arrest all suspicious characters, and either have them committed as vagrants or ordered to leave the city.

The sugar firm of Messrs. Mezritoch, Vienna, has failed; liabilities $600,000. The failure was caused by the stoppage of the Bohemian Land Mortgage Bank.

From the Daily Colonist, Jan. 21.

SURRENDERED.—Mayor Rithet has accepted the surrender of the civic property from the ratepayers who discharged Drake & Jackson's bill and the articles were packed back yesterday. Dear old Jumbo will again enjoy his oats and the civic seal will perform its functions as of yore.

THE STRANGE PROCEEDING.—Officer Hough desires us to say that he is the policeman who was concerned in the alleged kidnapping at the outer wharf, and that he courts the fullest investigation.

THE sale of the furniture of the late Ld. Lowenberg will commence at eleven o'clock to-day.

The little mission ship Glad Tidings made the trip to Port Simpson in a little over a week, having called at the different mission stations on the way. It had a stormy time, but she crossed the sounds all right. She rides the sea steadily and safely and promises to be a very economical little boat with a speed of about eight miles an hour. She will be of good service to the several missions in helping to forward the material improvement of the villages, as well as carrying the mission-aries. It was a great day of rejoicing at Simpson on her arrival. Cannons were fired and flags were raised in all parts of the town and the brass band was out and did well. Peace prevails among all the people.

SALE OF THE MOORE ESTATE.—Mr. J. P. Davies auctioned the above estate yesterday morning. A goodly number were present and much interest was manifested. The following were the purchasers:—Capt. J. D. Warren, lot 1281 and house, $2,800; Chas. Provost, lot 1280 and house, $3,550; Capt. J. D. Warren, lot 1290 and wharf, $1,100; Pilot Thompson, lot 1276 and house $1,850.

FINANCIAL.—Mr. Thos. D. Tims, who is at the Driard, came through from Ottawa in seven days' traveling time. He speaks very highly of the Northern Pacific railway. Mr. Tims will remain for a week or ten days in Victoria.

THE DRY DOCK.—A number of men will leave on the Enterprise with tools and derricks for Salt Spring Island to get out stone for the drydock. The stone will be freighted to Victoria by the barge C. L. Taylor.

Is Mr. Grant Disqualified!

The Post asks this question respecting the *status* of the junior councillor for Yates street ward, who, it turns out, is one of the owners of the Times newspaper. The Post puts the case very temperately and, it seems to us, fairly; but we do not think its conclusions are altogether correct. For instance, we do not think Mr. Grant was disqualified at the time of his election, or that he is disqualified now; but should he perform any service for the corporation while he is a member of it he will be liable to lose his seat and heavily fined as well. A similar case was discussed many years ago and legal opinion taken upon it, the result being that the party who proposed to stand for councillor did not do so because if elected he would have been prevented from publishing advertisements for the corporation. Mr. Grant has three courses open to him. One is to resign; another is to, *bona fide*, sell his shares in the newspaper; the third is to decline to insert corporation advertisements.

Marine.

Steamship Barnard Castle for Departure Bay passed yesterday afternoon.

The Alexander towed down ship Belvidere coal laden, from Departure Bay for San Francisco and anchored her in Esquimalt. The ship will proceed to sea to-day.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Great excitement was caused yesterday by the unusual occurrence of a council at the war office on Sunday, greatly increased to-day by the government deciding to resist any attempt on the part of Turkey to occupy any portion of Egypt, or to land troops in that country. Considerable bustle and excitement at the war office to-day. Orders have been sent to Chatham, Portsmouth and Woolwich, which caused much activity at those great naval statigns. Another battalion of troops at Malta has been ordered to embark at once on the steamship Poonah for Alexandria. Other troops are under orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Indications all point to stirring events in Egypt. There is no doubt that the ministry is determined not to allow Turkey to interfere in Egyptian affairs by placing an armed force in any part of Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Eleven persons who were in the missingboat of the ill-fated packet Admiral Moorson have been rescued in an exhausted condition. They had been in the boat since Thursday night.

The Earl of Milton is dead.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Cabinet council met to-day at three o'clock. All members were present except Chamberlain and Earl Spencer. Gladstone looked vigorously. The cabinet did not separate until 7:30. Another council will be held to-morrow to finally decide on points at issue between England and the Continental powers regarding the future management of Egyptian affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A brilliant audience welcomed Mrs. Langtry at Princess Theatre, her re-entry on London stage as Princess George. The comedy was well mounted, but failed to interest.

ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope is confined to his bed with fever and rheumatism.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Villages in the highlands of Piedmont and Savoy have been devastated by avalanches. Three villages in Piedmont, including the important village of Nrassino, have been buried under an avalanche. The town of Chaumont, in France, is partly overwhelmed with snow and many people were killed. Another fatal avalanche occurred at Sparones, a few miles south of Terrea; 15 persons are known to be buried under the snow. Villagers who have been made homeless are in great distress.

AFRICA.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Baron Lambermont's report to the Congo conference, embodying English proposals regarding neutrality, and laying down formalities to be observed by powers annexing African territory, is considered a further step to England's advantage.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Advices from Durban say three Russian men-of-war are at anchor off Cape Town and others are expected.

INDIANA.

GRANVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20.—The police shot and killed two chicken thieves early morning. They had been out in the suburbs and had a large number of fine chickens in bags on their backs. The men attempted to resist the officers with clubs.

IOWA.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 20.—The lard rendering tank of the pork packing house of J. E. Booge & Co. exploded this morning tearing down a portion of the building. Very few men were about the tank but of those John A. Warrall, Joseph French and John Keller were instantly killed. Another man named Jos. Brenner will probably die. The factory employs 270 men and had the accident occurred ten minutes later the loss of life would have been terrible. Damage to building, $25,000.

EASTERN STATES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—Oliver Brothers' statement shows their liabilities to be $1,508,000; assets $2,319,000. The Oliver and Roberts Wire Co. show liabilities $902,000; assets $1,266,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The World continues to publish articles calculated to show that New Orleans exposition is a gigantic fizzle.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 20.—Steamer Chesapeake of the Virginia oyster navy captured seven schooners engaged in illegal dredging for oysters. The schooners and crews, sixty-eight men, were turned over to the sheriff. One schooner was brought to by a shot.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 20.—Reports come from Hocking Valley to-night that a large number of men were seen drilling near Long Stretch yesterday and an outbreak is feared in a day or two. A dynamite bomb was exploded at Long Stretch to-night, but no damage resulted.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 20.—Conductor Fraser of the International Railway was shot yesterday by tramps and died today.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Pacific Coast generally fair weather, followed in Northern Pacific by clouds and local rains.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA via Galveston, Jan. 20.—The condition of affairs in political circles here is greatly disturbed and civic war is imminent. On Sunday night the American men-of-war Alliance landed a force of marines with a gatling gun at Aspinwall to guard the railroad and canal property. Their landing created great excitement among the natives.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The members of the west African conference were entertained at a dinner to-day by Bismarck in his palace. The host was very jovial and festivities were thoroughly enjoyable. After dinner guests passed an hour or two in social intercourse and political conversation.

CHINA.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Advices from Tonquin report the arrival of more reinforcements of French troops. A general forward movement of invading forces is expected to begin at the end of the present month.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—It is reported that China is sending German officers to the frontier to report on the means necessary to prevent Russian agressions.

EGYPT.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The St. James Gazette hears that England will solve the Egyptian troubles by assuming for a certain period entire administration of lower and middle Egypt, together with all financial responsibility, giving to the Sultan upper and equatorial Egypt, with any port or ports on the Red Sea and the Mission of Hassan. Femi Pasha, Turkish minister of justice, is believed to be connected with the scheme for the partition of Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Gladstone will come to London to-morrow to attend a cabinet council. It is expected he will remain in London a few days. Another council was held at the war office to-day on the Egyptian question. Orders have been sent transports at Suez to convey troops to Suakim.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—John C. Platt, son of H. B. Platt, the California pioneer who died some time ago leaving a large property, has absconded, owing fifteen thousand dollars to his mother and brother which it is stated he has dissipated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The Chronicle's Washington special says: Speaker Carlisle said of the Spanish treaty: It is wholly objectionable. There is not a single redeeming feature in any of the abstracts of the treaty that I have seen published. Its effect is to cut off three million dollars of revenue without any return.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The chamber of commerce at its annual meeting to-day passed a resolution protesting against the confirmation of the Spanish-American treaty, and strongly urging the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty.

A further resolution was adopted reaffirming the necessity of congress, in the interest of the Pacific coast, taking such steps as will enable the United States government to pay its proper share of the cost of carrying the United States mails to and from New Zealand and Australia.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A St. Paul special to the Tribune says: It is stated that there are extensive deposits of coal at different points along the western division of the Canadian Pacific railway in Manitoba. While digging wells, instead of water the drill penetrated subterranean gas tanks in several instances, and operations were suspended. Lighted matches were held at the surface of the wells and the escaping gas ignited at once, and has been burning ever since, without interruption or sign of cessation. It is the general impression that immense beds of coal and deposits of petroleum will soon be developed in that region, especially in the vicinity of Saskatchewan river.

KANSAS.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 20.—In court today Nellie C. Bailey was acquitted of the charge of murdering a wealthy Englishman named Bothamley with whom she was traveling in the Indian territory about a year ago. Defendant maintained that Bothamley shot himself, and there were no witnesses to the affair. The case was quite sensational, and defendant has a romantic history. She is a handsome woman, well educated and figured as a society belle at eastern watering places. She has written a play, and during her confinement has been engaged in writing a novel. She has had three husbands.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 20.—Justice Mathieu rendered judgment to-day in the case of Geo. Stephen vs. Bradly Barlow. The amount involved is a million a half dollars. The court condemned defendant to pay, with interest.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Reichstag today, after a long debate, adopted naval estimates. The leader of the center and German liberal parties assented to the naval budget, but declared that their doing so did not prejudice their attitude towards the government's colonial policy which they said had exceeded the limits mentioned by Bismarck in June last.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Prince Albert Victor will be created Knight of St. Patrick at the coming anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. Preparations for the event are being made on a scale of unusual splendor.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—The anti-socialist bill, introduced into the Reichstrath to-day, far exceeds the German anti-socialist measure in the severity of its provisions. It forbids the formation of clubs, and provides for government control of charitable societies in order to prevent the covering up of socialist plots; empowers authorities to forbid any public meeting, and confiscate socialist pamphlets either printed in Austria or abroad, and makes innkeepers, librarians, etc., liable to punishment if such pamphlets be found in their possession. The last clause of the bill provides that persons accused of socialistic offences shall be tried without jury. The act, if passed, will remain in force five years. An explosive bill was also introduced to-day. It allows punishment by death where culprits could foresee the fatal effect of their deeds, and imprisonment for from 9 years to life for various offences, such as selling or using explosives without authority.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—A box containing sixty pounds of dynamite has been seized at a frontier railway station. Two persons to whom the dynamite was consigned were arrested and sent to St. Petersburg.

CHILI.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 20, via. Galveston.—A parcel containing three pounds of powder with an arrangement of match heads and hammer was delivered at the president's house addressed to "H. E." The president endeavored to open the parcel, but was suspicious of its contents. The minister of the interior addressing the house on the subject said, "I submit this matter without comment to universal execration and disapprobation."

EGYPT.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Debates publishes under date of Khartoum, Nov. 15, a letter to Soudan merchants in Alexadria, saying that Gen. Gordon remains in an entrenched quarter of Khartoum and only has a supply of food for the gar

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1885.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The statement of public accounts for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1884, has reached the house. It shows a condition of affairs at the treasury that is more than gratifying. The receipts of revenue for 1883 amounted to $425,808.15. In 1884 the revenue was $503,107, exceeding that of 1883 by upwards of $77,000. Added to the revenue of 1884 is the sum of $134,512.66, being the amount of refund for advances on graving dock account in 1883, and $250,000 the amount paid by the Dominion for the purchase of the dock. The addition of these sums makes the total revenue for the financial year 1884, $887,686.36, or $461,878.21 more than that of 1883. The balance against the province on the 30th June, 1883, as shown by the official balance sheet, was $328,602.38. On the 30th June, 1884, the sheet shows a balance of assets over liabilities of $1,996.95—an actual increase of $330,599.33 in one year. Readers will call to mind the gibes of the opposition when the finance minister in introducing the budget held out the hope of a considerable surplus. The appropriations had been large and liberal. Roads and bridges and schools had been generously provided for; and, moreover, the members had become so accustomed to a deficit that the idea of a surplus seemed an anticipation altogether too bright for realization. The result, however, has shown that the finance minister was right and his critics were wrong. The surplus of cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1884, was $134,000. This showing is made after all liabilities on public works and other expenditures have been promptly paid. Nearly every source of revenue has exceeded the estimate; but the most marked and gratifying increase is found in the land sales. From a statement by the finance minister in the house a few days ago it is gathered that the revenue from land for the *six months* from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1884, may be stated at $125,000. The land revenue for *seven years* from 1877 to the end of the fiscal year 1883, was only $188,747! The reader will not be asked to wade through a mass of figures in detail. The totals are all that he will feel an interest in. Those we have given. It may be safely said that the country will find sincere cause for congratulation in the financial statement to which we have drawn its attention.

THAT "CLEAR SWINDLE."

Some one writing in the columns of our morning contemporary, unearths "a clear swindle" perpetrated by the provincial government in the matter of taxes. It is alleged that while the statute only allows the government to add 25 per cent. upon taxes becoming delinquent, they have been adding 50 per cent. Now, first of all, the practice referred to was inaugurated and carried out by the Walkem-Beaven administration, and it is singular that the "clear swindle" of it was not discovered during the existence of that administration. It will, however, be an easy task to show that there is no "swindle" about it; but that the writer in the Standard has sadly mixed matters—really does not understand the subject at all. The statute referred to as allowing the government to add 25 per cent. upon taxes becoming delinquent did, in our opinion, partake somewhat of the nature of a "clear swindle"; but it was passed by the Walkem-Beaven administration and was disallowed by the Dominion government years ago. But the present arrangement is the very reverse of a swindle. "Look at your notices of assessment" and you will find that, so far from adding to the amount of the tax you are liable to pay under the statute, the government actually make a material reduction as an inducement to pay before the 30th of June. The larger sum placed on your notice is the actual amount of your tax; the lesser sum is that which will be accepted in full satisfaction, provided you pay before the 30th of June. If you will exercise your powers in mental arithmetic you will discover that, instead of adding 50 per cent. or anything to your taxes, the government offer you a discount of 33⅓ per cent. as an inducement to pay before the expiration of the fiscal year, thereby affording the taxpayer an opportunity of relieving himself to that extent. And it works like a charm. So much for the opposition organ's attempt to fasten "a clear swindle" upon the government. It would be amusing if it were not pitiable to witness the futile struggle of opposition organs to discover some vulnerable point, and the very pitiableness of it tends to demonstrate the excellence of our present administration.

THE "POOR" SQUATTERS.

There are indications which lead to the belief that a pressure is about to be brought to bear upon the local government to compel them to recognize the so-called "rights" of certain "poor" squatters to land within the belt that is proposed to be conveyed to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. on Burrard Inlet. The nature of these "rights" is not fully explained; but it is asserted that they are based on the flimsiest of foundations and that the "poor" squatters parted with their shadowy claims to speculators some time ago. It is added that these speculators are creating all the clamor, and that they have secured control of a local newspaper through which to urge their indecent demands and blackmail the government into complying with them. These statements are given for what they are worth. The government in arranging for the extension of the railway to Coal Harbor and English Bay acted wisely. If in completing the transfer of land to the C. P. R. it is found that the rights of genuine settlers have been invaded the ministry will be only too ready to extend its protection to those settlers. But if, as is asserted, the claims have no foundation in fact—if it can be shown that they are *bogus* and are only advanced for the purposes of blackmail, then the government should not budge an inch. Neither the persuasions of supporters nor the threats of opponents should induce them to yield a foot of ground to which there is not a legal claim. The government would be unworthy of public confidence if it did not court defeat rather than consent to buy support by a resort to dishonorable means. Happily, there is no serious public calamity such as the fall of the present ministry impending. The government are strong in and out of the house—strong enough to do right, but not strong enough to do wrong.

THE DON AND THE TEUTON.

The London Standard publishes a dispatch from Madrid, headed, "The Inalence of Germany," referring to the failure f the protocol regarding the Soolco archipelago to receive signatures. There was a positive agreement on the part of the three countries interested, Spain, England and Germany, to affix their official signatures on December 19. At the last moment, Count Von Solms Sonnenwalde, in the usual recent high handed style of German diplomats, produced novel claims of Germany, showing a desire to infringe upon English and Spanish rights in Borneo and the Soolco islands. Germany has also given Spain to understand that she does not approve of the commercial concessions Spain is making to England and the United States. Both Germany and France insist that their exports shall be admitted to the Spanish West Indies upon an equal footing with American exports. Spain is not disposed to yield to such snubbing, and the newspapers counsel the knitting together of Spain, Italy and the United States. They urge England and Spain to sign the Soolco protocol and ignore Germany's pretensions.

THE INCREASE OF WEALTH.

In this age of progress and enterprise the vast fortunes amassed by successful individuals are a never failing topic of interest to the newspaper-reading public. The subject of the aggregate wealth of nations is not so often touched upon, but in the current number of the North American Review, M. G. Mulhall furnishes some valuable information in regard to the increase of wealth in three leading nations—Great Britain, France and the United States. Commencing in 1830, Mr. Mulhall finds a population in Great Britain of 24,000,000, and capital amounting to $16,890,000,000; in 1850 the population had increased to 27,200,000, the capital to $25,000,000,000; in 1884, population 36,200,000; capital, $45,300,000,000. France in 1830 had 32,100,000 population and $10,859,000,000 capital; in 1850, 35,700,000 in population and $15,850,000,000 in capital; in 1884, 38,200,000 in population and $41,200,000,000 capital. In 1830 the United States had a population of 12,000,000, capital not given; in 1850, population 23,200,000, capital $8,430,000,000; in 1884, population 55,500,000, capital $51,070,000,000. The United Kingdom has doubled its wealth since 1843; France, since 1856, and the United States since 1864. In the fifty-four years since 1830, Great Britain has nearly trebled her wealth, France nearly quadrupled hers, and the United States has multiplied hers by six. While the total of wealth is greater in the United States than in France or England, the average to each inhabitant is larger in either of the other countries than in the United States. The following figures show the wealth per inhabitant in different years:

Year.	Gt. Brit'n.	France.	U. States
1830	$ 704	$ 333	....
1850	943	443	$369
1870	1,168	703	916
1884	1,249	1,092	981

The accumulations per head vary in different periods. In the last fourteen years the average accumulation in Great Britain was $23 a head. In France during the Second Empire the average was $14, and since Sedan $29. In the United States the annual accumulation per capita was $44 from 1850 to 1870, but since the latter date it has not exceeded $25. One cause of this falling off may be found in the fact that in 1870 all the United States except the Pacific coast was valued on a greenback basis. Between 1870 and 1878 greenbacks rose in value until in the latter period they were interchangeable with gold, and of course property depreciated. Another cause of the slight difference in the rate of accumulation in the United States and the other two countries may be found in the fact that the laboring classes in the United States spend a larger proportion of their earnings than in the other countries. It is a notable fact that while Great Britain has the largest average of accumulated wealth per head, yet the increase per head during the past fourteen years has been much the greatest in France. The thrift of the French people is proverbial, and this, together with the fact that their loss by emigration is far smaller than that of Great Britain, give the most probable explanation. Meanwhile the United Kingdom has increased in population twelve millions since 1850 while France has increased but six millions. England shows the healthy condition of a large and steady increase in both wealth and population; in France wealth accumulates while population remains nearly stationary. To those who inquire in what the thousands of millions of British wealth consists the following table will be of interest as showing the principal items:—

	Millions of Dollars.		
	1840.	1870	1884.
Land	3,400	9,400	10,600
Cattle, etc	1,900	2,400	2,070
Houses	3,250	8,100	11,400
Railways	165	2,650	3,850
Shipping	115	330	220
Bullion	305	560	715
Merchandise	350	1,500	1,750
Furniture	1,050	4,100	5,700
Leases	1,150	3,000	5,350
Sundries	1,935	2,530	2,815
Total	20,150	34,490	43,000

It will be noticed that the increase in the value of land in Great Britain has been comparatively small. Cattle increased slowly during thirty years after 1850, and since 1870 have decreased in numbers and value. The value in houses has multiplied threefold since 1830; railways show an enormous development, and all other items a large increase. The comparatively stationary value of land in the United Kingdom for years past, gives, in part, the explanation of the less rapid increase of wealth there then across the channel or in America. In France, of the total increase in wealth since 1850 one-fifth is represented by the increased value of land. In the United States the increase in the aggregate value of land has also been enormous, from the vast extent of new lands settled upon and improved during the generation past. So that comparisons of the increase of wealth in the different nations referred to need to be very carefully made in order to lead to just conclusions as to their relative material progress.

THE TIMES AND THE SQUATTERS.

Our juvenile evening contemporary—reinforced by the exuberant pen of a legal gentleman of vivid imagination from the classic banks of the Fraser—returns to the subject of squatters' rights (or wrongs!) in connection with the Burrard Inlet lands. The government must feel relieved by the assurance of the writer in the Times that there is no expectation of defeating the government "at present" on this question. Or, he might have added, on any other during the existence of the present parliament. It did not require the assurance of the Times (and if assurance is cheek, the Times' writer has an immensity of it), to convince the public that the conspirators who pose just now as "poor" squatters, but who, in reality, are wealthy men, and press the doubtful claims of these "poor" squatters have relinquished the hope they entertained a few days ago of turning the government out. Not alone are they now convinced that their efforts are hopeless, they now see that they have conducted the business in a very clumsy and rude manner. The government, who were not moved by threats, will not be drawn from the strict path of duty by the blandishments of the organ, or the legal adviser of the "poor" squatters. We quote the word "poor," because it has been used by the "rich" owners of the squatters' "titles" to excite the sympathy of members of the house and not as a term of derision. The term as applied to the Burrard Inlet conspirators is a misnomer—a borrowed feather which they wear in their hats to scare hon. members with. The squatters' organ says: "The settlers want their just rights, and the government are not fit to represent the people if they will not give them." We re-echo this sentiment. *If* there be among the settlers, so-called, any who have been deprived of their "just rights," we shall join with our young and somewhat raw friend in demanding that they shall be confirmed in those rights. That is the spirit in which the Times should have approached the subject at first instead of trying to dragoon the government into perpetrating an illegality. If the men for whom the Times writer holds a brief are entitled to certain lands at Burrard Inlet they will get them. But, if as we are advised, they have no "just rights," all the paper they may soil or the printers' ink they may spill will not secure them one foot. If the matter is to come before the house, so much the better. It will be shown that the government, in refusing to recognize these claims have acted in the public interest and within the letter of the law. The most these "poor" squatters can ask is what they can secure under a petition of right which will not be denied them. Properly speaking the case is one for the courts, not for the legislature, but if the conspirators wish to air their complaint in the legislative hall, who shall say them nay? The government court, aye, demand the fullest investigation in the courts or in the house; but they will not buy support by recognizing claims as just which they believe to be unjust.

Voters' Lists.

During the past 12 months there have been added to the voters' lists 492 names distributed as follows: Victoria city, 81; Esquimalt, 15; Victoria, 29; Cowichan, 22; Nanaimo, 39; Comox; 1; New Westminster city, 79; New Westminster district, 155; Yale, 142; Lillooet, 11; Cariboo, 6; Cassiar, 1; Kootenay, 11.

Victoria District.

TO THE EDITOR:—As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I have noticed with pleasure the progress the province has been making during the past few years, but am sorry to say the progress made by the district in which I reside has not been in keeping with the rest of the country.

Being in close proximity to Victoria, a person would naturally expect the progress here to be greater than in other districts further removed from the leading city of the province.

The population of this district has not increased much during the last ten years, neither has the acreage under cultivation been very materially enlarged; while nearly every other section of the country annually receives large additions to its population, the new arrivals in this scarcely equal the decrease caused by death and removal. Where such a state of affairs exists there must be some cause; it is not for the want of room, arable land, or a good market. My object in writing is to point out the chief cause which, in my opinion, thus retards the prosperity of the district.

In glancing over the assessment roll, I was surprised to see the large amount of land held by individuals and companies, not making use of it, which I am quite sure accounts for our want of prosperity. The amount of arable land thus held amounts to about 20,000 acres, which would make farms for 200 settlers of 100 acres each. Now, if each of these settlers had, say on an average, a family of five, we could thus comfortably accommodate 1,000 additional inhabitants. Again, if this land was put in the market, and we received half the above mentioned addition to our population, what a difference this itself would make to the prosperity of the district and trade of Victoria. Now, I do not wish it to be understood that I object to any person or company holding 1,000 or 5,000 acres of land, providing they make use of it themselves or let it to others who will; but I most decidedly object to parties holding it for merely speculative purposes, thereby retarding the progress of the district indefinitely, waiting to be benefited by the improvements made by others, without contributing money or labor themselves.

There are individuals in this district owning 500 acres and upwards who do not raise $50 worth of produce in a year. These parties make no proper use of their land, neither will they rent nor sell to any one who will, although there are many who would be only too glad of the opportunity to buy or lease, providing they could do so on any kind of reasonable terms.

Now, Mr. Editor, in the face of the foregoing difficulties we have to contend with, what are we to do to induce these large land holders to sell or lease part of their property. The House being in session, would it not be advisable to so amend the Assessment Act so as to render it unprofitable to hold land for purely speculative purposes? I would say that a wild land tax of 2% be added to the ordinary tax, and that the mere act of fencing a tract of land and running a few cattle should not exempt it from being taxed as wild land.

My advocacy of the strong measures above suggested may produce considerable feeling amongst certain parties concerned; but desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and if some of these land monopolists be forced to sell or lease part of their property, they will find eventually that it is better for them and the rest of the community.

Jan. 19th, 1885. OBSERVER.

Snowballing.

TO THE EDITOR:—I saw in yesterday's paper where some Chinamen had been snowballed. I think they ought to be protected from any one that abuses them and the whites ought to have the same protection. I was surprised to see so much snowballing on Friday last and no policeman or any one else to prevent it. You will be aware that many persons have lost eyes from the throwing of snowballs. I suppose if there is no law to restrain the lawless we will have to protect ourselves. If a person gets hurt he can retaliate either with a club or some other weapon. I for one don't want to retaliate, but would like the law so strict as to be feared and obeyed. I hope that you will use your influence to have snowballing in the public streets stopped.

A CITIZEN.

[The law is all right; the trouble is with the police who will not enforce it.—ED.]

Snowballing.

TO THE EDITOR:—The suggestion in the Times last evening is no doubt very practical; but scarcely practicable. I do not know how the Editor of the Times would have acted had he been placed in the position of three gentlemen who were walking along Government street in front of the Hook & Ladder building at 3 o'clock on Sunday, and who got most unmercifully snowballed by a lot of boys (men?) but I hardly think he would have constituted himself a special policeman and have attempted to arrest the whole lot. On the occasion in question all three of the gentlemen were hit, and I can answer for one that one of the blows was so severe that it was felt for at least half an hour. This, as I have said, occurred on the most public street, and there was not a policeman in sight. CITIZEN.

The Dry Dock—Too Short for Modern Built Ships.

TO THE EDITOR:—The following lengths of new steamers lately built, and now building for the New Zealand and Pacific trades, may prove interesting in the present controversy, re the lengthening of "our" dry dock: The S.S. Arawa, 420 feet long; S.S. Tainua, 420 feet long; S.S. Kaikoura, 451 feet long; S.S. Manora, 410 feet long; S.S. Regina Margherita, 415 feet long; S.S. Rimutaka, 425 feet long; S.S. Ohusan, 410 feet long; S.S. Tasmanian, 405 feet long, while for the Atlantic service the lengths exceed 520 feet. The last two steamships for the Cunard service, lately built, the Umbria and Eturia, are each 520 feet long, and the fast amoured cruisers about to be built will not be less in length than 400 feet.

ENQUIRER.

Victoria, Jan. 17, 1885.

American Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

MRS. A. F. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, whose daughter jumped from an ocean steamer last October and was drowned, having found life unbearable because of physical suffering, died Monday night. She had never recovered from the prostration caused by Miss Carpenter's disappearance and the subsequent news of her suicide.

John B. Harney, of St. Louis, son of Gen. Harney, has petitioned the court to appoint a receiver for his father's estate. The general's recent marriage has brought on the trouble. Young Harney claims his father is not qualified to manage his estate, which he values at $1,000,000 The general will resist, and says he will arrange matters so that his youthful birds will be well taken care of.

Cold weather has caused much suffering among the poor classes in most of the large cities of Kansas, especially among the colored people, many of whom have recently come from the South and are destitute. In Topeka there are 700 people receiving aid. If the cold continues a month longer, 3,000 people in Shawnee county will be compelled to ask aid.

The receipts of the Brooklyn bridge are not sufficient to meet the interest on the construction bonds.

G. W. Elder's Passengers.

Following are the passengers for Victoria on board the steamship G. W. Elder, due this morning from San Francisco:—D. W. Hewston, M. McKercher, D. J. McEwen, M. J. Cameron, Miss S. Finlayson, W. A. McIntosh, W. H. Oliver, Charles E. Apponyi, Mrs. J. Oliver, Miss Williams, J. Porter, J. B. Gardiner, A. D. Tourtelott.

BEAR STORIES.

The Black Bear of British Columbia.

"Talking about bear stories," said an old pioneer of '58 the other night, "I know of several very amusing and startling incidents that happened in the early days. When the gold excitement on Cunninghan creek broke out, and miner after miner would drop out from the old camp in the evening and hurry off no one knew where, a barkeeper named George Hooshe saw them hurrying past his door. He thought he would try his luck, for though drinks ruled high, the prospect of a rich strike was too much, and he locked his gin-mill up and strapping his blankets, followed along the trail. However, he started too late in the day to reach the new find before night, and darkness overtook him while in the woods. Choosing underneath a large tree, Hooshe was preparing his bed for the night, when he saw a large black bear approaching. George's flesh began to creep when bruin rose on his hind legs and began closing in on him. He backed up against the tree, and raising his arms to their full height he made an unearthly yell. Bruin took no notice, and Hooshe climbed up the tree in quick time, the bear following him leisurely. George climbed out on a large branch, and his bearship followed him up until, getting frightened, George lost his balance, and with a yell of despair, fell to the ground. Luckily he dropped on his blankets and escaped unhurt, and took leg-ball for parts unknown. A party returned to the place afterwards and found that the tree chosen by Hooshe, unfortunately, happened to be Mrs. Bruin's domicile, and when he got as he thought out of the reach of her in the tree he had only gone so much further into her house, her cubs being up the tree. When accused of lack of pluck afterwards, George said that when it came to tackling a bear, he didn't believe there was such a thing as pluck in any one's composition.

"Another yarn that I know of occurred some years ago near Four-mile creek above Quesnelle mouth. A herder named Bush was always stating that if there was any sport he liked it was that of hunting black bear. One day he was told of a dead horse a couple of miles out and that there were some bears feeding upon the carcase. Bush and a number of friends started for the place and sure enough as they approached, they saw four large black bears feasting on the feast. Bush walked near while the others awaited results at a distance. When fifty yards or so from the animals he blazed away, but they instead of running from made after him. Bush wore long red hair, and losing his hat in the chase, his companions averred that he made such good time that it floated straight out from the back of his head. All parties made for a high branch of a tree, and the bears after keeping them there until they perhaps felt satisfied, walked off into the woods.

"The Indians tell some queer stories about the grizzlies inhabiting the neighborhood of Loon Lake. In this wilderness cotton-wood grows very thickly and the bears peel the bark from the trees and eat off the inner part, which they very much relish. There is also a large lake in this lonely place stocked with great numbers of fish, and in this the bears are quite clever in the way they will catch the finny tribe. They will get on a log and when a fish approaches, with a quick swoop of their paw they land the prize. The black bear generally found in the interior will not attack a man unless first molested, but in this district they are a disposited cross the grizzly bear which the Indians fear to tackle. There is a great plenty of fur-bearing animals also in this region, principally marten and beaver, while deer, prairie chicken and other varieties of game are in great abundance. Schaskit, an old Indian chief of the Shuswap tribe, claims this as his exclusive hunting ground. Twenty years ago this old scalper was probably the finest looking Indian in the upper country, he being six feet in height, lithe and handsome.

"I very easily recollect once while herding some horses at the mouth of the Quesnelle, of one day having to hunt up a horse who was partly lame and always straying away. I had just got in the midst of a lot of cottonwood scrub when I heard a crackling noise in front of me. Creeping around to drive the horse, as I thought, to the corral, I suddenly found myself face to face with a huge black bear, who at once rose on his haunches, looking the biggest bear I ever saw. I did not dare to use my revolver, as it had been in neglect for a week and I was afraid it would not fire. So we two just stood there looking intently at one another until the bear becoming satisfied I was quite harmless, dropped on his forepaws and made off. I need not tell you I took the opposite direction.

"Only last year a young fellow while herding some stock on the Basqui ranche, took a big black bear in a peculiar way. Seeing him making across the country, he spurred his horse and succeeded in lassoing him, but his bearship dragged him from his horse and made off with the lasso, taking refuge behind a large rock. The young fellow climbed on top the rock and taking a piece as heavy as he could lift, dropped it on bruin's head, felling him. Then he got down and cut his throat with a pen-knife.

"As I said before the species of black bear so plentiful in the interior will not attack a man, except when molested or in defence of its cubs, when it is very fierce. Still, though you may think this, when you meet a specimen face to face there is a peculiar feeling about the fact that is not at all pleasant."

HOW!

How can a man on a dollar a day
Charter a seat at a popular play,
And purchase cigars and tobacco, pray?
He can't.

How can he sport an elegant tile,
Ask his dear friends to step out for a "smile,"
And stable a 2:40 animile?
He can't.

How can he frolic with better fed friends
When, in cold perspiration, he's at his wits' ends,
If his wash-woman after her half dollar sends?
He can't.

How can he bear to be called a "poor cad?"
How can he dress in a big fancy plaid?
His credit won't keep—it is "fragrantly" bad—
He can't.

How buy perfumery, handkerchiefs too,
The edges all stamped with a red kangaroo,
And change linen cuffs every Sunday or two?
He can't.

How can he go out to ride with his "mash"
When he hasn't the requisite co'd-blooded cash?
Why, that is the reason for not being rash—
He can't.

How can he claim his dear girl's slender hand
And circle her finger with glittering band,
When his check-book's so weak it scarcely can stand?
He can't.

How can he marry and furnish a wife
With the many small comforts which sweeten this life?
We must state the cold truth though it cuts like a knife.—
He can't. —*N. Y. Life.*

THE CONGO.

Has England Been Caught in a Trap?

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The announcement that the British representative at the Berlin conference has been instructed to accept the French proposal regarding freedom of trade in the Congo country, causes great excitement in mercantile circles. France proposes that the freedom of the Congo shall be limited to a period of twenty years. African traders here say the object is to attract capital to that country during the next twenty years, and at the end of that time, after the country has been developed and made valuable by the enterprise of the merchants of all nations, it is to be closed to all except King Leopold's International Association, or to France, which is looked upon as the future legatee of that association. The proposition is denounced as a trap. Hot agitation in favor of the withdrawal of English consent is in progress, under leadership of local chambers of commerce. Memorials from these bodies, urging consideration of the subject, are pouring into the foreign office from all sections of England.

MEETING.—The annual meeting of the B. C. Rifle Association will take place this evening at the Mechanics Institute at 8 o'clock sharp on which occasion the officers and council for the ensuing year will be elected.

A HERO ... DEEP.

Jumping Overboard in a Hurricane to Save his Father.

A thrilling story of heroism at sea was told to a Philiadelphia Press reporter by Capt. Edward Rice, of the schooner John A. Griffin:—We sailed from Wilmington, said the captain, on December 13. The weather was clear and we looked forward to reaching Philadelphia in our regular time. The very next day a heavy southerly wind started up. The canvas stretched and the masts seemed to bend as they never bent before. That night at eight bells I went on deck and found the watch in a state of great anxiety. Their nerves seemed completely unstrung. Their faces were pale, and the voices of some of them were husky with fear. They told me there was trouble sure to come, for a shark had been following us for more than an hour. You may laugh at that, but to sailors such a thing means a great deal. They're superstitious, and with them a shark following a ship portends trouble. Well, the next day a storm did come, sure enough. The winds came from every point of the compass. The ship plunged forward one moment and the next was struck broadside with a blast that made every timber shake. The sea was frightfully rough and the waves very high. All our hatches were battened down and the sails reefed down to the lowest possible spread of canvas. We were completely at the mercy of the weather. My men were exhausted and some of them were completely demoralized.

THE GALE KEPT UP FOR FOUR DAYS, and didn't get once to my bunk once that whole time. The water was icy cold, and not only was every one wet, but at times our clothes were frozen stiff. The hurricane carried us along at a fearful rate. Life lines were stretched along the deck and preparations made to leave the ship in case she should spring a leak or be flooded. Once we were struck full on the starboard side with a great roll of water and the next moment sank beneath a second great wave that followed close upon the first and almost swallowed us up. The sea made a complete break over the vessel, and there was not a man who was not dashed from his place and thrown about on the deck. One of the life lines broke and the poor fellow who had been holding on to it for dear life was flung clear across the deck and thrown against the bulwarks on the port side. He was found there a few minutes later almost unconscious.

A HEROIC DEED.

That morning I myself was knocked overboard. I had ventured to make a close reef in the foresail, and although it was hard work to keep my feet, I was getting along pretty well until I was struck by the downhaul of the forepeak and knocked over the bulwarks. I sank into the sea, thinking that my last hour had come, and to tell the truth, I gave up all hope. Those of the crew who could see the accident were horroified. Without a moment's hesitation my son, fastening a rope to the taffrail, jumped overboard with the coil in his hand. I was just aft of the ship, rising from my first sinking. He swan out to me, though how he buffetted those waves in the cold water God only knows. A moment later he had me in his grip, and, with a power that was almost superhuman, kept himself afloat while he passed the rope around my waist. Then, catching the rope himself and holding on to it, for I was helpless, he signalled to the crew to draw us in. They got us alongside, and we were safe. I was pulled up first, more dead than alive, and my son was then hauled up.

My boy is only 21 years old, and it is a wonder how he saved me. The rest of our trip was stormy, but uneventful. Such weather as we had those days I never saw before.

A CLEVER SWINDLE.

Canadian Merchants Defrauded by Custom House Brokers.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—The customs authorities here have unearthed a series of gigantic frauds which have been perpetrated upon them by Brosseau & Tissabelle, an old and prominent firm of custom brokers here, in collusion with several merchants of this city. The modus operandi was to have invoices printed here resembling those furnished by exporters from Europe and the United States, with the value of the goods entered at a greatly reduced rate. The name of the importer attesting to the value of the goods was then forged and the invoice passed. In this manner many respectable houses have also been swindled by the firm, who succeeded in making them pay the real value of the goods and in pocketing the difference. A special agent of customs here says it is impossible to arrive at any estimate of the amount the department has lost by the swindle, but he estimates that last year alone it will amount to over $100,000. The minister of customs has ordered the arrest of the brokers, but they cannot be found.

More of J. L. Sullivan's Manliness.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A Herald's Boston special gives the following as another of Sullivan's drunken freaks: Early Saturday morning Sullivan grew very hilarious and started to conquer something. He had not journeyed far before he espied a Tremont street car laden with young women on their way to work. Sullivan at once boarded the car, knocked out and put off the driver and conductor and began at once to assume the duties of both. His fair passengers, frightened out of their wits, rushed out of the car pell-mell. Sullivan urged the horses on, and he was not at all particular about keeping his car on the track. He drove through several streets, in fact, in which tracks have not yet been laid. After his fun had become monotonous, he left the car and horses in a very precarious condition. This, it is said, will be one of the charges of cruelty that will be brought against him when he appears in court. Sullivan, it is supposed, settled for the damaged car and horses with the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

KATE CASTLETON.

Her Husband Acts Like a Ruffian.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Jan. 18.—A performance of Kate Castleton's company in the opera house here last night was interrupted by an outbreak on the part of Harry Phillips, Kate's husband and manager. He obtained possession of money sent her from Chicago, and got drunk. At the close of the first act Kate asked him for the remainder of the money, and he responded by felling her with a blow which rendered her insensible for some time. Afterward he broke into her bedroom, revolver in hand, threatening to kill her. He was arrested and spent the night in the police station. Seven thousand dollars' worth of Miss Castleton's diamonds were found on his person, and returned to her. Phillips was bailed out, and the whole company left to-night for the south.

LARGE LISTS.—The steamers Enterprise and Amelia both had large passenger lists yesterday from the East Coast. Traffic seems to be looking up now; the former also had considerable freight.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—During the past year 2,455 patents were granted in Canada. The amount of fees received was $69,530, as against $73,053.20 in the previous year. This falling off of $3,492 in receipts is due to a reduction in the number of United States patents registered during the past year, on account of the recent presidential contest

WARDSVILLE, Jan. 7.—A shooting match took place in Wardsville on Monday last for an oyster supper. After the cloth had been removed, and whilst in the midst of the festivitives, James Wells suddenly dropped dead in his chair while playing the tambourine for the entertainment of the company. Deceased was about 48 years of age and had only resided in the village a short time, where he had purchased property and was universally respected.

GRIMSBY, Jan. 7.—Burglars entered the store of E. J. Palmer last night; the safe in the office was drilled and opened, and notes and mortgages were found scattered all over the floor. They also stole a horse and covered buggy. The horse belonged to to Mr. Gilray, and the buggy to Mr. Wm. Konkle.

GUELPH, Jan. 7.—Mr. William Johnston, barrister, of Toronto, for several years President of the Ontario School of Agriculture, died at the residence of Mr. James Innes, M. P., Guelph, this morning.

Montreal, Jan. 7.—The syndicate formed for the purpose of buying up wheat in Manitoba and the North-West, has excited a good deal of interest in the business circles, and the names of the gentlemen composing it have all a long remained unknown. They turned out to be Messrs. Geo. Stephen, Van. Horne, R. B. Angus and the Hon. D. A. Smith, so that the syndicate is not identical with the C. P. R. its members are all C. P. R. men.

LONDON, Jan.6.—A well known reporter on the London press eloped on Saturday with a young lady who will come into a fortune of $40,000 three years hence. It has since been learned that he has two other wives living, each wife having a family of two children. The eloping couple have gone to New York.

BROCKVILLE, Ont. Jan.7.—The municipal elections here were fought on a strict party line. The reformers swept the town, electing the mayor and nine councillors as follows: Mayor, Dana; councillors Gilmour, Downey, Bush, Merron, Murry, Derbyshire, Marshall, Quigg and McDoughall, Reform; Cubbert Conservative.

KINGSTON, Jan.7.—The municipal election here resulted as following: Mayor, E. H. Smythe, majority, 321. The aldermen are: St. Lrwrence ward, J. L. Whiting, G. S. Hobart, and J. Redden; Ontario ward, C. Bermingham W. Wilson and L. Clements; Frontenac ward, J. D. Thompson, W. Dunn, J. O'Brien; Sydenham ward, W. Harty C. F. Glidersleeve, Dr. Irwin; Cataraqui ward, W. B. Little, J. F. Dermott, W. M. Drennan; Victoria ward, J. McKelvey, J. Wilson, R. W. Shannon; Ridean ward, J. Carson, W. Adams, C. Robinson. The electors were asked to vote in favor or against emptying property. The question was buried beneath a majority of over 1,600 votes. There was about 100 votes favoring exemptions.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 7.—A daring attempt at burglary was reported to the police last night by Mr. Stewart, an employe of the private banking institution of McArthur, Boyle & Campbell. Mr. Smith having some important work to attend to, was working in the institution between half past eight and nine o'clock, and while busily engaged writing, his attention was attracted by a noise which he imagined to be footsteps. Aware that no one except a fellow employe would enter the place by the rear door which was the only one open at the time, at that hour, with any good intentions, he jumped from his seat and as quick as possible closed the vault door and turnd the combination. This having been done he proceeded to investigate, and in the dim light discovered a man crouched underneath the counter near the safe. The man was on his hands and knees, and had evidently crawled the whole length of the room under the counter in that position Smith asked him what he was doing there, and the fellow, rising to his feet, muttered some vague reply. Smith left him and rushed to open the front door to hail a policeman, but while engaged in doing so the fellow caught him by the throat, and after a struggle threw him to the floor and made his escape into the street. Mr. Smith saw the folly of pursuing him, and leaving the bank open to further intruders, and decided to remain in the place. Re-locking the front door, he proceeded to the rear, and was astonished to find not only the back door wide open, but the trap door of the cellar raised and propped up. It was pretty evident that a big scheme was on foot to rob the bank.

TILSOUBRG, (Ont.), Jan. 7.—The case of Louis Stilwell, who was found dead yesterday in the woods near Eden is regarded as one of the foulest and most cowardly murders that ever darkened the criminal horizon. When found, the position in which Stilwell's body lay showed that he must have been shot down from behind. Besides, the wound, which had battered the skull in a score of pieces, was inflicted by a rifle ball. When Phelps essayed to lift the corpse he was shocked to the brains coming out from a hole in the center of Stilwell's forehead. The aperture was about the size of a penny piece, and there was a corresponding wound in the back of his head. The two men with whom Stilwell was in company during the hunt and whom he left to return home, carried shot guns, while the murdered man was similarly armed. The Crown attorney has the rifle-ball with which the foul deed was committed in his possession. Some startling facts are expected to develop, and it may turn out that there is a woman in the case. The deceased was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The Globe this morning demands to know the interests of the farmers who Alexander Mitchell is, who represents the syndicate buying the wheat in Manitoba, broadly insinuates that he represents the Canadian Pacific Railway. It denounces that such action, and the article conclues: "As the parties for whom Mitchell acts are not known, common sense would suggest that the farmers should not be induced by his promises of higher prices to part with their wheat until paid for it."

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Rev. Mr. O'Connell, recently under arrest for insanity, lectured last night on "Who is Safe?" The audience was small. He characterized those who accused him of insanity or drunkenness as utterers of thumping lies.

KEEPING THE PLEDGE.

The approach of new year's day, says claribeau in the San Francisco News-Letter, with its mission of exacting temperance pledges, which are never kept, reminds me of an elaborate effort in that line made some years ago by certain bibulous friends of mine. They were seven in number—Smith, Smyth, Smithers, Smithson, Brown, Jones and Robeinson. They formed a syndicate. One of them was appointed secretary and instructed to draw up a calendar for the use of the members. This calendar was to contain all the occasions—holidays, anniversaries and birthdays—which, it was agreed, the members, in a body, were to celebrate in the manner most congenial to their tastes. Drinks—of course! The Secretary, who was a wag, read up the family record of the seven men, the code of the State, and the histories of France, of England and of the United States, and a comprehensive dictionary of dates, for information, and compiled an elaborate list of days of grace, and it was incorporated in the agreement, which the seven signed before a notary. At the suggesting of the Secretary, who laid stress upon the added zest of surprise, the calendar was not read. The members were satisfied that their scribe—who was the leading spirit in the proposed measure of reform—had done his work well, and were content to be informed of an approaching off day by a notification from that official. The agreement, which was signed on the 20th of December, 1879, bound the members to abstain from all intoxicating beverages, beer included—the well-known decision of a Milwaukee judge in the contrary notwithstanding, during the year of 1880, except upon holidays therein mentioned. A further clause perscribed that, upon notification of the holiday, to be sent by the secretary upon the preceding day, the seven should assemble at a selected resort and honor the occasion to their hearts' content, in a body. The calendar was as follows:

Jan. 1, New Year's Day; Jan. 8, Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans; Jan. 14, Smith's Birthday; Jan. 22, Robinson's Tin Wedding; Jan. 28, capitulation of Paris, 1871.

The first month under this arrangement, passed off swimmingly. The number of occasions to celebrate were just right, and every one was satisfied. The secretary smiled an expectant smile. The calendar went on:

Feb. 2, Robinson's birthday; Feb. 5, Robinson's wife's birthday; Feb. 14, St. Valentine's day; Feb. 16, Capture of Fort Donalson, 1862; Feb. 19, Robinson's oldest child's birthday; Feb. 22, Washington's birthday; Feb. 23, Battle of Buena Vista, Mexican war; Feb. 29, Leap Year Day!

The second month was decidedly more arduous than the first. There was a marked increase in the the number of jollifications. The selection of Leap Year day as a holiday was looked upon as a triumph of ingenuity, and Robinson was regarded as a hero, as he contributed, in a little over four weeks, four holidays. The secretary smiled a still more expectant smile. The calendar went on:

March 4, Inauguration day; March 5, anniversary of the Boston massacre; March 9, anniversary of the Monitor and Merrimac encounter; March