he funds, as he considers it le to apply it to provide assistant in the foreign of- se salary the reichstag re- nt a credit.

Jan. 2.—Bismarck, in con- ith a newspaper correspon- denied that he had any mity toward Gladstone. He ed with equanimity the gle in England. He could upon Lord Beaconsfield to nd in accord with the rest but what ever Gladstone's t be it was a matter of little Germany.

Jan. 3.—A passenger on at left Gower street for ss station a few minutes be- e of the explosion, says he who wore an ulster with a nd a soft wide-awake hat ompartment next to that in t. The man carried a par- ntly of considerable weight, a cloth of American manu- ortly after the train left et the man let down the the compartment with a got out at Farrington street away. He was then with- cel. The passenger thought had forgotten it, and look- partition between the con- and discovered the parcel. e is slightly better to-day. etire to Hawarden. Castle ding the cabinet council this and will remain there until is restored.

Jan. 5.—The Berlin corres- f the Standard says that the xpedition to the Congo coun- Schultz, has been obliged to the undertaking owing to y of the Boers and the oppo- Europeans, who are apprehen- Germany contemplates mak- er annexation of territory. he correspondent says that is making preparations to war vessels to West Africa, to e sudden occupancy of the the Portuguese, should this ted.

N, Jan. 3.—Strong dissatisfac- the present land laws is felt and vigorous agitation has gurated there, with a hope of a land act similar to that rce in Ireland. Large num- armers have joined the Eng- ers' alliance, and a Welch now in process of formation. promises to support this agita- has written a letter, saying ers of England, Wales and will accept nothing less than t act, with an additional provi- rents shall no be chargeable ovements made by tenants.

, Jan. 3.—Gaulois says the the Paris conference will not until the close of the con- at Berlin. Count Von Hatz- retary of foreign affairs, is still to resume his duties. Bismarck efore be obliged to attend the ce to a close, and will then wife to Italy. It is stated that meet the French premier. strictest secrecy probably at ress village, and will discuss n a basis for the Paris confer-

s, Jan. 3.—Le Soire states that Minister Ferry has entered into pment with Germany, Austria ssia, under which these powers e common measures against rchist propaganda in the army navy. During December police d barracks throughout France, lodgings of officers, and opened of officers.

DON, Jan. 3.—The cabinet has ned its decision regarding the t of Earl Spencer, lord lieuten- Ireland, for the reward of the act. Both Gladstone and Cham- e are opposed to the renewal. ell Cannerman, chief secretary reland, was instructed to make a r report on the condition of Ire-

EMEN, Jan. 3.—Bremen and burg firms assert that a corps of ers under English officers is raid- ear German posts in Africa, and nting natives from trading there. NDON, Jan. 3.—It is learned that y is opposed to Belgium having sive suzerainty over the Congo and is demanding that France a share.

RIS, Jan. 3.—Le Paris says ce's Egyptian proposals advocate aking of a loan to be controlled, guaranteed, by the powers.

CHINA.

RIS, Jan 2.—Figaro reports that a ese gunboat, trying to force the ade of Formosa, was captured off Wan Foo, by the French gunboat allissoniere. It had fourteen Eng- men among the crew.

Commercial Hotel Skipper.

meeting of James C. Johnson's ters will be held on Friday at 2 . He is supposed to owe, outside e mortgage, about $3,000. The ras- airly stripped his pretty little wife of er valuable property before leaving she has followed him, revolver in , to make him disgorge or suffer the sequences. Johnson has involved near il his relatives. Taken all in all this is one of the most heartless that has e under our notice.

DREADFUL EXPERIENCE.

Tale of Death and Suffering in the Northern Seas.

Some time since John Lowry, a well-to- farmer of Centreville, Alameda coun- went north to Alaska to investigate e mines in which he had acquired an rest. The inspection resulting satis- orily, he remained there to assist in eloping the mines, all the reports re- ved from him for some time being orable. A schooner was finally fitted t and departed for the North to bring d of ore to San Francisco for reduc- n, since it could be done here cheaper an in Alaska. Mr. Lowry was also ex- cted to return in the vessel. Weeks ngthened into months, however, and no lings were received of the schooner or wry and his companions. All hope wasally given up, as it appeared certain e vessel must have been lost on her re- n trip with all on board, and Lowry's ill was admitted to probate, his wife and children mourning him as dead. A few ys since, however, a sailor visited Mrs. wry and told a startling tale. On the laskan coast, above Sitka, a wrecked hooner had been discovered, the bodies four men being found near by. Two here of the crew were discovered wan- dering about, crazed from starvation and posure. The description given of one dicates that he may be Mr. Lowry, and s wife, eagerly seizing the idea, is mak- g energetic preparation to have him ought home, when time and care may store his reason. An agent of hers will ave on the next steamer to make a horough investigation and search.—*S. F. all.*

The first Society for the promotion f Christian Knowledge was organized 1698.

The Royal Colonial Institute 15 Strand London Eng.

Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. | VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885. | VOLUME XXVII NO. 2

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per Week (delivered).....25 Cents.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion 10 cents, each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 50 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $2.

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

Not more than one week—20 cents.

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

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Liberal Allowance on yearly contracts.

"Calling attention" to an advertisement, 20 cents per line each insertion.

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST—Postage free to any part of the Dominion.....25
Six Months.....50
Three Months.....$1

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST TO CHANGE ADDRESS, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS. ALL LETTERS MUST BE PAID OR BARE BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNTIL THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN PAID FIRST PAID. ANY 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 the Fees, Marriage Fees must be in Bank Bills, Postage Stamps, money orders, or Bank Bills, to ensure insertion.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, January 10.

Fatal Accident on the Railway.

(Special to the Colonist.)

SPENCES BRIDGE, B. C., Jan. 9.

An accident occurred 3½ miles east of here about 2 p. m. yesterday. The tender of an engine going west jumped the track and took down about 200 feet of the engine approaches to the bridge. The engine was slightly and the fireman fatally injured. The accident was caused by a land slide. The fireman, Thos. Gibbon, has since died.

B. C. Board of Trade.

The quarterly meeting was held yesterday. Among those present were Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., Mr. Noah Shakespeare, M. P., Mr. Speaker Mara, Mr. Rithet, J. P., (Hawaiian Consul); Mr. R. Ward, (Swedan and Norway consul); R. Halgewald, J. P., (Lloyd's agent); Mr. Joseph Sprait and many others.

Resolutions were passed in reference to explosives on vessels; fees relating to arbitrators were revised and returns of shipping and trade were furnished. Matters relating to canned goods (see elsewhere) were discussed.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Geo. S. Clark, A. Cowan, W. Gordon, S. Lowenberg, W. T. Livock, Joseph Lowen and Louis Erb.

The deaths of I.d. Lowenberg and Peter McQuade, members of the board, were reported amid expressions of deep regret.

It was reported that Mr. Baker, M. P., the efficient secretary of the board, contemplates retiring. His resignation will be severely felt by the board and his place will be difficult to fill.

Large Mail.

The steamer yesterday brought an exceedingly large mail, eighty sacks of the various matter being received. The post-office staff as a consequence were rushed to their utmost capacity, but Victoria letters were assorted in about two hours as well as a large quantity of papers. A number of bags of the latter are still to be assorted. The inside of the postoffice presents a rather confused appearance with sacks of papers and mail bags lying around and piles of letters on the tables ready to be forwarded to mainland. The staff has worked hard and satisfactorily, and no confusion or trouble has as yet been experienced.

We understand that six or seven hundred sacks of mail matter have arrived at Tacoma and a consignment of this will be over on to-day's steamer. The plan of forwarding it in this way is the best that could have been adopted, for had it come in a heap, inextricable confusion must have been a consequence.

Suppression.

Yesterday morning Dr. Jackson informed a reporter of this paper that the mayor had requested him to investigate the case of Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, whom he (Dr. Jackson) found were suffering from typhus fever. Having completed his investigation, Dr. Jackson submitted his report to the mayor, in which he stated that the cause of the decease was bad drainage. His worship ordered the clerk to suppress the report and the gentlemen were left in the dark on Wednesday morning. The above is not the only instance of the mayor's boasted fidelity to the city's cause. Mr. Mills, of Fell & Mills, called at the office last evening and informed us that he had sent a bill of costs against the corporation in the case of the recent seizure. The mayor ordered this to be suppressed and told the clerk to say nothing about the matter.

Weight of Canned Goods.

In deference to the wishes of the various boards of trade the Ottawa government have instructed their officers not to enforce the section of the Weights and Measures Act which requires the weight of canned goods to be stamped on each can. This will be welcome news for the canners of this country.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.—Mr. John, M. P. P., met his constituents at Agricultural hall, South Saanich, on Thursday night, his colleague, Mr. McTavish, being prevented from attending by illness in his family. Mr. Radford, Mr. W. H. Williams, Mr. J. Holden and others spoke. Last night Mr. John spoke at Lake and to-night he will speak at Cedar Hill.

FRASER river opened yesterday and the steamer Idaho from Tacoma went to New Westminster.

What Some People Say.

That the thaw has extended to Montana, and the stock is considered safe.

That the admiralty will shortly build a drydock at Halifax.

That the Archbishop of Paris has issued a bitter pastoral against freemasonry which, he says, is contrary to the law of God.

That Labouchere, the radical M. P., who edits what is called a society paper, and makes his journal the medium for tradducing the private characters of public men and women, has turned his attention to Canada. He says the Dominion is hardly fit for Laplanders, Eskimo or polar bears, and he tells his readers that if they wish to settle in a country where there is anything like "go," they should steer for any place but Canada.

That the French and Chinese now behead the killed on both sides. They seem determined to get ahead of each other in some way.

That the doctors and undertakers rarely cross each other in election fights. Mutual respect, bred of mutual knowledge, neutralizes all fear of collision between them.

That the next man that comes into this sanctum and uses the expression "painting the town red," dies. We can stand a thing thirty or forty years, but no longer.

That when a man is courting his best girl he dreads to walk with her in the vicinity of an ice cream or oyster saloon, but when he marries her he has to keep a sharp lookout for millinery and dress-making establishments, too.

That a Michigan couple were married one day and divorced the next. She had bad luck with her first pie.

That Count Tolstoi, Russian minister of the interior, is in constant dread of his life, and is closely guarded.

That Russian finances are in a deplorable state.

That it is usual in the east to speak of a rich man as having got the "rocks." If the ratepayers will turn to the civic financial report they will see that the mayor and council have got the rocks—$6,424 worth of 'em!

That a load of hay lost its balance on Blanchard street yesterday and toppled into the mud.

That a Mormon missionary who lately brought over fifty Swiss females for the Utah colony promised each of them three husbands. There are various ways of moving a woman.

That "it is too bad," she said, coming into the dining-room, "but that nice pan of cream in the cellar was soured by the thunder-storm last night. I don't know what to do with it." "Isn't the widow Jones having a hard time of it with her three little children?" he asked. "Yes, she is wretchedly poor, I understand." "Well, you had better give it to her."

That Fay Templeton is seriously ill. Overwork is the cause.

That Dr. McLagan, bishop of Litchfield, has horrified society by a slashing sermon on the immorality which he said pervaded the upper ten. The incredible state of affairs was found, and the tide of morality was at its lowest ebb. This was largely due to the overcrowding of tenements, but vice was rampant where this excuse did not exist. In very high society in London impurity was not frowned down, but winked at and even cajoled.

That a New York bride cried bitterly the other day because there were so few people at church to witness the ceremony.

That there are no old maids in Boston. They call themselves "bachelettes."

That in Eastern Kentucky girls often marry at the age of twelve years, and a grandmother at twenty-four is not a rarity.

That some years ago the old woman housekeeper of the Duke of Devonshire died and left her lord $100,000. She had, like all her kind, "tips" from visitors.

That it is said that Mary Anderson's arms are so long that she can wrap them three times around Romeo's neck.

Municipal Police Court.

Before Mr. Edwin Johnson.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1885.

Stuart vs. Ah Pow—The defendant is charged with "playing in a common gaming house," an offence created by the Canadian Act, 40 Vic., c. 33, s. 4, which act amends the previous act 38 Vic., c. 41. The law on this subject is fully explained in the recent case of Jenks vs. Turpin (33 Q. B. D. 505.)

The defendant was taken into custody on the second of November last in a house described as a new brick house reputed to be the property of Kwong Lee & Co., situated on the north side of Cormorant and Store streets in this city, and in a room of that house was tenanted by one Gu Low Tim alias Capswallow. Mr. Helmcken for the defence contended that this is not a sufficient description of the place where the alleged offence was committed; and he relies on the judgment of Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., in the case of Ou Hing v. Fowlerton, in which it was held that the conviction should at least state the number of the lot. But that was a case in which a particular locality was an ingredient in the offence charged; and I cannot think that the learned chief justice intended the ruling to apply to other cases. The general rule is that the place, viz: the parish, etc., wherein the offence was committed, must be stated *in order that the offence may appear to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the magistrate.*—(1 Burns' Jus., 30th ed., p. 1113). Any stricter rule would, in the great majority of summary convictions, and, I think, of indictments also, defeat justice altogether. Whether the house in question was a common gaming house is purely a question of fact (Jenks vs. Turpin, Supra). It is proved to my satisfaction that it was a common gaming house; and no attempt has been made to prove the contrary. The room was found provided with means for unlawful gaming, and was used for gaming, and apparently for nothing else. And that the defendant was playing in it is also clearly proved. Whether the game played, Tan-tan, is in itself an unlawful game, it is not necessary to decide. It is unlawful if played in a common gaming house. It is a game of chance rather than of skill; and money is, and in this case was, staked upon it.

After the case for the prosecution had closed Mr. Helmcken raised the objection that no copy of the information had been served on the defendant, and in support of the objection quoted the case of Blake vs. Beech, 1 Ex. D. 320. In that case the ruling was simply that an information is essential as the foundation of a conviction; and the judges were not unanimous as to that. Here there was an information. It was read to the defendant, and he pleaded "not guilty" to it without objection.

I must convict the defendant of the offence charged, and inflict on him a fine of $50; and in default of payment he must be imprisoned in the common gaol for two months if the fine be not sooner paid.

ISLAND RAILWAY.—Slowly but surely the iron-horse is making his way to Victoria. Mr. Dunsmuir, president of the Island Railway, advertisers for tenders for constructing 20 miles of track from Esquimalt northward.

Municipal Council.

FRIDAY, Jan 9, 1885.

The special meeting of the council was held at 3:20 yesterday afternoon in the city hall.

Present—His Worship Mayor Carey, and Couns. Wriglesworth, Vigelius, Porter, W. A. Robertson, J. Robertson and J. Boyd.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement was presented showing a balance of about $7000 to the city's credit.

Coun. Vigelius—We are ahead, your worship.

The mayor said that he was glad to be able to state that they were ahead, and had accomplished more work than any previous council.

Coun. Wriglesworth said in moving the adoption of the report that this was the first council that had come out with a balance during the four years he had been in the council. The statement should silence all those who have spoken against the present council, and it was very gratifying to have such a showing.

Coun. W. A. Robertson in seconding the motion said that he thought they might congratulate themselves on the showing and it was an agreeable one to him and would be a disagreeable surprise to others who had often spoken against the business capacity of the council. They had not only a good showing in regard to financial but also in regard to the health of the city.

The mayor said that in previous years old maps and sidewalks that could be recovered had been put in as assets, but this year such had not been done. It was a fair showing of the work and of the assets.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Coun. Wrigleworth said that it was usual to publish the financial statement in all the newspapers and as a last friendly act it should be again printed in all papers.

Coun. Boyd—The People also.

Coun. Wrigleworth thought some of the papers had done all in their power to make a bad showing for the council. He would therefore move that it be printed.

Coun. Vigelius said he would second that motion. Carried.

The mayor said that the hall was unsafe and he thought the Philharmonic hall should be rented for the public meeting of the citizens on Saturday evening.

Moved by Coun. W. A. Robertson, seconded by Coun. J. Robertson that the Philharmonic Hall be rented at a cost not exceeding $20. Carried.

Coun. Wrigleworth said there was one matter that he wished to have done. There was a resolution on the minutes of the council authorizing the paying of $2500 for the electric light company for the purpose of taking over the lights. He thought they should go out of office with out leaving any unfinished business. He would therefore move that the amount be paid and the light taken over.

Coun. Vigelius said that he had been the seconder of the resolution referred to and would also second the present motion, in justice to the electric light company and themselves. They had the funds now to pay the amount.

Coun. Wrigleworth said that if the by-law had been carried for the taking over the electric light the city would now have double the light that is possessed at present. The balance that was on the report was their's to dispose of and as there was a resolution on the minutes to take over the electric light, he would move a resolution to the effect that $2,500 be paid and allow the the new council to finish the payment of it.

Coun. W. A. Robertson asked if there was an agreement with the company when the balance of the money was to be paid. He believed the mayor had given the casting vote in the matter of taking the light over.

The Mayor—You are mistaken; I never gave any such casting vote. It is not on the records.

Coun. Robertson—It might not be on the minutes, but he had sat there when the vote was given. The electric light bylaw was a villainous bylaw, and one that they could not go to be with. They could not annul the contract, and he did not see that they could do better than take the light over.

The motion was read; it was that $2,500 be paid over to the company with the resolution of the council in July last.

Coun. Boyd said he would be very sorry to see the electric light taken over, as he thought it was a perfect bilk. (Laughter). He was not the only one that thought it was so, and he thought it was wrong for them at the last meeting of the council to take over the light, for it should be left to the will of the people. The rock was probably not worth half what it was placed down for. The light was not as good as gas, and they could make a contract for gas, a far better and cheaper light. The bylaw could be annulled, but the city lawyer had said so. The fact is that he was opposed to taking the light over.

Coun. Vigelius said that the gas company came at the eleventh hour to make an offer of cheap gas. If it had not been for the electric light no such offer would have been made. He had been in the council when they were forced to use coal oil lamps on account of the exorbitant price charged for gas.

The mayor said that they should understand that they had not the cash to pay over. Of course the rock represented so much; but they could not use it as cash. They had no proper means to test the electric light, and he supposed it could not be done without apparatus. They could not spend the money of the future council.

Coun. Wrigleworth said they would only be doing as other councils had done. They evidently had $6,351.49, including the rock, which they could have realized on last week. They could have sold the rock for cash, instead of leaving it as an asset for their successors. They should clean up their business, and as a resolution was on the minutes and was not rescinded he asked to see the whole thing squared up. Here we are going out of office and leaving money for the next council to spend. They had a perfect right to endorse that resolution before going out. If such had been done in July the people would have been perfectly satisfied with the light. They could have doubled its capacity. He thought the council should pass a resolution whether this money was paid or not.

Coun. J. Robertson said that he had no objection to voting for the resolution and leaving it for the next council to pay. There were several members of the council who were going to run again; the mayor was going to run again.

The question was then put with the following result:

Yeas—Couns. Wrigleworth, Vigelius, W. A. Robertson and J. Robertson.

Nays—Couns. Boyd and Porter.

Coun. Wrigleworth—In my opinion now we have finished our business.

A bill from the Standard was presented for $66 for advertising, Drake & Jackson's account was ordered to be paid.

A communication to the mayor from the Benevolent society, after some adverse comments, was received and filed.

A vote of thanks was passed to the civic officers for their faithfulness and courtesy in the discharge of duty.

The council then adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES BETHUNE, Q. C.—This noted barrister died at Toronto on the 22d ult., after a short illness. He was only 44 years of age.

THE mayor and his faithful councillors will meet the ratepayers at Philharmonic Hall this evening.

A Noted Brewer Burned to Death.

On the evening of Jan. 3d, the youngest son of John Weiland, proprietor of the Philadelphia Brewery, San Francisco, went into the cellar of his father's house to get some oil with which to run a toy engine, and took a candle to light his way. In drawing the coal oil from a can the escaping gas exploded. He dropped the can, and the asphaltum floor was soon covered with burning oil, setting fire to his clothes. Mr. Wieland, in attempting to extinguish the flames in the cellar, was caught by the fire, and before he could escape his clothes were ablaze. He ran up to the kitchen, where his children, Herman and Bertha, assisted in extinguishing the flames, in doing which the clothing of the young lady caught on fire. She ran to her room, where she was followed by her mother and Officer Videau, who smothered the fire with blankets, but not until the young lady's limbs and back had been frightfully burned, and her hands so badly scorched that the skin peeled off. The physicians summoned found that Mr. Wieland was seriously burned about the lower limbs, back and hands, and he died the next day. Bertha was frightfully burned, and will probably die; but the two boys are not much injured.

Court of Appeal.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

MCLEAN VS. SEA.

This was a case in which appeal was made to set aside the decision of the Chief Justice in favor of the defendant. Before a sitting of the full bench of the Supreme Court yesterday judgment was rendered reversing the decision of the Chief Justice. The facts of the suit are that by will, the executor, Mr. A. McLean, was authorized to sell 60 acres of land to settle debts of deceased. The land was sold as 60 acres more or less and on being surveyed was found to be 117 acres in extent, which the plaintiffs in the first case claimed. As it was in evident confliction with the will the executor appealed to have the decision reversed as above, which was done yesterday.

Marine.

Ship Challenger sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo on the 7th.

Steamer Euphrates, from Newport for Victoria, touched at St. Vincent Dec. 27th, and sailed again on the 28th.

The German bark Magna left for Tacoma yesterday morning under full sail. The bark will load lumber.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—At the meeting yesterday Mr. Caspar Van Allman, the mortgagee of the Commercial Hotel, having through Mr. S. Perry Mills offered the creditors to pay fifty cents on the dollar, in nine, twelve and eighteen months, his offer was accepted.

THE hearing of the Thrasher case by the British Privy Council has been postponed until June. Mr. Theodore Davie will arrive here in a few days from London, having left that city about the 18th of December.

That the new law courts in London, though one of the most expensive and most costly buildings in the world, have been constantly abused by the judges for being cheerless, draughty, and in every way uncomfortable inside.

WOOLEN MILL.—Mr. J. Nelson of Toronto, an experienced woollen miller, had an interview with the provincial secretary yesterday respecting the erection of a woollen mill in the province.

THE celebrated Russell property which adjoins the Railway Syndicate's lands on False creek is now for sale by Rand & Lipsett, real estate brokers, Victoria, B. C.

POSTOFFICE INSPECTOR.—Mr. E. H. Fletcher has been appointed inspector for the British Columbia postoffice division. The appointment will give much satisfaction here.

THE Dominion parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 29th of January.

LOGS on Puget Sound have gone up to $6, and lumber has risen $1.

From the Daily Colonist, January 9.

TURNED OUT OF BED.—On the last trip of the Princess Louise a practical joke was played by the up-river on the down-river passengers. It appears that the latter, expecting to be called at six in the morning, had retired for the night at the hotel at Port Moody. When about two o'clock the landlord's call was heard for Victoria passengers to get up and go to the steamer, as the time of departure had been changed to three instead of seven o'clock. Cold and shivering the little band walked a mile over slippery ties and frozen ground, whilst the late weather-bound emigrants took possession of the warm beds, and laughed themselves to sleep at the expense of the turned-out passengers. Dr. C——— says Sam. A——— swore worse than "our army in Flanders" at being turned out of a warm bed by a hoax.

ARTISTIC.—Messrs. Hall & Lowe, photographers, have on exhibition some specimens of "ivory finish" photographs. These are painted over the photo negative after the style of ivory miniatures, and are a very good substitute for that lovely class of work for lockets, watches, brooches, etc. The few that are shown are really elegant in their finish and reflect credit on the artist.

CALENDARS.—We are in receipt of several very useful calendars from the stationery hands of T. N. Hibben & Co., M. W. Waitt & Co. and J. B. Ferguson & Co, the latter being embellished with a lovely picture of a dove on the wing.

LOOKED LIVELY.—The crowd of men who passed from the Sound steamer up Wharf street yesterday afternoon gave quite an animated appearance to the street. Eighty five passengers arrived by yesterday's boat.

LONDON FINANCE.—Bank of British Columbia, £20 shares are £22 @ £23; Bank of British North America, £50 shares, £55 @ 57; Bank of Montreal, $200 shares, $372.50 @ $373.50.

MR. RITHET'S COMMITTEE met last evening. The rooms were filled. Great interest was manifested and confidence expressed. The town will be thoroughly canvassed.

FUNERAL PARADE.—The members of the artillery will parade at drill shed to-day at 1 o'clock for the purpose of paying their last respects to their late comrade, gunner Swanwick of No. 4 battery.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Princess Louise left for New Westminster this morning at 7 o'clock with mails and freight, a special trip, made necessary by the accumulation of mail matter at the postoffice.

FREIGHT.—The steamer Princess Louise will take to New Westminster to-day all the bonded freight which has accumulated at the outer wharf since the Fraser river was closed.

THE nomination for mayor and councillors will be held at the city hall tomorrow.

FROM KOOTENAY.

Arrival of Mr. Galbraith, Member for the District.

SOME ROUGH EXPERIENCES

Mr. R. S. Galbraith, member of the legislative assembly for Kootenay district, arrived in Victoria by the Sound steamer yesterday and is stopping at the Driard. A reporter called on Mr. Galbraith in the afternoon who gave some interesting Kootenay news and his experiences on the late trip, having been one month and three days on the road. Leaving Sand Point, Idaho, on the 15th December he was on the first train that got caught in the snow on the 17th December between Wallace and Wyeth. There were quite a number of British Columbians on the train and also a large number of emigrants booked for the province. After being snowed in for five days Mr. Galbraith left the train with the rescuing party that started for Cascade Locks, where he was very hospitably entertained by Mr. F. J. Carrell, assistant engineer of the works. Here he also met Mr. Hope and his wife, old British Columbians, who showed him many kind favors. Prior to starting out Col. Howlett of the Oregonian, who was also on board the train and the life of the party, begged Mr. Galbraith not to start, as he did not think him capable of undertaking the journey and offered to share his rations with him, the bill of fare among the passengers having been reduced to two crackers and a bit of bacon per day. The Colonel was the cheeriest man in the party, was full of humorous stories and whiled away many of the hours with his pleasant talk. However, Mr. Galbraith told him he was used to that kind of travelling and four days after arriving at Cascade Locks, started for Bonnerville. Here he found Geo. Anderson and party snowed in and after spending one night in the chief engineer's car, through the kindness of Mr. S. D. Sanborn, purchasing agent of the Northern Pacific, he took passage by construction train to Oreonto. From this point he had to walk to Mullnomah Falls, six miles distant, the snow varying in depth from 4 to 50 feet. The surface of the snow was covered with ice three inches thick, and in this notches had to be cut in order to gain foothold sufficient to prevent him falling into the Columbia river, as it was open along the edge. Occasionally for stretches there was such a depth of snow that the telegraph wires could be held on to and walk along with this novel assistance. From Mulnomah Falls Portland was reached by train, ending one of the most difficult and dangerous trips Mr. Galbraith said, that he had ever experienced during his fourteen years residence in the country.

Mr. J. G. Norris, collector of customs, accompanied Mr. Galbraith as far as Sand Point, on official business, and was to return to his post as soon as the storm subsided. Mr. J. G. Rykert, collector at the northern boundary, was met on his way to Kootenay Lake.

MINE ACCIDENT.—Jasanna.

Mr. Galbraith brings further particulars of the horrible murder committed on the 27th of November near the line of the C. P. R. Mr. H. Baird, after having sold his cargo of liquors was returning to Montana, accompanied by a packer named Harry and a young man named Drainard. At an open point on the trail the robber had ensconced himself, and as Baird passed he fired at him, the ball taking effect in his chest. Drainard, who was ahead, put spurs to his horse and rode on, hearing two other shots. Afterwards he heard that Harry had been shot in the leg. The packer rode towards Kicking Horse, and Drainard on returning found Baird's pack, the lashing cut and effects scattered around. Baird's body was lying on the trail with his clothes all cut open and even his socks pulled off. A party was immediately formed and started in pursuit of the murderer, but up to the time of Mr. Galbraith's departure had not been successful. A reward of $250 was offered by the government and citizens. Mr. Vowell, Kootenay gold commissioner, on hearing of the murder, dispatched two officers to Kicking Horse, to assist the officers at that place in their endeavors to discover the murderer. Baird was well known in the early days of Kootenay, having been connected with many of its mining enterprises.

THE MINES.

The output of the mines has been very favorable for the past season. The lower Kootenay lake section is creating a great deal of interest on account of recent discoveries of quartz of rich quality. A syndicate of New York capitalists has been formed, under the name of the New Haven Smelting Co., who are already engaged in building a road to connect Bonner's Ferry, I. T., with Mud Slough on the Northern Pacific. The manager, Dr. Hoadley, says if it had not been for the completed, intends bringing in a sawmill and smelter to the works at the lake, and has purchased in Portland the machinery for a steamer, which he intends building, to be used on Kootenay river, between Bonner's Ferry and the upper lake. Recent assays show that the mines on the lower Kootenay are much more valuable than at first supposed, and Mr. Galbraith brings with him a large number of rich samples of the ore.

Mr. Vowell, gold commissioner, intended leaving for Victoria about Christmas. Traveling was very unpleasant owing to a heavy fall of snow along the Moyead trail.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Before leaving Portland Mr. Galbraith heard of the arrival of Mr. Burdick, of St. Paul, Minn., who came for the purpose of arranging about supplies for the Canadian Pacific railway, to be shipped via Colville, W. T., early in the spring.

When Mr. Galbraith left Kootenay the line had got as far as the east crossing of the Columbia, which was supposed to be the end of the mountain section.

NEW SETTLERS.

There was a great demand for land in Kootenay district and quite a number of very desirable settlers had located during the past season. Among others, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Baker had taken up 7,000 acres at Skookum Chuck for the purpose of engaging extensively in dairy and stock farming. Capt. E. Parker has taken a location at Columbia Lakes, which is now called Windermere.

JUDGE WANTED.

The want of a supreme court judge has been much felt during the past season. About eleven prisoners were awaiting trial when Mr. Galbraith left. He thinks the government should make provision to supply this want at the coming session.

BUSINESS.

The business of the district has been large for the past season and a great increase is anticipated during the present year. The health of the district was also good.

POSTAL DELIVERY.—Last evening there were at times 25 and 30 men awaiting turns at the general delivery. During the afternoon the ladies delivery was open, and we might suggest to the authorities the desirability of late in the evening, between 6 and 7, allowing the sterner sex the opportunity of applying at this wicket also. It must be very annoying to remain in line half an hour before getting a chance to ask for letters.

New Westminster.

(Columbian).

Yesterday morning some dynamite cartridges were exploded on the ice in front of Ewen & Co.'s wharf for the purpose of clearing it away. The attempt was not successful, as the explosions merely made holes in the ice without breaking it up. It was finally cut with axes and sent adrift.

A lady and gentleman arrived in this city the other day with decided matrimonial designs. The man was connected with the steam shovel, which has been for some time operating at the Mission. The woman comes from Whonock. The two, we are told, became deeply interested in each other and concluded that life was not worth having unless it could be two lives sweetly blended in one. They started for Fort Moody on a hand car, came to this city on the stage, and were married yesterday morning.

A Handsome Residence.

Mr. John Hill, contractor, has just completed a handsome villa residence for Mr. E. G. Prior, on Pemborton street, about a stone's throw from Government House. The house faces the sea and is one of the most conveniently-arranged dwellings in the province. It has spacious drawing, dining and breakfast rooms, large kitchen, six sleeping apartments, a nursery, bathroom, hot and cold water in every room, electric bells and every modern convenience. The staircase is a marvel of beauty, and the grates, hearths and mantlepieces are tiled and tesselated in high art style. The doors and bases are of black walnut, and the entire structure is creditable to owner, architect (Mr. John Teague) and contractor.

Personal.

Mr. Hugh F. Keefer, Dr. Chisholm, S. Adler and Rev. Mr. Beanlands were passengers by the Princess Louise yesterday.

Mr. Raybould, M. P. P. for Nanaimo, and Mr. Galbraith, M. P. P. for Kootenay, were among the arrivals yesterday.

Mr. H. Croft, and Messrs. Graham & Buell were passengers by the Enterprise yesterday from Chemainus.

Among the Comox passengers by the Enterprise we were glad to see Mr. Dingwall, M. P. P., Messrs. R. and S. Cliffe, J. and M. King, Lewis Casey and E. Leggat.

Rev. Mr. Wood of Cowichan was a passenger by the Amelia yesterday.

Mr. Christie, who has been appointed night operator at the Victoria telegraph office, arrived yesterday.

Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. P., will sail for Ottawa to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Trutch will sail for Ottawa to-morrow.

Marine.

The Queen of the Pacific will be put on the Sound route shortly.

Steamship Oregon made her last run from New York to Queenstown in 6 days, 6 hours and 52 minutes, the fastest ever made across the Atlantic.

The steamer Occidental and Peru will take cargoes of Y. C. Co.'s coal.

Steamship Wellington and bark India are awaiting cargoes of Wellington coal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Cleared—Steamship Empire for Victoria; bark Arcturus, Port Townsend. Sailed—Steamship Mexico, Victoria.

The Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Oceanic arrived this afternoon with Hong Kong advices to the thirteenth and Yokohama to the twenty-third. The rumor that Jardine, Matheson & Co. made a loan of five million taels to the Chinese government, is confirmed.

Two hundred thousand have been paid on its account. The loan is made with the avowed purpose of building railroads to the immense coal deposits west of Peking, which are the richest in the world. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

It is reported that the young emperor is engaged, and will soon marry the daughter of Duke Charles, brother of the Empress Dowager.

The North China Daily news says: "United States Minister Young and Vincent Smith visited the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and proposed to him that the Chinese government give them a contract for collecting revenues in all these provinces as well as a monopoly of all the government's purchases, the government to pay them 5 per cent. on the total amount of the transactions. The proposition was declined.

Russian advices state that the losses of the French troops in Formosa from fever and dysentery are enormous, and that as a consequence, Admiral Courbet's ships are seriously undermanned.

Mexico's Passengers.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Williams, R. McLeese, Miss L. Bonhers, J. W. Williams, E. J. Johnson, F. A. Getz, J. Redout, G. Newman and two Chinese, J. Fry, John Lanspise, J. Johnson, J. Geroux, A. Kasson, Jno. Currie, J. C. Cohn, C. Leefries and T. Benton.

THE Wellington fire is out.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SHARES are $46.50 in the London market.

FOR THE DRYDOCK.—About fifty men arrived by the Sound steamer yesterday in charge of Mr. McGreevy. They will be employed by the contractors of the drydock. These men came on the first undelayed through train. Work will be commenced just as soon as possible.

THE RETURNING OFFICER TAKES A NEW TACK.—Mr. Reginald Nuttall, editor of The People, is also returning officer. A week ago we pointed out the impropriety and danger of the editor of a partizan paper holding the position of returning officer at an election. Yesterday's issue of The People confirmed our opinion. Originally a supporter of Mr. Fell's candidature The People has come out as a supporter of Mr. Carey and the present council. Is Mr. Fell about to retire in Mr. Carey's favor? or has the dual capacity of the editor of The People sapped his independence? We fear it is a case of God and Mammon. The present mayor and council are Mr. Nuttall's employers. Hence his sudden change of heart.

NANAIMO.—Mr. M. Bate, present incumbent, and

The Royal Colonial Institute, 15 Strand London S.E.

the funds, as he considers it able to apply it to provide assistant in the foreign office, hose salary the reichstag refrant a credit.

, Jan. 2.—Bismarck, in conwith a newspaper correspondy, denied that he had any mmity toward Gladstone. He ewed with equanimity the ggle in England. He could d upon Lord Beaconsfield to land in accord with the rest , but what ever Gladstone's ght be it was a matter of little Germany.

n, Jan. 3.—A passenger on that left Gower street for ross station a few minutes beime of the explosion, says he n who wore an ulster with a and a soft wide-awake hat compartment next to that at. The man carried a parrently of considerable weight, in a cloth of American manu. Shortly after the train left reet the man let down the of the compartment with a , got out at Farrington street ted away. He was then withparcel. The passenger thought ger had forgotten it, and lookthe partition between the coms and discovered the parcel. one is slightly better to day. retire to Hawarden. Castle ending the cabinet council this , and will remain there until h is restored.

on, Jan. 5.—The Berlin corresof the Standard says that the expedition to the Congo coun r Schultz, has been obliged to h the undertaking owing to city of the Boers and the oppo Europeans, who are apprehen t Germany contemplates makther annexation of territory. ame correspondent says that is making preparations to war vessels to West Africa, to the sudden occupancy of the by the Portuguese, should this apted.

ON, Jan. 3.—Strong dissatisfach the present land laws is felt s, and vigorous agitation has augurated there, with a hope of g a land act similar to that farce in Ireland. Large num farmers have joined the Engmers' alliance, and a Welch anow in process of formation. promises to support this agita le has written a letter, saying bers of England, Wales and d will accept nothing less than h act, with an additional provi at rents shall not be chargeable provements made by tenants.

is, Jan. 3.—Gaulois says the the Paris conference will not d until the close of the con at Berlin. Count Von Hatzsecretary of foreign affairs, is still to resume his duties. Bismarck erefore be obliged to attend the nce to a close, and will then his wife to Italy. It is stated that meet the French premier. For the strictest secrecy, probably at Swiss village, and will discuss im a basis for the Paris confer-

ATS, Jan. 3.—Le Soire states that Minister Ferry has entered into tlement with Germany, Austria ussia, under which these powers ake common measures against narchist propaganda in the army he navy. During December police ed barracks throughout France, he lodgings of officers, and opened s of officers.

ONDON, Jan. 3.—The cabinet has ponder its decision regarding the est of Earl Spencer, lord lieuten of Ireland, for the reward of the e act. Both Gladstone and Chamain are opposed to the renewal. pbell Cannerman, chief secretary Ireland, was instructed to make a her report on the condition of Ire-

BREMEN, Jan. 3.—Bremen and burg firms assert that a corps of ssars under English officers is raidnear German posts in Africa, and venting natives from traiding there.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is learned that ry is opposed to Belgium having lusive suzerainty over the Congo e, and is demanding that France o a share.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Le Paris says nce's Egyptian proposals advocate making of a loan to be controlled, not guaranteed, by the powers.

CHINA.

PARIS, Jan 2.—Figaro reports that a inese gunboat, trying to force the ckade of Formosa, was captured off i Wan Foo, by the French gunboat Gallissoniere. It had fourteen Engmen among the crew.

The Commercial Hotel Skipper.

A meeting of James C. Johnson's editors will be held on Friday at 2 lock. He is supposed to owe, outside the mortgage, about $3,000. The rasfairly stripped his pretty little wife of her valuable property before leaving. d she has followed him, revolver in d, to make him disgorge or suffer the sequences. Johnson has involved near all his relatives. Taken all in all the se is one of the most heartless that has me under our notice.

DREADFUL EXPERIENCE.

Tale of Death and Suffering in the Northern Seas.

Some time since John Lowry, a well-to farmer of Centreville, Alameda county, went north to Alaska to investigate me mines in which he had acquired interest. The inspection resulting satisctorily, he remained there to assist in eveloping the mines, all the reports reeived from him for some time being avorable. A schooner was finally fitted out and departed for the North to bring a oad of ore to San Francisco for reduction, since it could be done here cheaper han in Alaska. Mr. Lowry was also expected to return in the vessel. Weeks engthened into months, however, and no tidings were received of the schooner or Lowry and his companions. All hope was finally given up, as it appeared certain the vessel must have been lost on her return trip with all on board, and Lowry's will was admitted to probate, his wife and children mourning him as dead. A few days since, however, a sailor visited Mrs. Lowry and told a startling tale. On the Alaskan coast, above Sitka, a wrecked schooner had been discovered, the bodies of four men being found near by. Two others of the crew were discovered wandering about, crazed from starvation and exposure. The description given of one indicates that he may be Mr. Lowry, and his wife, eagerly seizing the idea, is making energetic preparation to have him brought home, when time and care may restore his reason. An agent of hers will leave on the next steamer to make a thorough investigation and search.—*S. F. Call.*

The first Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge was organized in 1698.

Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885. VOLUME XXVII NO. 3

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL.

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10
Per Month, delivered.....85 Cents.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than 50c.

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

Not more than one week—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—30 cents.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—20 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Liberal Allowance on yearly contracts.

"Calling attention" to an advertisement, 20 cents per line each insertion.

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contract period will be charged as if continued for full term.

THE WEERKLY COLONIST — Postage free to any part of the Dominion.....$2
Six Months.....$1
Three Months.....$1

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line, solid nonpareil, first insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than 25c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

TO C.—WHEN THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO BE SENT TO YOUR HOME, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS. WE DO NOT SEND THE PAPER ON THE BARE WORD OF ANYBODY. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNTILL THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN PAID. AND, AS A RULE, NO ATTENTION IS TAKEN OF ANY LETTER 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 First Class in P. O. Stamps, money not taken, and no notice inserted.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, January 10.

Fatal Accident on the Railway.

(Special to the Colonist.)

SPENCES BRIDGE, B. C., Jan. 9.

An accident occurred 3½ miles east of here about 2 p. m. yesterday. The tender of an engine going west jumped the track and knocked two bridge, causing the engine cylinders into the bridge. The engineer was slightly and the fireman fatally injured. The accident was caused by a land slide. The fireman, Thos. Gibbon, has since died.

C. Board of Trade.

The quarterly meeting was held yesterday. Among those present were Mr. R. C. Baker, M. P., Mr. Noah Shakespeare, M. P., Mr. Speaker Mara, Mr. Rithet, J. P., (Hawaiian Consul); Mr. R. Ward, (Swedan and Norway consul); R. Hall, (Lloyd's, P., (Lloyd's agent); Mr. Joseph Spratt and many others.

Resolutions were passed in reference to explosives on vessels; fees relating to arbitrators were revised and returns of shipping and trade were furnished. Matters relating to canned goods (see elsewhere) were discussed.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Geo. S. Clark, A. Cowan, W. Gordon, S. Lowenberg, W. T. Livock, Joseph Lowen and Louis Erb.

The deaths of Ld. Lowenberg and Peter McQuade, members of the board, were reported amid expressions of deep regret.

It was reported that Mr. Baker, M. P., the efficient secretary of the board, contemplates retiring. His resignation will be severely felt by the board and his place will be difficult to fill.

Large Mail.

The steamer yesterday brought an exceedingly large mail, eighty sacks of the various matter being received. The post-office staff as a consequence were rushed to their utmost capacity, but Victoria letters were assorted in about two hours as well as a large quantity of papers. A number of bags of the latter are still to be assorted. The inside of the postoffice presents a rather confused appearance with sacks of papers and mail bags lying around and piles of letters on the tables ready to be forwarded to mainland. The staff has worked hard and satisfactorily, and no confusion or trouble has as yet been experienced.

We understand that six or seven hundred sacks of mail matter have arrived at Tacoma and a consignment of this will be over on to-day's steamer. The plan of forwarding it in this way is the best that could have been adopted, for had it come in a heap, inextricable confusion must have been a consequence.

Suppression.

Yesterday morning Dr. Jackson informed a reporter of this paper that the mayor had requested him to investigate the charge of Mr. Wilkinson, whom he (Dr. Jackson) stated was suffering from typhus fever. Having completed his investigation, Dr. Jackson submitted his report to the mayor, in which he stated that the cause of the decease was bad drainage. His worship ordered the chief to suppress the report and it was accordingly left in the hands of Mr. Wilkinson. The above is not the only instance of the mayor's boasted fidelity to the city's cause. Mr. Mills, of Fell & Mills, called at the office last evening and informed the mayor that he had seen bills of costs against the corporation in the case of the recent seizure. The mayor ordered this to be suppressed and told the clerk to say nothing about the matter.

Weight of Canned Goods.

In deference to the wishes of the various boards of trade the Ottawa government have instructed their officers not to enforce the section of the Weights and Measures Act which requires the weight of canned goods to be stamped on each can. This will be welcome news for the canners of this country.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.—Mr. John, M. P. P., met his constituents at Agricultural hall, South Saanich, on Thursday night, his colleague, Mr. McTavish, being prevented from attending by illness in his family. Mr. Radford, Mr. W. H. Williams, Mr. J. Holden and others spoke. Last night Mr. John spoke at Lake and to-night he will speak at Cedar Hill.

FRASER river opened yesterday and the steamer Idaho from Tacoma went to New Westminster.

What Some People Say.

That the thaw has extended to Montana, and the stock is considered safe.

That the admiralty will shortly build a drydock at Halifax.

That the Archbishop of Paris has issued a bitter pastoral against freemasonry which, he says, is contrary to the law of God.

That Labouchere, the radical M. P., who edits what is called a society paper, and makes his journal the medium for traducing the private characters of public men and women, has turned his attention to Canada. He says the Dominion is hardly fit for Laplanders, Eskimo or polar bears, and he tells his readers that if they wish to settle in a country where there is anything like "go," they should steer for any place but Canada.

That the French and Chinese now behead the killed on both sides. They seem determined to get ahead of each other in some way.

That the doctors and undertakers rarely cross each other in election fights. Mutual respect, bred of mutual knowledge, neutralizes all fear of collision between them.

That the next man that comes into this sanctum and uses the expression "painting the town red," dies. We can stand a thing thirty or forty years, but no longer.

That when a man is courting his best girl he dreads to walk with her in the vicinity of an ice cream or oyster saloon, but when he marries her he has to keep a sharp lookout for millinery and dressmaking establishments, too.

That a Michigan couple were married one day and divorced the next. She had bad luck with her first pie.

That Count Tolstoi, Russian minister of the interior, is in constant dread of his life, and is closely guarded.

That Russian finances are in a deplorable state.

That it is usual in the east to speak of a rich man as having got the "rocks." If the ratepayers will turn to the civic financial report they will see that the mayor and council have got the rocks—$5,424 worth of 'em!

That a load of hay lost its balance on Blanchard street yesterday and toppled into the mud.

That a Mormon missionary who lately brought over fifty Swiss females for the Utah colony promised each of them three husbands. There are various ways of moving a woman.

That "it is too bad," she said, coming into the dining-room, "but that nice pan of cream in the cellar was soured by the thunder-storm last night, I don't know what to do with it." "Isn't the widow Jones having a hard time of it with her three little children?" he asked. "Yes, she is wretchedly poor, I understand." "Well, you had better give it to her."

That Fay Templeton is seriously ill. Overwork is the cause.

That Dr. McLagan, bishop of Litchfield, has horrified society by a slashing sermon on the immorality which he said pervaded all classes in England. In the middle ages, he said, the "deceitfulness of riches" was the lowest ebb. This was largely due to the overcrowding of tenements, but vice was rampant where this excuse did not exist. In very high society in London impurity was not frowned down, but winked at and even cajoled.

That a New York bride cried bitterly the other day because there were so few people at church to witness the ceremony.

That there are no old maids in Boston. They call themselves "bachelettes."

That in Eastern Kentucky girls often marry at the age of twelve years, and a grandmother at twenty-four is not a rarity.

That some years ago the old woman housekeeper of the Duke of Devonshire died and left her lord $100,000. She had, like all her kind, "tips" from visitors.

That it is said that Mary Anderson's arms are so long that she can wrap them three times around Romeo's neck.

Municipal Police Court.

Before Mr. Edwin Johnson.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1885.

Stuart vs. Ah Pow.—The defendant is charged with "playing in a common gaming house," an offence created by the Canadian Act, 40 Vic., c. 33, s. 4, which act amends the previous act 38 Vic., c. 41. The law on this subject is fully explained in the recent case of Jenks vs. Turpin (23 Q. B. D. 505.)

The defendant was taken into custody on the second of November last in a house described as a new brick house reputed to be the property of Kwong Lee & Co., situated on the north side of Cormorant and Store streets in this city, and in a room of that house tenanted by one, Go Low Tim alias Capswallow. Mr. Helmcken for the defence contended that this is not a sufficient description of the place where the alleged offence was committed; and he relies on the judgment of Sir M. B. Beghe, C.J., in the case of On Hing v. Peterson, in which it was held that the conviction should at least state the number of the lot. But that was a case in which a particular locality was an ingredient in the offence charged; and I cannot think that the learned chief justice intended the ruling to apply to other cases. The general rule is that the place, viz: the parish, etc., wherein the offence was committed, must be stated *in order that the offence may appear to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the magistrate.*—(1 Burns' Jus., 30th ed., p. 1113). Any stricter rule would, in the great majority of summary convictions, and, I think, of indictments also, defeat justice altogether. Whether the house in question was a common gaming house is purely a question of fact (Jenks vs. Turpin, Supra). It is proved to my satisfaction that it was a common gaming house; and no attempt has been made to prove the contrary. The room was found provided with means for unlawful gaming, and was used for gaming, and apparently for nothing else. And that the defendant was playing in it is also clearly proved. Whether the game played, Tan-tan, is in itself an unlawful game, it is not necessary to decide. It is unlawful if played in a common gaming house. It is a game of chance rather than of skill; and money is, and in this case was, staked upon it.

After the case for the prosecution had closed Mr. Helmcken raised the objection that no copy of the information had been served on the defendant, and in support of the objection quoted the case of Blake vs. Beech, 1 Ex. D. 320. In that case the ruling was simply that an information is essential as the foundation of a conviction; and the judges were not unanimous as to that. Here there was an information. It was read to the defendant, and he pleaded "not guilty" to it without objection.

I must convict the defendant of the offense charged, and inflict on him a fine of $50; and in default of payment he must be imprisoned in the common gaol for two months if the fine be not sooner paid.

ISLAND RAILWAY.—Slowly but surely the iron-horse is making his way to Victoria. Mr. Dunsmuir, president of the Island Railway, advertisers for tenders for constructing 20 miles of track from Esquimalt northward.

Municipal Council.

FRIDAY, Jan 9, 1885.

The special meeting of the council was held at 3:20 yesterday afternoon in the city hall.

Present—His Worship Mayor Carey, and Couns. Wriglesworth, Vigelius, Porter, W. A. Robertson, J. Robertson and J. Boyd.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement was presented showing a balance of about $7000 to the city's credit.

Coun. Vigelius—We are ahead, your worship.

The mayor said that he was glad to be able to state that they were ahead, and had accomplished more work than any previous council.

Coun. Wriglesworth said in moving the adoption of the report that this was the first council that had come out with a balance during the four years he had been in the council. The statement should silence all those who have spoken against the present council, and it was very gratifying to have such a showing.

Coun. W. A. Robertson in seconding the motion said that he thought they might congratulate themselves on the showing and it was an agreeable one to him and would be a disagreeable surprise to others who had often spoken against the business capacity of the council. They had not only a good showing in regard to financial but also in regard to the health of the city.

The mayor said that in previous years old maps and sidewalks that could be recovered had been put in as assets, but this year such had not been done. It was a fair showing of the work and of the assets.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Coun. Wriglesworth said that it was usual to publish the financial statement in all the newspapers and as a last friendly act it should be again printed in all papers.

Coun. Boyd—The People also.

Coun. Wriglesworth thought some of the papers had done all in their power to make a bad showing for the council. He would therefore move that it be printed.

Coun. Vigelius said he would second that motion. Carried.

The mayor said that the hall was unsafe and he thought the Philharmonic hall should be rented for the public meeting of the citizens on Saturday evening.

Moved by Coun. W. A. Robertson, seconded by Coun. J. Robertson that the Philharmonic Hall be rented at a cost not exceeding $20.—Carried.

Coun. Wriglesworth said there was one matter that he wished to have done. There was a resolution on the minutes of the council authorizing the paying of $2500 for the electric light company for the purpose of taking over the light. He thought they should go out of office with out leaving any unfinished business. He would therefore move that the amount be paid and the light taken over.

Coun. W. Robertson said that if he had been the seconder of the taking over the electric light the city would now have double the light that is possessed at present. The balance that was on the report was their to dispose of and as there was a resolution on the minutes to take over the electric light, he would move a resolution to the effect that $2,500 be paid and allow the the new council to finish the payment of it.

Coun. W. A. Robertson asked if there was an agreement with the company when the balance of the money was to be paid. He believed the mayor had given the casting vote in the matter of taking the light over.

The Mayor—You are mistaken; I never gave any such casting vote. It is not on the records.

Coun. Robertson—It might not be on the minutes, but he had sat there when the vote was given. The electric light bylaw was a villainous bylaw, and one that they could not go to bed with. They could not annul the contract, and he did not see that they could do better than take the light over.

The motion was read: it was that $2,500 be paid over in accordance with the resolution of the council in July last.

Coun. Boyd said he would be very sorry to see the electric light taken over, as he thought it was a perfect bilk. (Laughter). He may be wrong, but he was so, and he thought it was wrong for them at the last meeting of the council to take over the light, for it should be left to the will of the people. The rock was probably not worth half what it was placed down for. The light was not as good as gas, and they could make a contract for gas, a far better and cheaper light. The bylaw could be annulled, as the city barrister had said so. The fact that he was opposed to taking the light over.

Coun. Vigelius said that the gas company came at the eleventh hour to make an offer of cheap gas. If it had not been for the electric light no such offer would have been made. He had been in the council when they were forced to use coal oil lamps on account of the exorbitant price charged for gas.

The mayor said that they should understand that they had not the cash to pay over. Of course the rock represented so much; but they could not use it as cash. They had no proper means to test the electric light, and he supposed it could not be done without apparatus. They could not spend the money of the future council.

Coun. Wriglesworth said they would only be doing as other councils had done. They evidently had $6,351.49, including the rock, which they could have realized on last week. They could have sold the rock for cash, instead of leaving it as an asset for their successors. They should clean up their business, and as a resolution was on the minutes and was not rescinded he asked for the whole thing squared up. Here we are going out of office and leaving money for the next council to spend. They had a perfect right to endorse that resolution before going out. If such had been done in July the people would have been perfectly satisfied with the light. They could have doubled its capacity. He thought the council should pass a resolution whether this money was paid or not.

Coun. J. Robertson said that he had no objection to voting for the resolution and leaving it for the next council to pay. There were several members of the council who were going to run again; the mayor was going to run again.

The question was then put with the following result:

Yeas—Couns. Wriglesworth, Vigelius, W. A. Robertson and J. Robertson.

Nays—Couns. Boyd and Porter.

Coun. Wriglesworth—In my opinion now we have finished our business.

A bill from the Standard was presented for $66 for advertising. Drake & Jackson's account was ordered to be paid.

A communication to the mayor from the Benevolent society, after some adverse comments, was received and filed.

A vote of thanks was passed to the civic officers for their faithfulness and courtesy in the discharge of duty.

The council then adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES BETHUNE, Q. C.—This noted barrister died at Toronto on the 22d ult., after a short illness. He was only 44 years of age.

THE mayor and his faithful councillors will meet the ratepayers at Philharmonic Hall this evening.

A Noted Brewer Burned to Death.

On the evening of Jan. 3d, the youngest son of John Weiland, proprietor of the Philadelphia Brewery, San Francisco, went into the cellar of his father's house to get some oil with which to run a toy engine, and took a candle to light his way. In drawing the coal oil from a can the escaping gas exploded. He dropped the can, and the asphaltum floor was soon covered with burning oil, setting fire to his clothes. Mr. Wieland, in attempting to extinguish the flames in the cellar, was caught by the fire, and before he could escape his clothes were ablaze. He ran up to the kitchen, where his children, Herman and Bertha, assisted in extinguishing the flames, in doing which the clothing of the young lady caught on fire. She ran to her room, where she was followed by her mother and Officer Videau, who smothered the fire with blankets, but not until the young lady's limbs and back had been frightfully burned, and her hands so badly scorched that the skin pealed off. The physicians summoned found that Mr. Wieland was seriously burned about the lower limbs, back and hands, and he died the next day. Bertha was frightfully burned, and will probably die; but the two boys are not much injured.

Court of Appeal.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

MCLEAN VS. SEA.

This was a case in which appeal was made to set aside the decision of the Chief Justice in favor of the defendant. Before a sitting of the full bench of the Supreme Court yesterday judgment was rendered reversing the decision of the Chief Justice. The facts of the suit are that by will, the executor, Mr. A. McLean, was authorized to sell 60 acres of land to settle debts of deceased. The land was sold as 60 acres more or less and on being surveyed was found to be 117 acres in extent, which the plaintiffs in the first case claimed. As it was in evident confliction with the will the executor appealed to have the decision reversed as above, which was done yesterday.

Marine.

Ship Challenger sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo on the 7th.

Steamer Euphrates, from Newport for Victoria, touched at St. Vincent, Dec. 27th, and sailed again on the 29th.

The German bark Magne left for Tacoma yesterday morning under full sail. The bark will load lumber.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—At the meeting reported by Mr. Caspar Van Allman, the mortgagee of the Commercial Hotel, having through Mr. S. Perry Mills offered the creditors to pay fifty cents on the dollar, in nine, twelve and eighteen months, his offer was accepted.

THE hearing of the Thrasher case by the British Privy Council has been postponed until June. Mr. William Davie will arrive here in a few days from London, having left that city about the 19th of December.

THAT the new law courts in London, though one of the most splendid and most costly buildings in the world, have been constantly abused by the judges for being cheerless, draughty, and in every way uncomfortable inside.

WOOLEN MILL.—Mr. J. Nelson of Toronto, an experienced woollen miller, had an interview with the provincial secretary yesterday respecting the erection of a woollen mill in the province.

THE celebrated Russell property which adjoins the Railway Syndicate's lands on False creek is now for sale by Rand & Lipsett, real estate brokers, Victoria, B. C.

POSTOFFICE INSPECTOR.—Mr. E. H. Fletcher has been appointed inspector for the British Columbia postoffice division. The appointment will give much satisfaction here.

THE Dominion parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 29th of January.

LOGS on Puget Sound have gone up to $6, and lumber has risen $1.

From the Daily Colonist, January 9.

TURNED OUT OF BED.—On the last trip of the Princess Louise a practical joke was played by the up-river on the down-river passengers. It appears that the latter, expecting to be called at six in the morning, had retired for the night at the hotel at Port Moody. When about two o'clock the landlord's call was heard for Victoria passengers to get up and go to the steamer, as the time of departure had been changed to three instead of seven o'clock. Cold and shivering the little band walked a mile over slippery ties and frozen ground, whilst the late weather-bound emigrants took possession of the warm beds, and laughed themselves to sleep at the expense of the turned-out passengers. Dr. C——— says Sam. A. swore worse than "our army in Flanders" at being turned out of a warm bed by a hoax.

ARTISTIC.—Messrs. Hall & Lowe, photographers, have on exhibition some specimens of "ivory finish" photographs. These are painted over the photo negative after the style of ivory miniatures, and are a very good substitute for that lovely class of work for lockets, watches, brooches, etc. The few that are shown are really elegant in their finish and reflect credit on the artist.

CALENDARS.—We are in receipt of several very useful calendars from the stationery hands of T. N. Hibben & Co., M. W. Waitt & Co. and J. B. Ferguson & Co, the latter being embellished with a lovely picture of a dove on the wing.

LOOKED LIVELY.—The crowd of men who passed from the Sound steamer up Wharf street yesterday afternoon gave quite an animated appearance to the street. Eighty five passengers arrived by yesterday's boat.

LONDON FINANCES.—Bank of British Columbia, £20 shares are £22 @ £23; Bank of British North America, £50 shares, £55 @ 57: Bank of Montreal, $200 shares, $372.50 @ $373.50.

MR. RITHET'S COMMITTEE met last evening. The rooms were filled. Great interest was manifested and confidence expressed. The town will be thoroughly canvassed.

FUNERAL PARADE.—The members of the artillery will parade at drill shed to-day at 1 o'clock for the purpose of paying their last respects to their late comrade, gunner Swanwick of No. 4 battery.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Princess Louise left for New Westminster this morning at 7 o'clock with mails and freight, a special trip, made necessary by the accumulation of mail matter at the postoffice.

FREIGHT.—The steamer Princess Louise will take to New Westminster to-day all the bonded freight which has accumulated at the outer wharf since the Fraser river was closed.

THE nomination for mayor and councillors will be held at the city hall to-morrow.

FROM KOOTENAY.

Arrival of Mr. Galbraith, Member for the District.

SOME ROUGH EXPERIENCES

Mr. R. S. Galbraith, member of the legislative assembly for Kootenay district, arrived in Victoria by the Sound steamer yesterday and is stopping at the Driard. A reporter called on Mr. Galbraith in the afternoon who gave some interesting Kootenay news and his experiences on the late trip, having been one month and three days on the road. Leaving Sand Point, Idaho, on the 15th December he was on the first train that got caught in the snow on the 17th December between Vlasto and Wyeth. There were quite a number of British Columbians on the train and also a large number of emigrants booked for the province. After being snowed in for five days Mr. Galbraith left the train with the rescuing party that started for Cascade Locks, where he was very hospitably entertained by Mr. F. J. Carrell, assistant engineer of the works. Here he also met Mr. Hope and his wife, old British Columbians, who showed him many kind favors. Prior to starting out Col. Howlett of the Oregonian, who was also on board the train and the life of the party, begged Mr. Galbraith not to start, as he did not think him capable of undertaking the journey and offered to share his rations with him, the bill of fare among the passengers having been reduced to two crackers and a bit of bacon per day. The Colonel was the cheeriest man in the party, was full of humorous stories and whiled away many of the hours with his pleasant talk. However, Mr. Galbraith told him he was used to that kind of travelling and four days after arriving at Cascade Locks, started for Bonnerville. Here he found Gen. Anderson and party snowed in and after spending one night in the chief engineer's car, through the kindness of Mr. S. D. Sanborn, purchasing agent of the Northern Pacific, he took passage by construction train to Osceola. From this point he had to walk to Multnomah Falls, six miles distant, the snow varying in depth from 4 to 50 feet. The surface of the snow was covered with ice three inches thick, and in the notches had to be cut in order to gain foothold sufficient to prevent him falling into the Columbia river, as it was open along the edge. Occasionally for stretches there was such a depth of snow that the telegraph wires could be held on to and walk along with his mouth assistance. From Multnomah Falls Portland was reached by train, ending one of the most difficult and dangerous trips, Mr. Galbraith said, that he had ever experienced during his fourteen years residence in the country.

Mr. J. C. Norris, collector of customs, accompanied Mr. Galbraith as far as Sand Point, on official business, and was to return to his post as soon as the storm subsided. Mr. J. C. Ryker, collector at the northern boundary, was met on his way to Kootenay Lake.

THE MINING SUMMARY.

Mr. Galbraith brings further particulars of the horrible murder committed on the 27th of November near the line of the C. P. R. Mr. H. Baird, after having sold his cargo of liquors was returning to Montana, accompanied by a packer named Harry and a young man named Drainard. At an open point on the trail the robber had ensconced himself, and as Baird passed he fired at him, the ball taking effect in his chest. Drainard, who was ahead, put spurs to his horse and rode on, hearing two other shots. Afterwards he heard that Harry had been shot in the leg. The packer rode towards Kicking Horse, and Drainard on returning found Baird's pack, the lashing cut and effects scattered around. Baird's body was lying on the trail with his clothes all cut open as he was left by the robber. A party was immediately formed and started in pursuit of the murderer, but up to the time of Mr. Galbraith's departure had not been successful. A reward of $250 was offered by the government and citizens. Mr. Vowell, Kootenay gold commissioner, on hearing of the murder, dispatched two officers to Kicking Horse, to assist the officers at that place in their endeavors to discover the murderer. Baird was well known in the early days of Kootenay, having been connected with many of its mining enterprises.

THE MINES.

The output of the mines has been very favorable for the past season. The lower Kootenay lake section is creating a great deal of interest on account of recent discoveries of quartz of rich quality. A syndicate of New York capitalists has been formed under the management of the New Haven Smelting Co., who are already engaged in building a road to connect Bonner's Ferry, I. T., with Mud Slough on the Northern Pacific. The manager, Dr. Hendricks, as soon as the road is completed, intends bringing in a sawmill and smelter to the works at the lake, and has purchased in Portland the machinery for a steamer, which he intends building, to be used on Kootenay river, between Bonner's Ferry and the mines. Recent assays show that the mines on the lower Kootenay are much more valuable than at first supposed, and Mr. Galbraith brings with him a large number of rich samples of the ore.

Mr. Vowell, gold commissioner, intended leaving for Victoria about Christmas. Traveling was very unpleasant owing to a heavy fall of snow along the Moyead trail.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Before leaving Portland Mr. Galbraith heard of the arrival of Mr. Burdick, of St. Paul, Minn., who came for the purpose of arranging about supplies for the Canadian Pacific railway, to be shipped via Colville, W. T., early in the spring.

When Mr. Galbraith left Kootenay the line had got as far as the east crossing of the Columbia, which was supposed to be the end of the mountain section.

NEW SETTLERS.

There was a great demand for land in Kootenay district and quite a number of very desirable settlers had located during the past season. Among others, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Baker had taken up 7,000 acres at Skookum Chuck for the purpose of engaging extensively in dairy and stock farming. Capt. E. Parker has taken a location at Columbia Lakes, which is now called Windermere.

JUDGE WANTED.

The want of a supreme court judge has been much felt during the past season. About eleven prisoners were awaiting trial when Mr. Galbraith left. He thinks the government should make provision to supply this want at the coming session.

BURNING.

The business of the district has been large for the past season and a great increase is anticipated during the present year. The health of the district was also good.

POSTAL DELIVERY.—Last evening there were at times 25 and 30 men awaiting turns at the general delivery. During the afternoon the ladies delivery was open, and we might suggest to the authorities the desirability of late in the evening, between 6 and 7, allowing the secretary the opportunity of applying at this wicket also. It must be very annoying to remain in line half an hour before getting a chance to ask for letters.

New Westminster.

(Columbian).

Yesterday morning some dynamite cartridges were exploded on the ice in front of Ewen & Co.'s wharf for the purpose of clearing it away. The attempt was not successful, as the explosions merely made holes in the ice without breaking it up. It was finally cut with axes and sent adrift.

A lady and gentleman arrived in this city the other day with decided matrimonial designs. The man was connected with the steam shovel, which has been for some time operating at the Mission. The woman comes from Whonock. The two, we are told, became deeply interested in each other and concluded that life was not worth having unless it could be two lives sweetly blended in one. They started for Port Moody on a hand car, came to this city on the stage, and were married yesterday morning.

A Handsome Residence.

Mr. John Hill, contractor, has just completed a handsome villa residence for Mr. E. G. Prior, on Pemborton street, about a stone's throw from Government House. The house faces the sea and is one of the most conveniently-arranged dwellings in the province. It has spacious drawing, dining and breakfast rooms, large kitchen, six sleeping apartments, a nursery, bathroom, hot and cold water in every room, electric bells and every modern convenience. The staircase is a marvel of beauty, and the grates, hearths and mantelpieces are tiled and tesselated in high art style. The doors and bases are of black walnut, and the entire structure is creditable to owner, architect (Mr. John Teague) and contractor.

Personal.

Mr. Hugh F. Keefer, Dr. Chisholm, S. Adler and Rev. Mr. Beanlands were passengers by the Princess Louise yesterday.

Mr. Raybould, M. P. P. for Nanaimo, and Mr. Galbraith, M. P. P. for Kootenay, were among the arrivals yesterday.

Mr. H. Croft, and Messrs. Graham & Buak were passengers by the Enterprise yesterday from Chemainus.

Among the Comox passengers by the Enterprise we were glad to see Mr. Dingwall, M. P. P., Messrs. R. and S. Cliffe, J. and M. King, Lewis Casey and E. Lewis.

Rev. Mr. Wood of Cowichan was a passenger by the Amelia yesterday.

Mr. Christie, who has been appointed night operator at the Victoria telegraph office, arrived yesterday.

Mr. Shakespeare, M. P., will sail for Ottawa to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Trutch will sail for Ottawa to-morrow.

Marine.

The Queen of the Pacific will be put on the Sound route shortly.

Steamship Oregon made her last run from New York to Queenstown in 6 days, 6 hours and 52 minutes, the fastest ever made across the Atlantic.

Steam Barkentine Occidental and Peru will take cargoes of V. C. Co.'s coal.

Steamship Wellington and bark India are awaiting cargoes of Wellington coal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Cleared—Steamship Empire for Victoria; bark Arcturus, Port Townsend. Sailed—Steamship Mexico, Victoria.

The Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Oceanic arrived this afternoon with Hong Kong advices to the thirteenth and Yokohama to the twenty-third. The rumor that Jardine, Matheson & Co. made a loan of five million taels to the Chinese government, is confirmed. Two hundred thousand have been paid on its account. The loan is made with the avowed purpose of building railroads to the immense coal deposits west of Peking, which are the richest in the world. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

It is reported that the young emperor is engaged, and will soon marry the daughter of Duke Charles, brother of the Empress Dowager.

The North China Daily news says: "United States Minister Young and Vincent Smith visited the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and proposed to him that the Chinese government give them a contract for collecting revenues in all these provinces as well as a monopoly of all the government's purchases, the government to pay them 5 per cent. on the total amount of the transactions. The proposition was declined.

Latest-date advices state that the losses of the French troops in Formosa from fever and dysentery are enormous, and that as a consequence, Admiral Courbet's ships are seriously undermanned.

Mexico's Passengers.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Williams, R. McLeese, Miss L. Borchers, J. W. Williams, E. J. Johnson, F. A. Getz, J. Redout, G. Newman and two Chinese, J. Fry, John Lanspise, J. Johnson, J. Geroux, A. Kasson, Jno. Currie, J. C. Cohn, C. Leefries and T. Benton.

THE Wellington fire is out.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SHARES are $46.50 in the London market.

FOR THE DRYDOCK.—About fifty men arrived by the Sound steamer yesterday in charge of Mr. McGreevy. They will be employed by the contractors of the drydock. These men came on the first undelayed through train. Work will be commenced just as soon as possible.

THE RETURNING OFFICER TAKES A NEW TACK.—Mr. Reginald Nuttall, editor of The People, as also returning officer. A week ago we pointed out the impropriety and danger of the editor of a partizan paper holding the position of returning officer at an election. Yesterday's issue of The People confirmed our opinion. Originally a supporter of Mr. Fell's candidature The People has come out as a supporter of Mr. Carey and the present council. Is Mr. Fell about to retire in Mr. Carey's favor? or has the dual capacity of the editor of The People sapped his independence? We fear it is a case of God and Mammon. The present mayor and council are Mr. Nuttall's employers. Hence his sudden change of heart.

NANAIMO.—Mr. M. Bate, present incumbent, and Mr. Donald Smith, are standing for mayor. The Free Press denies that Chinamen were stoned on the C. P. N. Co.'s wharf; they were only snow-balled.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.

TALMAGE AND EVOLUTION.

The great American sensational preacher—Rev. Mr. Talmage—who draws a congregation of 5,000 twice every Sunday to hear him—has sat down heavily on the evolutionists. In a recent sermon he said:—"I don't argue that the Bible is a genuine book, but I do say that Thomas Paine and Voltaire no more thoroughly disbelieved in the Bible than do those men upon the witness stand: Haeckel and Mill and Huxley and Spencer, and I ask them:—Do you believe in the Bible? 'No,' and so say they all. Do you believe the story of Adam and Eve in the garden? 'No,' and so say they all. Do you believe in the miracles of Jesus? 'No,' and so say they all. Do you believe that Jesus Christ came to save the nations? 'No,' and so say they all. Do you believe in the regenerating power of the Holy Ghost? 'No,' and so say they all. Spencer, in the only address he made in this country, in the very first sentence, ascribes his physical ailments to fate, and in the authorized report of that address it is spelled with a big F. Tyndal, in his famous prayer test, defied the whole of Christianity. All the leading scientists who believe in evolution are infidels. I say nothing against infidelity; that is not the question. I put over against the Bible account of the creation, the evolutionists' account. Against the whole story that it was not a perfect kangaroo, that it was a perfect man. As Herbert Spencer was not present when the world was created and as the Word was, I prefer taking the Lord's account. The evolutionists say we all sprang from a primal germ, but who made the primal germ? They say 'we don't know.' There is not one of them that will say God made it. Here comes Huxley with his pail of protoplasm, but he don't tell us who made protoplasm. Species never develop into any other species; they never cross over, and if there be an attempt at it, it is a hybrid, and that is always sterile. It never develops. There has been no change. Against the evolutionists I have named I put Agassiz, Hugh Miller, Faraday, Dawson—all Christians. It is said that the fittest survive. Do they? Garfield in the tomb, and Guiteau survives until the following June; the martyrs die and their persecutors live on; 500,000 brave Northern men marching out to meet 500,000 brave Southern men; 100,000 slain in the trenches. Do they die because they were not as fit to survive as we who stayed at home? (Laughter.) The fittest do not survive; the brightest child in the household dies, the dullest lives on." In all communities some of the best men die, and some of the meanest and most contemptible men live on to old age. There has been no natural progress. Where is the finest horse in any of our parks that is worthy of being compared with Job's description of a horse? Pigeons are not as wise as they used to be twenty-five years ago, and as to the human race, as far as men's natural progress is concerned, it started with men ten feet high, and now the average height is five feet six inches. It started with men who lived two or three hundred years; now thirty years is the average duration of life. If there has been any natural evolution it is not upward, it is always downward. Give natural evolution play, it will evolve into two hemispheres of crime, two hemispheres of brothels. When you can evolve fall pippins from a basket of decayed crab-apples you can evolve goodness from the human heart. If a pair of apes had man for a descendant, why would not every pair of apes have the same descendants? (Great laughter.) The evolutionists tell us that the apes used to climb trees, but they lost their prehensile power and had to live on the earth and so became men." Failures in monkeys, successes at men. (Laughter.) The evolutionist hatches out many mysteries, why not admit the one great mystery and acknowledge God? It would have been just as great a miracle for God to have made a man out of an orang-outang as to have made man out and out; one job is just as big as the other. I don't care where I came from, my anxiety is where I am going to; the preface to my cradle is not half as important to me as the appendix to my grave, and here is the evolution I believe in: not natural evolution, but the evolution out of sin into holiness; out of mortality into immortality; out of earth into heaven."

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The year just closed has not on the whole been an unprosperous one for railways in the United States, though some of them have got into difficulties. In regard to railway construction the returns show that though the year 1884 was behind the previous twelvemonth, and indeed, behind the several preceding years, yet considering the condition of the country the new mileage added last year was enough. The total length of track laid was a little under 4,000 miles, not including side tracks or second tracks. The following table from the Railway Age shows the comparative railway mileage for ten years:

Years.	Miles built.	Total mileage.	Years.	Miles built.	Total mileage.
1875	1,712	74,096	1880	7,174	93,467
1876	2,712	76,808	1881	9,789	103,742
1877	2,887	79,089	1882	11,566	114,838
1878	2,687	81,776	1883	6,876	121,027
1879	4,741	86,497	1884	4,370	125,462

The construction of 1884 was distributed as follows among the different sections of the country:

	No. lines.	Miles.
New England States	8	75
Eastern Middle States	24	252
Middle Western States	25	564
Pacific Belt	19	390
Southern States (east of Miss. R.)	50	1,003
Missouri Belt	37	828
Kansas Belt	22	580
Colorado Belt	7	98
Totals in 42 (of the 47) States	186	3,870
and Territories		

It will be seen that the railway mileage was increased during the year in every state except the little finished commonwealths of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and the inhospitable mountain land of Nevada, and in every territory except the Indian country, which is still strangely sealed by legislation against the inroads of civilization, and Wyoming, whose mountain wastes offer few inducements to the railway builder. The record of railway foreclosure sales during 1884 shows a smaller number than any year since 1876. Such sales were all of little importance, only one road having a mileage of over seventy-one miles. The total number of railways sold under foreclosure in 1884 was eighteen; the stock and debts amounted to $23,504,000, not including the accrued interest or floating indebtedness. The average yearly mileage subjected to foreclosure sales from 1876 to 1884, inclusive, was 2,893, and the corresponding yearly average of the total stock and debt was $166,620,667. On the other hand, however, the record of last year's receiverships is not encouraging. Thirty-seven railways having a mileage of 11,000 miles, with a bonded debt of $407,000,000 (not including other debts and past due interest), and an apparent capital stock investment of over $307,000,000, have failed, and have been taken possession of by the courts for the benefit of the creditors. These figures represent nearly 9 per cent of the entire present railway mileage of the United States, nearly 12 per cent of the total bonded debt and nearly 9 per cent of the whole capital stock.

DAKOTA'S DISTRESS.

Sad stories of ruin and desolation come from Dakota. The low price of wheat has pinched the farmers, and as a result the business men in the towns are unable to make sales and to meet their liabilities. One farmer had an entire section in wheat and got from it an average of twenty bushels to the acre. That made 12,800 bushels. Some of the car loads graded No. 1 and some No. 2 in Duluth. He netted about forty-seven cents a bushel, or, in round figures, $6,000 for his crop. But it had cost him $8 an acre to make the crop, or $5,120. Then he had some commissions to pay, so that he actually came out behind, counting nothing of his own time or for interest on the value of the land. But his is a happy case compared to that of the farmer who has had to borrow. Twelve per cent. is the legal rate of interest in Dakota, and as much as eighteen is charged. The settlers cannot meet their interest this year, and the state is receiving a severe set-back in consequence. Meanwhile farmers near the boundary are glad to pay the fifteen cents Canadian duty upon wheat to get their produce on to the Canadian market.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In a late number of the Fortnightly Review appears an article on "The Future of Industry" by Mr. Charles Warner, discussing the condition of English working men. The writer says of the history of labor in Great Britain: "It presents a marvellous record of human energy, perseverance and skill, but in its moral and economical aspect it is unsatisfactory and discouraging." He goes on to say that the English laborer has worked, so to speak, in chains, and that he has enjoyed but a small portion of the fruit of his labor. Up to 1824 the workman in England was absolutely at the mercy of his employer. He was prohibited by penal laws from combining for the purpose of raising wages, while his master was perfectly free to unite with others of his class for the purpose of lowering them. It was not until 1871 that combinations of laborers were completely recognized by the law of the land. The war between capital and labor has been going on in Great Britain for many years with various success. There have been thousands of strikes and much money has been lost to both the employers and employed. The loss to workmen by strikes in ten years has been computed to be £26,812,800, or about $134,000,000. The loss to the capitalist has not been nearly so great in the same time, it being reckoned at somewhat less than $20,000,000. Mr. Warner looks upon the $150,000,000 as clear loss to both employers and employed, as it has been followed by no advantage whatever. He thinks that the damage done by these contests has been both moral and material, and that they have not brought the contending parties any closer together or any nearer to a permanent arrangement than they were before they began. This writer then looks about for some remedy for this unfortunate state of things. He believes that co-operation has been eminently successful in England. In 1862 there were in England and Wales only 450 co-operative societies for distribution, with a membership of 71,502; in 1883 there were 1,241 societies, numbering 667,463 members. But with co-operative societies for the purpose of production it has been very different. Such societies never had a very vigorous existence, and of late years they have come to a complete standstill. Mr. Warner therefore does not see in the co-operation of workmen a cure for the difficulties that exist between capital and labor. But he does see a cure for those evils in an alliance or partnership between capital and labor. In this partnership he sees hope for the future of industry. He would have the capitalist and the workmen partners on equitable terms in all manufacturing concerns. He would eliminate from such establishments the idea of master and servant, of employers and employed. Each man would work for himself, receiving a *pro rata* share of the earnings of the concern. If there was a gain he would share in the profits, and if there was a loss he would have to bear his share of the deficiency. This scheme is based upon the principle of partnership between the man who has money to invest and the men who have labor to dispose of. He believes that when the principle is generally recognized and acted upon there will be an end to all antagonism between capital and labor, that the capitalist will get a fair interest on his money and a fair share of the profits that are made, and that the workman having a direct interest in the well-being of the establishment, and knowing that he is working not for others but for himself, will labor not only with greater cheerfulness and content but with increased energy. The changes which he suggests would, he believes, "establish the future of industry on an enduring basis, would increase the prosperity of the country and add a beneficent page to the history of civilization."

A REDEEMED TOWN.

The return of Mr. Rithet as mayor and a majority of councilmen who are pledged to cleanse and drain the city, revise the assessment roll and institute a thorough and sweeping reform in every department of the municipal government, furnishes cause for congratulation and thankfulness. It was absolutely impossible that the state of things under the present mayor and council could have continued for another twelvemonth without destroying the good name of the city as a health resort and plunging its finances into disorder if not bankruptcy. The town is redeemed. The ratepayers have put forth their strength and placed capable and public spirited men in all the positions. We cast no reflections upon the defeated candidates when we say that the verdict of the popular jury is a just and fortunate one. Mr. Rithet's majority over Mr. Fell is 99. His plurality over both Mr. Fell and Mr. Carey is 21. The successful candidates may well be proud of the vote which has placed them in positions of trust and responsibility where they can advance the interests of their fellow-citizens by inaugurating a thorough policy of reform. It would be a graceful act if the ratepayers who hold the city seal should present it to the mayor and councillors elect, so that it may be used when the ceremony of swearing in takes place on Monday next.

LONDON GOSSIP.

An Interesting Budget from the Metropolis of the World.

A London cable letter says: The sale of Syston Park Library began yesterday and will continue through the next week. It contains numerous rare books, many in bad condition, including the first folio of Shakspeare, the tallest copy known, but with a fabricated title. A Mazarin Bible, far inferior to the Perkins copy, was sold to-day for £3,900, the largest price ever paid for a printed book. Mr. Quaritch was the buyer, it is understood on commission.

Lord Tennyson's "Thomas a' Becket," published on Tuesday, is copiously reviewed. There is ample recognition of his still brilliant poetical powers, but his greatest admirer hardly venture to say that the poem possesses great dramatic quality.

There is a pause in the London amusement, few of the theatres venturing on novelties as the interlude of pantomimes approaches, but the literary world is very busy.

Prof. Blackie, an eccentric but highly gifted Scotch professor, produced great commotion in Glasgow by giving a lecture on a Sunday, and selecting a subject so mundane as "Scotch love songs." The lecture was a eulogy of beautiful women and of the historic characters that had proved amendable to their influence from David downward, and wound by the spirited singing of an old Scotch song by the professor, who is nearly 80.

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

Drainage.

To the Editor:—The suitability of different kinds of drainage work should be considered in reference to climatic, conditions and physical characteristics. It does not follow that the system upon which Memphis was drained is suitable for Victoria, for the simple reason that the conditions are so entirely different as to make this comparison a question of equal absurdity with the following proposition: In the clothing necessary for a polar expedition suitable for a tropical climate? Memphis is a city visited with violent semi-tropical rains of great intensity in a comparatively short period of time. Victoria is a place where the occurrence of semi-tropical rains is unknown, and even what are considered here as heavy rains are comparatively few, the average of twenty-four hours of the greatest rain yet recorded in Victoria, not exceeding one-tenth of an inch per hour. The velocity possible to be got in a sewer is of course governed by the fall of the ground under consideration. A quick fall means a small pipe and a gentle fall the reverse. It would be possible to point out fifty cases in the streets of Victoria where the system of calculation pursued in the case of Memphis would, if applied to the greatest known rainfall here, give a pipe capacity that could be effectually plugged by the introduction of a dead cat or an over-fed rat. It is upon record that in Croydon, England, ninety-four stoppages of pipes, under eight inches diameter, took place in a period of twenty months. It may not be generally known, but is not the less true, that the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has condemned the construction of a system of sewers without manholes, and even Colonel Waring, originator of the separate system, has admitted that they would be an improvement.

An exhaustive discussion on the merits of this system took place not long since at the institute of civil engineers in New York, and a majority of that section of a highly intelligent body, engaged in sanitary works, condemned that system of sewerage which leaves the street refuse to a costly system of scavenging. This is the separate system of which one leading feature is that all its advertising pamphlets wisely avoid touching on this point. Some of the gentlemen able to estimate the cost of town drainage might find it equally within the range of their experience to calculate the capitalized cost of an elaborate system of scavenging, then add that amount to the cost of the separate system, and that will be what the city will have to pay for the establishment of a system of sewers. Such a system of drainage would be excusable in a city where the inclinations were so small as to require sewers of large sectional area; but here the case is so far otherwise as to render that system out of all sympathy and fitness with the physical characteristics of the place. It is difficult for any amateur to make even a rude guess at the cost of establishing a system of sewerage that includes such important factors as the following: The area to be operated on, the depth of the cellars, the percentage of rock excavation, and other important items. An inconsistency in reference to the basis of their calculations on any one of these, and some other points, would make the estimates made for all purposes worthless.

H. P. Bell,
Mem. Am. Soc. C. E., Mem. Inst. C. E.

Insects' Ravages.

To the Editor:—A few days ago you were good enough to insert in *The Colonist* a letter from me on the subject of insect ravages. This letter called forth a somewhat strange reply. It was signed B. A. C., and really was so illogical and displayed so much ignorance that, but for one sentence, it would be waste of time to answer it. B. A. C. remarks, among other things, that having a name to his letter is a simple process. I would advise him to pay a visit to one of our local dentists. However, he asks for an explanation of the duties of a state entomologist, so I will try to give him one. His first duty is to put himself in communication with all the leading farmers in his district, and collect from them accounts of any insect ravages in their respective neighborhoods; and, if possible, he should obtain specimens of the insects themselves, study their life history, and endeavor to find preventives of their ravages. When he has found out the best remedies he should communicate them to the leading farmers in the infested districts. Then at the end of the year he should publish a report of his labors and their results. This plan has been adopted by most of the agricultural states in the Union and has proved most successful.

In the Canadian Entomologist for November, there are some very interesting reports on insect ravages, which were read at the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario. These reports go to show the increasing importance attached to the study of entomology in connection with agriculture by the Dominion government. Through the exertions of the above society and similar ones in the States, the damage done to crops by certain insects has been materially reduced. It has been discovered, for instance that certain kinds of wheat are much more free from the attacks of the wheat midge than others. Of course in this province we have not yet felt the effect of these depredations to a very great extent, for our wheatfields are as yet like angels' visits, few and far between. And where there is not much wheat there are not likely to be many wheatmidges; it is quite certain however that where there are many wheatmidges there will be very little wheat.

It is a true saying that prevention is better than cure, and we have quite enough complaints to make it worth while to spend a few hundred dollars in thus assisting agriculture. It is estimated that every plant has at least six insect foes and some, such as the apple, 176. I fully believe that the appointment of a qualified provincial entomologist would increase the agricultural profits ten per cent. Y. C. C.

An Under Secretary Speaks.

London, Dec. 14.—Earl Morley, Liberal M. P. and Under Secretary for War, addressed an audience at Plymouth to-day. He deeply deplored that the hostile spirit engendered in Ireland by differences of race and religion, together with years of oppression and bad government, had not been appeased by the legislation of the past two years. "Never" he said, "had there been a government more anxious to render justice—nay, more than justice—to Ireland than the present one. The Redistribution Bill is a treaty of ungrudging generosity, and yet hostility remains manifested from time to time in wicked outrages and the returning Parliament of avowed enemies of England, prepared to obstruct in every way all beneficial legislation." It will undoubtedly be necessary in 1885 to renew coercion, else there would be a revival of outrage and lawlessness. While given Ireland the largest measure of justice, England must, he said, be firm, and never for a moment allow it to be supposed that she never will consent that the Union be disolved. Regarding Egypt, he said England could never any other European power to occupy a prominent position.

Russia's Naval Plans.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—The government has ordered the formation of a naval station at Novorossisk, on the east coast of the Black Sea, at a cost of $10,000,000. This will be connected with the military railway system. The Black sea fleet will be raised to a complement of four ironclads of the heaviest type, twelve sea-going torpedo boats and fifteen armed steamers.

For Liver Complaint.—Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in sugar and water three times a day, bathing the side and between the shoulders with the medicine at least twice a day, rubbing it in well. 19

Terminus of the C. P. Railway.

Correspondence has been laid before the house on the important subject of a selection of the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The correspondence embraces the period from May 23rd to Nov. 25th. The railway company demanded a much larger area of the public land than the local government were willing to accede. Mr. Van Horne sent several pressing telegrams, but the premier adhered to the proposition of 6,000 acres and no more, and it was finally accepted by the board of directors. The effect of this grant will be to bring the terminus of the transcontinental railway 22 miles nearer Victoria—the actual terminus—and to enhance the value of the lands still retained by the government to a figure sufficient to pay off the entire debt of the province. The correspondence ends with the following

DESPATCH.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
Office of the Secretary,
Montreal, Nov. 25th, 1884

The Hon. Wm. Smithe,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Victoria, British Columbia.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Board of Directors to transmit to you an extract, under the seal of the Company, from the minutes of a meeting of the Board held this day, relating to the extension of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Coal Harbor and English Bay, and the establishment there of the Pacific terminus of the railway.

I beg respectfully to request that you will have prepared and forwarded to me a draft of such formal agreement as you may consider necessary to meet the case.

I have, etc.,
(Signed,) C. Drinkwater, Sec'y.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Extract from the Minutes of the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held at the office of the Company in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1884, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

Present in person:—Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Mr. John Turnbull. And by proxy:—Mr. George Stephen, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Mr. C. D. Rose, Mr. H. S. Northcote, Baron J. de Reinach.

Mr. C. Drinkwater, Secretary of the Company, also attended.

Mr. Van Horne stated that, in pursuance of the minute of the Board dated 16th December last, he had proposed to the Government of British Columbia that in consideration of the conveyance to the company of a tract of land on Coal Harbor and English Bay, aggregating about 11,000 acres, and including the Granville townsite and the north half of the tract known as the "Hastings Reserve," the company proposed to extend the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Coal Harbor and English Bay, by the time the through line is ready for operation, and to establish the terminus of the railway in the immediate vicinity of Coal Harbor and English Bay, and commence the construction of the necessary workshops and other works in time to provide the necessary facilities for the opening of traffic on the through line by the early summer of 1886.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Government fully appreciate the advantage of having the main line of railway extended to Coal Harbor and English Bay, and are disposed to render to the company such aid as a fair consideration of the interests of the province will justify, in order to make the Canadian Pacific Railway, upon which so much of the future welfare of the country depends, a complete success. They do not, however, consider that they can grant so large an area of land for terminal purposes as you desire, nor do they feel that they can add to the area verbally discussed at the time of your visit to Victoria.

"With a view, however, to facilitate an immediate arrangement, the Government would be willing to give the land indicated in red tint on the enclosed plan, less a sufficient area for Government offices, schools, etc., to the extent of, say, five acres, half in Granville and half on the south side of False Creek, within half a mile of the shore.

"The small Indian reserve on False Creek, which you include in your plan, is held in trust by the Dominion government, to whom you must apply if you desire to obtain it. The government reserve on the point of the peninsula near the entrance of the harbour is also in the hands of the Dominion government.

"You will observe that the land now proposed to be given to your company includes all the government land at Granville, except, as I have already said, a small area for offices, etc. On the other hand, the whole of Hastings, a portion of which it was proposed to grant to your company, is retained. Although the area at Hastings now retained exceeds that proposed to be given in exchange at Granville, the value of the two parcels may be taken as very nearly equal.

"In order that the vexed question of the Pacific terminus may be fully settled, and public confidence established, I have to request that immediate steps may be taken for making the decision of the company authoritatively known, and that the boundaries of the land hereby granted be properly defined upon the ground.

"With this in view, the survey of the line should be undertaken at once, and a definite time appointed for the commencement of construction, and of necessary terminal buildings.

"The grant of land will of course be conditional upon the terms of the agreement being carried out, and time will be considered as of the essence of the contract.

"It was explained to you when you were here that the government had agreed to extend the lease of the Hastings Sawmill Company for a period of five years, on condition of their giving up immediately a strip along the shore line of False Creek and English Bay extending back a mile, and embracing an area of some 4,000 acres. The government have since agreed to grant a further extension, on condition, among others, that in addition to giving up a mile belt at once, the company shall give up a thousand acres more annually.

"This arrangement is considered to be in the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as well as in that of the province. Without the extension upon the conditions named, the Mill Company under their lease, which has over two years to run, would be in a position to refuse to allow any sales to be made of lands on False Creek and English Bay.

"Sales of course could be made of lands there, subject to the lease, but the company for two years could refuse possession, and few sales would be made if possession could not be had. It may reasonably be expected that during the two years considerable development will take place, and to have valuable property locked up in the immediate vicinity of the terminus could not but be productive of injury in r[illegible] the building up of a terminal to[illegible]

"The right [illegible] under the arrange- to deal [illegible] with all the land which will re[illegible] ired in the near future is the [illegible] ght to be an important adva[illegible] the company, and the extension of the limits to be opened to sale every year will be all the interests of parties concerned will demand."

The plan accompanying the letter of the honorable commissioner of crown lands, and which is made a part of this minute, represents only about 6,000 acres of land to be granted to the company; but although this amount is deemed much less than the company should receive, the directors desire to meet the government of British Columbia in the most liberal spirit, and it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the proposition contained in the letter of the honorable commissioner of crown lands dated 6th October, 1884, be, and the same is hereby accepted and agreed to.

That in consideration thereof the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway be extended to Coal Harbor and English Bay by the time the through line is ready for operation.

That the terminus of the railway be established in the immediate vicinity of Coal Harbor and English Bay, and that the construction of the necessary workshops and other works be commenced in time to provide the necessary facilities for the opening of traffic on the through line by the early summer of 1886.

That a survey of the proposed extension, and of the land at Coal Harbor and English Bay proposed to be granted to the company be at once made, and that an agreement embodying the terms of the grant, as contained in the said letter of the honorable commissioner of crown lands, be entered into and executed by the proper officers of the company.

That the Hon. Donald A. Smith and Mr. Richard B. Angus be, and they are hereby, appointed trustees to receive and hold the lands above referred to, in trust for, and on behalf of the company.

Certified a true extract,

C. Drinkwater,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Smithe's Mission.

Correspondence "in connection with the mission of Mr. Smithe to Ottawa relating to the eastern boundary of the province, Chinese immigration and other questions," was laid before the house on Monday. The basis of the controversy, which was conducted with much ability on the part of the province, is fully set forth in the following dispatch:

Russell House, Ottawa,
7th March, 1884.

Sir,—As you have doubtless been officially advised, I have come to Ottawa for the purpose of discussing with your Government, and, if possible, of arranging, on a satisfactory basis, several important matters affecting the interests of the Province of British Columbia.

The location of the eastern boundary of the province is imperatively required, more particularly in the vicinity of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where valuable mineral discoveries have been made which have already attracted a number of miners, and which will, it is expected, during the present season, cause a large influx of population into that section of the Province which is drained by the Upper Columbia River. Following recent developments, it has become necessary to provide for the proper maintenance of law and order in that region, and it is desirable that there should be no doubt as to any question of jurisdiction where authority is exercised by provincial officers.

The administration of Indian affairs is in anything but a satisfactory condition, and radical changes in the treatment of the aborigines would appear to be necessary. The Indian Act, framed especially to provide for the protection and government of the native race in Eastern Canada and the North-West Territory, where the habits, and customs, and character of the people are entirely dissimilar to those of the Indians of the tribes of British Columbia, would appear to be in many respects quite inapplicable to the Indians in the Pacific Province. The lamentable failure to establish an agency at Metlakahtla and the open resistance of a large body of Indians there to the application of the Indian Act to their community is fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the entire Indian population of the North-West coast of British Columbia, and indeed to the whole community in that vicinity of white traders and settlers also. The Indians are wards of the Dominion government, and a conflict between the Indian department and the Indians ought not to be allowed to continue to the extent of seriously jeopardizing the interests of the white community, or of imposing upon the provincial authorities the necessity of incurring heavy expenditure for the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order among a people who contribute nothing to the revenue of the province. The Dominion government have taken the management of Indians on the reserves into their own hands and I submit that there must be something radically wrong when a number of refractory wards, openly and avowedly defiant of the authority, are allowed to flaunt with bravado before other tribes their successful defiance of the Indian office.

I regret exceedingly to have learned since my arrival here that the honorable the Privy Council, acting on the report of the honorable the minister of marine and fisheries, has refused to concede to British Columbia the reasonable claim preferred to participate to some extent in the benefits accruing under the Halifax fishery award. It is not attempted to be denied that British Columbia has been unfairly treated in having been excluded from the advantages enjoyed under the treaty by other maritime provinces of the Dominion, of free import of fish and fish oil into the United States. Successive governments of Canada have, since the ratification of the treaty, regarded the refusal of United States government to allow free import of fish and fish oils from British Columbia as unjust and illegal. It is therefore difficult to conceive how, admittedly taking that view of the matter, and not having secured to secured to us the advantages to which we are entitled, the government of the Dominion can fairly deny us some compensation for the losses we have continuously sustained through our rights under the treaty not having been secured. I trust that the claim of British Columbia in this regard may be reconsidered, and that a meed of justice may be done to a young province whose immense fishery resources require so much at the present time to be developed and protected.

I would urge upon your government, with the utmost earnestness, the necessity of dealing with the question of Chinese immigration in British Columbia. The provincial legislature passed several measures during the past session upon the Chinese question, and it is extremely desirable that the action of the province should be approved. It is probably best, as it is a question at present only affecting the Pacific province, and one which eastern people can scarcely be expected to properly appreciate or understand, that the province of British Columbia should be left to regulate a matter affecting its own welfare and destiny. Should, however, the Federal government think it necessary to take the subject in hand, than I would urge upon you to remember the action which has been taken in all countries where the Chinese evil has been experienced. First the Australian colonies, and next the United States, were compelled to take measures to stem the devastating tide of Mongol immigration. The shores of British Columbia alone are now free to the hordes of Chinese who cross the Pacific, and, in increasing volume, they surge in upon the country and carry with them the elements of disease and pestilence and degradation over the face of the fair land.

I should be glad to have a conference with yourself and colleagues, at your convenience, upon the subjects briefly outlined which I desire to submit for your consideration. I am aware that during the session of parliament your time is fully occupied, but it occurs to me that time may be saved by the course suggested. I have, etc.,

(Signed) Wm. Smithe.

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., to the Honorable William Smithe:

Ottawa, 10th April [illegible]

Sir—I have the honor to ack[illegible] the receipt of your favor of the [illegible] stating the various questions affecting the interests of your province, which have been the subject of discussion between the government here and yourself, as first minister of British Columbia. The result of our conversations are considered to be in substance as follows:

1. With reference to the eastern boundary of the province, it was arranged that Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner in England, should, immediately on his return, apply to the Colonial office for all the information procurable, relating to the intentions of the imperial government in passing the last act fixing the boundary. I understood that you would give similar instructions to Mr. Beeton, your agent, and that that gentleman and Sir Charles Tupper might act either separately or together, as they might think best. If, after these investigations, it should be found that the question of location is still a matter of doubt, it was agreed that the solution should be left to Her Majesty's government, whose decision would be final. It was also arranged that, if it were thought necessary, this decision should be ratified by an act of the imperial parliament. In the meanwhile, the line laid down on what is commonly known as "Trutch's map" should be taken, entirely without prejudice, as the provisional eastern boundary of your province. I may say that a bill has passed the Canadian parliament recognizing this provisional boundary, so far as it could do so, which now awaits the royal assent.

2. Port Moody having been fixed upon by the Canadian parliament, in the act incorporating the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as the Pacific terminus of that railway, the Canadian government have no claim on any lands in your province except those included in what is known as the railway belt under the terms of union, and the tract of land lately granted east of the Rocky mountains.

3. With respect to what is known as the "Chinese Question," it has been announced in parliamnnt that, during the coming recess, the government will cause an investigation, by commission or otherwise, to be made into the whole question, and communication will be had with Her Majesty's government as to the treaty obligations existing between England and China on the subject. Should no impediment exist in consequence of such obligations, the Canadian government will be prepared to submit to parliament, at its next session, a measure to restrict and regulate the immigration of Chinese into Canada.

4. The Indian troubles at Metlakahtla, on the northwest coast, render the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate necessary for the preservation of peace and the enforcement of law and order. If British Columbia will make an appointment of a stipendiary magistrate satisfactory to the government here, a suitable salary will be provided for him from the Dominion treasury, the payment of such salary to be continued so long as in our opinion it is necessary.

5. The Canadian government concede the justice of the claim of the province to collect the same poll tax from Indians employed as laborers in fish canneries, collieries, and in steam or sailing vessels, or on farms not situate within a reserve, or engaged in any kind of permanent or regular remunerative employment off their reserves, in the same manner and to the same extent as it may be imposed on other inhabitants of the province.

There is nothing in any Dominion act affecting Indians, to exempt them from the payment of tolls on roads outside of their reserves, and they would seem to be liable to such tolls, unless protected by provincial legislation from their exaction.

With respect to fines imposed for breaches of the laws prohibiting or regulating the sale or use of spirituous liquors or other intoxicants, the government here will, during the coming parliament, bring the matter fully, with the desire to meet the views of the provincial government on the matter.

6. The minister of marine and fisheries will, during the vacation, take into consideration the suggestion made by you for a survey of the bays, gulfs, and banks, off the island and mainland seaboard of the province, with the view to aiding in the development of its fisheries.

7. With respect to the disposal of timber lands within the Island railway belt, it would seem that the consent of the Island Railway Company having been obtained to such disposition, there is nothing to prevent the provincial government from disposing of such timber lands. We will adopt for this purpose the same provisions as are found in clause F of the agreement embodied in the legislation here and in British Columbia, concerning moneys arising from sales of land in the railway belt on the island.

8. The government here desire to adhere to the terms of the B. C. settlement act, passed last session, by which a tract of land in the Peace river country was conveyed to the Dominion. To selection and survey will be made with all convenient speed.

The Dominion government, as at present advised, is not prepared to carry out, as a government work, the Chilliwack and Sumass dyking scheme.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John A. Macdonald.

Yale.

[Kamloops Sentinel.]

The Shuswap Mill Co. has the order for lumber for the new steamer to be built here this winter. She is to be of the flat bottom kind, to navigate shallow water, and will be larger than the Peerless. The machinery is to be taken out to the Mystic for some time plying below Yale, and brought by railway to Savona, where in the spring it will be placed in the boat built as stated at Kamloops. This will give increased facilities for doing the large business expected next season, when travel and freighting sets in. Messrs. Mara & Co., the owners of the Peerless and Spallumcheen, are building the new venture upon our inland waters.

Recently a burglary was perpetrated at Mr. Fortune's store, Tranquille. Tracks of two persons were followed to Ferguson's tunnel work, and a Chinaman formerly employed by Mr. Fortune was arrested; his foot marks corresponded with one of the tracks in the snow over the ice. An arrest was made and the prisoner brought to the Kamloops jail. The other party is still at large, and it is believed has got away, so far, with the plunder, valued at about $150.

Up to the cold weather of a few weeks since considerable activity prevailed, but of late only a few of the workmen were willing to expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather, and now we learn Mr. Harrison, Messrs Troop & Fenican and other sub-contractors, have concluded to discontinue work for a time, to await a more favorable opportunity to push forward their jobs. The men employed in tunnel work are busy along the line, and doing fairly.

New Westminster.

[Columbian.]

Langley Election.—At the nomination on Monday the following candidates were nominated: For Reeve, James McAdam and John Maxwell. Councillors, No. 1 ward, Wm. Jenkins, re-elected by acclamation; No. 2, James Houston, re-elected by acclamation; No. 3, James Morrison and Angus Fraser; No. 4, John Smith, re-elected by acclamation; No. 5, Adam Innes, elected by acclamation. There will be a contest for the reeveship and No. 4 ward.

Surrey Election.—The entire council was elected by acclamation, and is composed of the following gentleman: Reeve, Wm. McDougall; councillors, George Cann, No. 2 ward; C. H. Stendard, Hall's Prairie; James Johnstone, Johnstone's settlement; John Stewart, Mud Bay; Albert Milton, Clover Valley.

Another False Report Refuted.—Regarding the reports which have been circulated to the effect that is in favor of removing tand from Government street, horized to say that such is not t e is strong- y in favor of the pre ement and ill see that the stree an, so that passengers can reach s without having to cross in mu p.

REFORMED!

A Complete Change in the Civic Government.

Rithet Elected Mayor by a Majority over Both Opponents.

A Reform Council Returned.

The result of the polling for mayor and councillors yesterday was a complete triumph for the reformers. Every man but one who was returned is pledged to secure drainage and a revision of the realestate assessment roll. The contest was waged with much warmth; but with perfect good humor. Carriages containing voters rolled through the streets and crowds surrounded the various polling places buttonholing voters or discussing the merits of the candidates. A large number of ladies availed themselves of the privilege of voting, and, as usual, their votes were almost solid for reform. Mr. Rithet and Mr. Fell's committees were very active; but Mr. Carey seemed to rely more on the influence of his handsome gray beard than on the exertions of his friends, for he planted himself in the booth and remained in full view of the electors from the opening to the closing of the poll. "By the prophet's beard," is a favorite oath of the Mussulman; but Victoria ratepayers do not seem to take much stock in the mayor's hirsute appendage. The polls closed at 4 o'clock and the ballots were so quickly counted that at 20 minutes to five the reformers were congratulating each other on the return of their candidate. The numbers were as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Rithet	406
Fell	307
Carey	78
Spoiled ballots	14
Total votes cast	805

Majority for Rithet over Fell, 99; over both Fell and Carey, 21.

The results in the three wards for councillors were then announced as follows. Those marked with an * are elected:

YATES STREET.

T. Earle	*230
J. Braden	*179
John Grant	*145
L. Vigelius	124
G. G. Walker	82
Spoiled ballots	7
Total votes cast	767

JOHNSON STREET.

John Teague	*184
W. A. Robertson	*152
O. Warner	*137
B. W. Pearse	120
G. Welch	109
W. McKay	81
Ald. Humber	73
J. Davies	62
Spoiled ballots	3
Total votes cast	921

JAMES BAY.

A. J. Smith	*223
W. D. McKillican	*219
R. Ward	*187
J. Boyd	126
Total votes cast	755

The voting shows a large increase in the population since last January when 616 votes were cast for mayor. Johnson street is the banner ward, being the most populous of the voter cast yesterday are any criterion.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Mr. Rithet was loudly called for and was cheered by the assemblage vociferously. He said he felt very grateful to the electors for having chosen him for their mayor, and for having given him so handsome a majority. He felt sure that the people would never have elected him had they not thought him the proper man. During his term of office he would do all in his power to further the interests of the public.

Mr. Fell who was loudly called for, said that he thought the people had already heard enough of him (cheers, groans and laughter). "The calf groaneth," cried Mr. Fell (laughter and

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 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 15.

What Some People Say.

That one of the candidates for mayor has had recourse to familiar *Spirits* during the campaign, and went home last night full of them.

That a little boy, two years of age, at Cathlamet, W. T., fell on a bottle, which broke. One of the fragments cut the child's jugular vein and he bled to death.

That the friends of Messrs. Fell and [illegible]ey are aghast at the conduct of our [illegible]ned morning contemporary, who [illegible]t the pluck to support either of [illegible] candidates or to oppose Mr. Rithet, [illegible] in a sneaking, covert way. They [illegible]ive us a man with an opinion and [illegible]ourage to express it, whether that [illegible]ion be right or wrong.

That the laboring classes are those engaged in the study of the higher mathematics.—*Burlington Free Press.*

That charity covers a multitude of sins, but it cannot cover all that are committed in the name of Christmas.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

That "I am surprised, John," said an old lady when she found the butler helping himself to some of the finest old port. "So am I, ma'am. I thought that you had gone out," was the reply."—*Detroit Post.*

That "there are honest and dishonest politicians, pa?" "Yes, my son." "Who are the honest politicians?" "The honest politicians, my son, are those who have never held office."—*Boston Courier.*

That "what is the end of fame?" writes a young and blooming poet, evidently following in the footsteps of the illustrious Byron. We should answer that the extremity of fame, nowadays, comes when you have a locomotive or a ferryboat named after you.

That "I have neither time nor inclination to pass paregorics on the deceased," remarked a Southern funeral orator. "Paregorics," corrected a person present. "As you please, sir," remarked the orator stiffly, "the words are anonymous."—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

That the Journal of Rome announces the formation of a "temporal power league" to establish committees throughout the world, with the object of advocating in the press and from the pulpit a platform for the restoration of the temporal power and domains of the Pope.

That the Italian papers comment on the depletion of the working population of that country. They state that one prefect issued last year 6,000 passports for emigrants to America.

That twenty years ago the Danes imported nearly all their sugar. Now they raise it from beets.

Personal.

Mr. D. Spencer arrived from England yesterday.

Mr. Chas. Davie, M. P., is daily expected from London.

Mr. Wm. Turgoose, of South Saanich, is lying at the point of death. His complaints are heart disease and pleurisy.

Mr. W. Norman Bole, Senator Nelson, Mr. F. W. Foster, J. P., and wife, Mr. Semlin, M. P. P., W. H. Ladner, J. P., were among the Princess Louise's passengers.

Mr. Cunningham, M. P. P., was confined to his bed yesterday, having been taken suddenly and violently ill.

Messrs. W. Cargile and B. A. Hill, of Clinton, came down yesterday, and is stopping at the Occidental.

Mr. W. English arrived from Chilcotin yesterday.

Mr. Hugh Grant, Rivers Inlet, and Mr. W. J. Shieller, Alert Bay, are at the Occidental.

Mr. E. G. Prior has had a relapse, and is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

The Boom.

Letters are being constantly received by Victoria residents from Winnipeg complaining of the lack of business there, and recording failures of the oldest and best business houses. They also speak of the opinion held there that there will be a "boom" at this end of the C. P. R. that will outstrip the famous Winnipeg fluctuation in values. Such are not the views of residents of this province, nor is it their desire to have the country cursed with a repetition of the experience of Manitoba. That we have every anticipation of a rise in values of realty and an increase in our population, we will not deny, but we would like to see the growth of our new towns develop in a steady and healthy manner, not suddenly rise and as suddenly reach a level that will take half a generation to recover from.

Bank of British North America.

The general meeting of the proprietors was held in London Dec 3rd. A dividend of 6 per cent. clear of income tax, was declared. Speaking of the Pacific coast the report says:—I am happy to say our Pacific coast branch and agency have done well this half year, and so far as we can see they are likely to do so.

Marine.

The Rover of the Seas was hauled under the shears at the C. P. N. Co.'s dock yesterday, to have two boilers taken out of her hold. The boilers, which are for the Vancouver Coal Co., are said to weigh five tons each.

The ship Corsica is loading lumber at Moodyville.

PRICE OF WHEAT.—On January 5th the price of No. 1 hard wheat was quoted at 73 cents per bushel in Winnipeg, the highest price yet offered for Manitoba wheat at that point. This was the price given by Mr. Mitchell, representing a Toronto syndicate who have been trying for some time past to break the wheat ring that has proved an enemy to the northwest farmer in obtaining a good price for his grain.

WHEN Mr. Beaven took his seat in the house yesterday the premier crossed the chamber and tendered his congratulations to the leader of the opposition upon his returning health. The two gentlemen shook hands and continued in conversation for a few moments. Subsequently Mr. Beaven was approached by all the members who added their congratulations to those of the premier.

NUISANCES.—In many of the business and residence portions of the city the sides of the streets are lined with building material and refuse matter, while some streets resemble a wood-yard more than a thoroughfare. Refuse matter from the gardens is deposited in heaps and is an inconvenience to traffic and dangerous to health. There is a bylaw affecting this, and its provisions should be carried out as promptly on the side streets as it is enforced on the business thoroughfares.

Two ladies of the W. C. T. U. are canvassing the city soliciting signatures to petitions to the local authorities; one in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday, and the other advocating woman suffrage. It is understood that they obtained a large number of signatures.

The Late Accident Near Cook's Ferry.

(Correspondence of The Colonist.)

YALE, Jan. 11th, 1885.

This afternoon a very large cortage attended the funeral of the late Thos. Gibbins, a native of New York state, aged 29 years, who was accidently killed on the 8th inst., while on duty as fireman on locomotive Columbia No. 9, while crossing a trestle bridge about 10 miles above Cook's Ferry. The locomotive together with eight cars and the engineer and fireman fell a distance of 40 feet perpendicular. The fireman lived but a few hours after the accident. The engineer, Mr. T. W. Tyler, was very badly bruised; but is in a fair way to recover in the hospital, where he receives every attention. Mr. Gibbins bore an excellent character amongst all his associates. The fine new locomotive is said to be not worth raising to the track. A. H. C.

The Upper Country.

Mr. F. W. Foster, J. P., informs us that stock is doing well in the upper country and that there are not more than 4 or 5 inches of snow between here and Clinton. Sleighing was very poor when he left Clinton. The late thaw did not extend there and the thermometer was 11 degrees below zero on Thursday last. A man who was frozen on Hat Creek, was sent down to New Westminster hospital, where he now is. Amputation of part of his hands will be necessary. On the railway there were about 70 passengers, many more than there were accommodation for and the discomfort was very great.

British Columbia Medical Society.

A meeting of the medical men of Victoria was held last evening for the purpose of forming a society, to be called the British Columbia Medical Society. The following officers were elected: Hon. J. S. Helmcken, president; Dr. Robotham, D. S. G., vice-president; Dr. J. D. Helmcken, secretary and treasurer.

FUNERAL OF A VOLUNTEER AND FIREMAN.—The funeral of Joseph W. Swanwick, whose untimely death was noticed yesterday, took place on Sunday. The body was followed to the grave by the volunteers and firemen in full uniform and many friends sincerely mourn the death of their friend.

LARGE LIST.—There was a large list of passengers yesterday from New Westminster, their being about 85 white and 175 Chinese passengers, and a large freight. The steamer was delayed for some time at Ladner's Landing taking on baled hay.

CHINESE.—Wharf street looked like a Hong Kong street last evening, while about 175 Chinese were on the way from the steamer, having arrived down from the mainland to accept service on the Island Railway.

SOCIAL.—A social will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall this evening at 8:30 o'clock. Dancing will be kept up until 12 o'clock, and a very pleasant evening is anticipated. The members intend holding a social every month hereafter.

STOCK.—The cattle delayed at Yale came down by the Princess Louise yesterday, there being about 150 head. Some of these were from Harper's ranch, from the syndicate's ranch and others, and were for Van Volkenburgh & Co.

SAM WETHERILL, a noted theatrical manager, died at San Francisco on the 7th.

From the Daily Colonist, January 16.

What Some People Say.

That the [illegible] in Boston may be approximately estimated when it is known that there are in that city at this moment 24,000 women who are learning music.

That recently an unknown man from the east went into a western eating-house and ordered truffles or some other affete delicacy. Whereupon the noble son of the west who took his order whipped out a murderous-looking pistol, saying, "Hash is what you want, and hash is what you'll git."

That the number of locusts destroyed on the Island of Cyprus last year under the auspices of the British government is estimated at 195,000,000,000. A dozen or two either way doesn't make material difference.

That Gladstone prefers pantaloons that bag at the knees. They give him that same mingled look of intellectuality and poverty which renders the average editor a man of such influence in the community.

That "ain't you boiled?" inquired little girl of a gentleman visiting her father and mother. "No, little one, I can't say that I am. Why do you ask, Daisy?" "Oh, because I heard mamma say that your wife always kept you in hot water!"

That for elegance of style, beauty of finish and general superiority we find Hall & Lowe, photographers. Over Victoria House, Government street.

That the sale by auction of the famous Bazelewski collection of old porcelain and furniture, to which connoisseurs have been looking forward in Paris, has been forestalled by the action of the Russian government taking it in a lump. The price paid was 6,000,000 francs.

That a well-husbanded lady is now residing in the state of Arkansas. She is 65 years of age, and is living with a courageous man who has assumed the position of being her fourteenth husband! It is said that in the hall of her house there are thirteen pegs, upon each of which hangs a hat duly labeled as the property of one of the defunct husbands.

That the spirits were at fault again yesterday. They predicted a close run; whereas it was a walkover for Mr. Rithet.

That the petrified bodies (so called) lately discovered in California, and which were at first supposed to have been the remains of a young couple who turned to stone on contemplating their first month's gas bill, prove to have been carved by an Italian sculptor resident in San Francisco.

That the Earl of Aylesbury died on his cattle ranch at Big Springs, Texas, on Wednesday. His last exploit before leaving England was to assault a railway guard and break his leg.

Marine.

The steamship Empire, Capt. C. H. Butler, from San Francisco January 40th, arrived at the outer wharf about midnight on Wednesday night. She brings a small cargo and a few passengers. Had fine weather, light north-east winds to Cape Flattery, thence to port strong east winds. About nine miles west of Cape Flattery saw a large ship and bark standing in. Off Neah Bay passed a ship bound out.

Ship Occidental was towed to sea Wednesday by the Alexander, loaded with Vancouver coal for San Francisco.

Bark India was towed from Departure Bay to sea yesterday by the Alexander, coal laden for San Francisco.

Ship Belvidere is under the shutes at Departure Bay and expects to complete her cargo by Saturday.

Ships Harvester and Peru are loading coal at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo Mayoralty.

Mr. M. Bate was yesterday re-elected mayor of Nanaimo by a majority of 65 over Mr. D. Smith. The numbers were:

Bate	133
Smith	68
Votes cast	201

Personal.

Purser McComb of the Empire has our thanks for files of late San Francisco papers.

Mr. Gordon, M. P., is in town en route to Ottawa.

Rev. Dr. Scott, a noted San Francisco clergyman, died yesterday.

FOURTH PROVINCIAL LECISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THIRD SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

Prayers by Ven Archdeacon Scriven.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. McTavish moved that the speech of the lieut.-governor be now taken into consideration.

Mr. Wilson seconded and motion carried.

Mr. McTavish moved that the address in reply to the speech be adopted.

Mr. Raybould seconded.

Mr. Galbraith said that the leader of the opposition being unable from illness to debate this matter the duty had devolved upon him (Mr. Galbraith). He had been disappointed with the brief dismissal of the speech by the members for Saanich and Nanaimo. He (Mr. Galbraith) was glad that the government were able to give a satisfactory statement of the finances during the year. The country had prospered beyond all precedent. (Hear.) The clause relating to the extension of the railway line to Coal Harbor was most important, but he would await the consideration of the resolution which had been given notice of before discussing it. Kootenay had received a due share of attention in the speech. He was sorry that much of the trade of that district was enjoyed by Idaho. A new gaol at Victoria was seriously needed and the promise of it would give great satisfaction to this part of the province. The Chinese legislation of last session was opposed by him, and he was laughed at; but the disallowance of the bills at Ottawa showed that he was right and the house wrong. However, good might still result from that legislation and the monster petition that had gone forward to Ottawa on the subject. He deprecated the little interest that was taken in the Chinese commission when sitting here, and hoped that the house would get quickly to work and that a beneficial class of legislation would be put upon the statute books as a result of their labours. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that he was glad that the speech from the throne was received with favor by the present leader of the opposition. He was also pleased to see the honorable gentleman, who had been the leader of the opposition, again on the floor of the house (hear, hear) and he expressed regret that he was not able to take his accustomed place in leader of the gentlemen opposite. He had to compliment the hon. gentleman who had taken his place on the remarks he had made on the speech from the throne. However, his criticism on the gentleman who had moved the adoption of the address, he must take exception to. It was well known that another hon. gentleman had taken the duty of moving the reply to the speech, but he was ill and could not be present, and the hon. gentleman who had moved the resolution was not prepared to make any remarks, as he was only informed just previous to taking his seat that such duty would devolve on him. He was glad that the speech was satisfactory to the opposition. The present leader had admitted that a great deal had been accomplished and that the country was in a prosperous condition, and also that the government were to be congratulated on the satisfactory situation of things generally. With reference to the Chinese question, the honorable member for Kootenay had claimed credit for prophesying the disallowance of the acts passed by this government. Only one of the acts had been disallowed, and it did not follow that it was disallowed in consequence of being unconstitutional. The Dominion government had not stated that it was disallowed on such grounds. They had stated that any act that was not in the interest of the whole Dominion they had a perfect right to disallow. Still he thought we ought to be in a position to pass such acts as we thought necessary, and as long as they did not overstep constitutional rights the Dominion government had no right to disallow an act. The Dominion government had taken the ground that until the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway the Chinese should not be prohibited or restricted. He was quite satisfied with Kootenay district. They might look for extensive developments in the near future. He had had the pleasure of visiting a portion of that district, and he had seen enough to convince him they had a rich and important district in Kootenay. They had as rich a district in Cariboo, but that district had no railway to run through it, and had been hard-pushed on account of lack of railway facilities. It had been necessary if prosperity was to continue quartz mining should be developed; but in consequence of a lack of cheap transportation for supplies to that point such industries had not been prosecuted. In Kootenay the Canadian Pacific passed through the centre of it, and no doubt would attract a large mining population. The mining population would be a consuming one. The merchants of Yale, Victoria and Kamloops would feel the benefit of it. There was then another industry that would be developed. There were forests of magnificent timber that he had never seen before in British Columbia, and as it was certain that the woodless plains east of the Rocky mountains could draw lumber supplies, they could see what progress might be made in lumbering in the Kootenay district. He could only repeat that he was glad that the honorable gentlemen opposite were pleased with the speech of the governor, and he would not make any further remarks on the question. (Cheers.)

Mr. Grant said that in nearly all cases the speech from the throne was disappointing. He did not think sufficient provision was made for the vigorous prosecution of the drydock. He was glad, however, that the government had taken steps to assert their authority at Metlakahtla, and he believed good would come out of the commission. The Chinese commission he deemed a slur on the members at Ottawa and of this house and he did not wonder that prominent men stayed away from its sittings. The extension of the line to Coal Harbor would come before the house in another form. He was pleased that the government had taken up the Alaska boundary matter and would push it. The increase of gold production was gratifying; but he felt slighted that the speech had not noticed Cassiar. He hoped the government would appeal that part of the decision of the supreme court of Canada relating to the wholesale liquor trade to a higher tribunal. The absence of reference to education in the speech was unfortunate. The time had arrived when the road tolls should be lifted from the main and Cassiar roads. Provision should be made for making proper surveys throughout the province.

Mr. Duck said the address was conspicuous more on account of its omissions than its commissions. Reference should have been made to educational matters. No reference was made to the dispute as to the minerals between the Dominion and provincial governments, or to the appointment of a legal adviser by the Dominion to assert its claim to the minerals in the railway belt. No reference was made to the Kootenay Railway Company; but the government had taken steps to have the eastern boundary defined, and that was a right step. He did not intend to oppose the passage of the address (hear).

Hon. Mr. Robson said that he was glad to see the leader of the opposition again in a seat in the house. (Applause). With regard to the question under discussion he was no doubt expected to say something. It was a most gratifying circumstance for gentlemen on this side of the house to hear such flattering remarks from gentlemen opposite, and it would make their work comparatively simple. The hon. member for Cassiar had said that the speech was remarkable for its omissions. He had been afraid that they would think that it was too lengthy. As it was it was felt to be very lengthy, but nothing could be omitted from it that was there to make room for other matter, and therefore no fault could be found with it on that score. The system of education was thoroughly organized and in good working order. The custom was not to mention matters in the speech that had occurred between sessions or important changes made. He was glad to inform the gentlemen that the amendments made in the school act were of great importance. The city trustees had been increased from three to six, and this had excited interest in school matters, and also the extension of the franchise to the women of the province had caused greater interest to be taken in school matters. One-third of the entire vote was cast by the women in the last school trustee election. That circumstance alone would speak more strongly than anything else in favor of the extension of the franchise. The school system was growing in Victoria and the results had been very satisfactory. A high school was established in New Westminster city and the school had 35 pupils in attendance and satisfactory progress was being made. In Nanaimo city the reason that no high school had been established was no doubt on account of the requisite number of pupils not coming forward. With regard to road tolls, the honorable gentleman had expressed the opinion that road tolls should be removed, but the question was could they afford it? The government were prepared to enter into a proposition to take off part of the road tolls to Cariboo and Cassiar and they would also be glad if the revenue would allow it to remove all the road tolls. The miners in Cariboo and Cassiar had enough to contend with without being subjected to heavy road tolls. With reference to the omission of the Ainsworth matter he would say that the full amount of the deposit necessary was made in the Bank of British Columbia and was paying 4 per cent. interest. His recollection was that the government regarded the settlement of the eastern boundary as of paramount importance and the immediate action of the government in the matter had proved that they were fully alive to its importance. The settlement of the Alaska boundary was also regarded as of very great importance and he was glad to be able to inform gentlemen opposite that papers had been made out that would place the matter in a very clear and comprehensive light. He would compliment hon. gentleman opposite for the moderate way in which the speech had been treated and the compliment that had been tendered the government in the matter. With regard to the surplus on 30th June, 1884, it was $134,000. He was sure this would be met with satisfaction by all members of the house. They had received $115,000 more than estimated. He was sure the gentlemen opposite would admit this was a very gratifying showing.

Mr. Helgesen said that the honorable gentleman from Kootenay had expressed wonder at nothing having been said in moving the adoption of the speech. He did not wonder as he found nothing to compliment them in it. He believed that they were on the eve of prosperity, but he thought that the present government had no credit for it so far. He thought it was due to the late government. (Laughter.) He was glad that the dock at last was in a fair way towards completion. He said the dock was claimed as not being large enough, but he hoped that would not stay its progress. He thought the Chinese commission a farce. The boundary question was no doubt a very good one to receive attention. He hoped the immigration returns were correct for it showed that the country was prospering. He thought the government of British Columbia had no interest in the Washington treaty, as Newfoundland was the only province that was paid for or concerned in it. He was pleased that the railway through Kootenay was already proving of advantage to settlers there. Agriculture was ignored in the speech, and as that was the chief interest he thought it should have been mentioned. Nothing was said about the fisheries, but he supposed the government would let them take care of themselves. Indian troubles in Metlakahtla were common, and not worthy of a place in the speech. There was nothing in the speech to further detain the house by discussing it. He could not endorse it.

Mr. Wilson was somewhat astonished at the harmony which prevailed in the house upon the address. It was practically seconded by the opposition (a laugh), and only one hon. gentleman had criticized it hostilly. As the different matters came up he would be prepared to pass upon them. He did not believe that the governor's speech should be an essay, as some hon. members seemed to think. There were many matters that must necessarily be omitted from a document of that kind. The road tolls were oppressive, and his constituents would not thank the government for taking off half the tolls when one half the road was now covered by a railway. (Laughter.) The criticism of the hon. member for Cassiar upon the drydock was scarcely fair. The government had a large surplus, and now was the time to have the road tolls removed entirely. (Cheers.)

Mr. Orr said many matters had been carried on by the government in a fair manner; other duties had not been so well discharged. He thought the expenses of the Metlakahtla commission should be paid one-half by the Dominion government and one-half by the church (laughter). There should be a new registration of the voters of the province, so that dead men and absentees should not vote [laughter]. He reserved to himself the right to vote as he saw fit on the various questions as they might arise.

Mr. McLeese referred to the onerous nature of the road tolls, and hoped they would be abolished. He would welcome a change in the county courts act; it was impossible for the county court judge to discharge the duties of his office over so large a district. Mining disputes were occurring almost daily. Such disputes could not be decided by a county court judge who was 100 miles away, and he hoped that the old arrangement would be re-established. The speech covered a great deal of ground, and he would vote on the different matters as they came up in debate.

Mr. Galbraith said that he wished to ask the provincial secretary a question about a matter which affected his district greatly, and that was the right of the province to the minerals as it had caused a great deal of anxiety; he hoped the matter would receive settlement this year.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was a question that could not at present be discussed as it was in a state of *sub judice*, but he would inform the hon gentleman that steps were under way and the government later on hoped to inform the house that the matter had been settled satisfactorily to the province.

The motion moving the reply to his honor's speech was then put and carried, Mr. Helgesen voting nay.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Mr. Galbraith referred to newspaper reports of a change in the ministry and asked for the customary explanations.

Mr. Drake, late president of the council, said that it was due to the house to say that he only entered the cabinet under very great pressure and with the understanding that he should not remain there longer than six months. However, after his entry certain questions arose and he considered himself in honor bound to remain in the ministry until they had been disposed of. When that had been accomplished he withdrew. He would state that the best of feeling had always existed between himself and his colleagues. (Hear.)

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved that the address be read a second time which was done and it was agreed to.

The address was then referred to a select committee consisting of the executive and the mover and seconder.

Hon. Mr. Smithe reported from the select committee an address to the lieut.-governor which was adopted by the house and ordered to be presented to his honor by the members of the executive.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Smithe moved that the house at its rising do stand adjourned till 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Galbraith said before putting the motion there was a feeling in the house that there should be a further adjournment of the house, as there were two members absent who represented important constituencies. The question of the Coal Harbor grant was to come before the house and as it was one that greatly concerned the whole country he thought those gentlemen should be present. He thought that an adjournment for nine or ten days would meet the case. Although papers had been brought down in reference to this matter, he would like to see more light on the subject. There were squatters on the land granted by the government and he would like to know what their rights were. He simply suggested that the matter be deferred for eight or ten days, not to throw anything in the way of the government, but he wanted more light and thought the agreement between the government and the syndicate should be brought down. He would suggest that the honorable the premier make his motion an adjournment for eight or ten days.

Mr. Dunsmuir would ask the hon. member for Kootenay if he wished to discontinue the business of the house during the ten days. He thought the business should be prosecuted, and not wait for the gentlemen mentioned, as they certainly knew when the house was to meet. He did not think the business of the house should be retarded for the gentlemen referred to, and could not see the reason for doing so unless there was some underhand work going on.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that if it was the desire of house that the Coal Harbor matter should be deferred, he was willing to do so, but thought other business should be gone on with, and no such delay as proposed be made. He was quite willing that the matter should be delayed for eight or ten days.

Mr. Galbraith said that he was quite willing that the matter should be treated as proposed by the gentlemen opposite; but he wished to state that he was in no way connected with any underhand business, and knew nothing of the question, as he had only arrived in Victoria a few days previous.

Mr. Dunsmuir said that he did not say "underhand business," but "unless there was some underhand business" going on.

Mr. Wilson was glad that the request had been so readily granted by the government, as the matter was a most important one.

Mr. Orr was also very glad that the matter was delayed as it affected his district more than any other in the province, and he thought every information should be laid before the members.

Mr. Grant also approved of the delaying of the matter and the placing of additional information before them.

The motion that the house when it adjourns stands adjourned until 2 o'clock Thursday was put and carried.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Davie asked that leave be granted him for the passing of a bill amending section 7 of the act for the appointing of stipendiary magistrates. It was necessary to appoint one for Eagle Pass district on account of the rapid increase of population at that point. It was reported that breaches of the peace and illicit whisky selling was going on, and it was to counteract this that he would ask that the bill pass through its three stages to-day.

The bill was entitled an act to amend "an act relating to the appointment of stipendiary magistrates."

Mr. Davie moved that the standing orders for the day be suspended.

Mr. Orr asked the salary paid to stipendiary magistrates.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that it was generally $2,000, but in this particular case it would be $500.

The bill was then read a first and second time and the house went into committee, Mr. Wilson in the chair.

Mr. Galbraith complimented the attorney-general on his prompt action in the matter, as he had heard of various crimes impudently committed in that section, and it was actually necessary that such a magistrate be appointed. A constable should also be appointed. He would say that Mr. Vowell, the gold commissioner, was the right man in the right place and had been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties.

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment and it was then read a third time and passed.

House adjourned at 4.25.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

House met at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by Ven Archdeacon Scriven.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Duck asked for leave to withdraw the resolution in reference to the Chinese petition to be presented by Mr. Shakespeare, M. P., to the Dominion parliament.

The Speaker said that he could not put the resolution in its present shape, as it read "intends to be presented."

Permission granted.

Mr. Duck moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the condition and working of the Victoria gaol, with power to call for persons, books, papers and correspondence in relation thereto, and to report the result of their investigations, with any suggestions that may appear expedient, to this house; the committee to consist of Messrs. Semlin, Grant, Orr, Helgesen and the mover.

Mr. Duck said that he had never heard of any complaints in reference to the management of the gaol, but he believed there was some discrimination in regard to the treatment of prisoners. He would like to have an investigation into the matter so that it would be thoroughly understood.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that he was glad that the resolution had been presented to the house, for the government were only too anxious to have everything in order in connection with the gaol. He noticed, however, that the hon. member who had moved the resolution had placed names of gentlemen on the committee who were all on his side of the house. Where their irregularities occurred he was not prepared to say, but if an investigation was to be made let it be an independent one, and the matter be impartial and perfect. Therefore he would suggest that a couple of members on the government side should be put on the select committee.

Mr. Duck said that the omission of government members was accidental. They might have a majority on the committee if they wished.

Mr. Orr said that he had always supported the government in any matter that he thought right. He held an independent position in respect to the government.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that he had not noticed Mr. Orr's name on the committee.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved that Mr. Theodore Davie be placed on the committee.

The Speaker said that it was not the practice to place a member on any committee who was not present.

Mr. Duck said that the matter could be deferred.

It was moved that the debate be adjourned. Carried.

REPORTS.

The Hon. Mr. Robson presented reports on the Alaska boundary question, the public accounts, and the names added to the voters' lists.

QUESTION.

Mr. Duck asked if the government had granted Alex. Garvin a title to land on Baynes Sound; if they intended to do so and if not, why?

Hon. Mr. Smithe in answer said that Mr. Garvin had not applied for a crown grant.

INTERPRETATION ACT.

The bill to amend the "Interpretation Act, 1872," was read a second and third time and passed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said that his honor the lieut.-governor would be present at 3 o'clock to assent to bills passed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved the adoption of the following standing committees:

Private Bills—Messrs. Martin, Orr, John, Galbraith and Duck.

Public Accounts—Messrs. Wilson, Cunningham, Cowan, Allan, Grant.

Printing—Messrs. McTavish, Semlin, Raybould, McLeese, Helgesen.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Smithe moved that as there was no other business to go on with that the house on rising adjourn until three o'clock when the lieut.-governor would arrive.

Adjourned at 2:30.

ASSENT TO BILL.

The house re-assembled at 3.10, and his honor the Lieutenant-Governor having arrived, assented to the following: An act to amend "an act relating to the appointment of stipendiary magistrates."

COAL HARBOR.

Hon. Mr. Smithe presented to the house three plans referred to in the correspondence upon the subject of the extension of the Canadian Pacific railway to Coal Harbor and English Bay. The first he said showed the area and location of the land asked for (colored green); the area represented was about 11,000 acres. The second showed what was offered to the syndicate (colored red), and the third was a copy of that accompanying the formal acceptance by the company of the offer of the government. He said every one knew that under the terms of union the province was bound to give twenty miles of country on each side of the Canadian Pacific railway to the Dominion, and that in 1880 an act had been passed by the legislature conveying to the Dominion government a forty mile belt of land from English Bay to the Rocky Mountains. From that date till sometime last winter it had been held that the land forty miles in width from English Bay eastward was under control of Canada under that act. During the discussion on the railway resolutions in the Dominion parliament, the Minister of Railways announced that in so far as the government were concerned, the terminus of the road had been located at Port Moody. This announcement was followed by an application on behalf of the province for the land west of that point which had been conveyed to Canada conditionally in 1880. Hon. gentlemen could see for themselves from the correspondence how guarded in his language Sir John Macdonald was when he referred to the matter in his letter of the 10th of April last. He (Mr. Smithe) thought there was a significance in that guarded language which it might be well to bear in mind. Sir John Macdonald had verbally told him that the provincial government were at liberty to deal with the lands west of Port Moody as they might deem expedient, and the Dominion government were at the present time quite cognizant of the arrangement between the provincial government and the syndicate. It should not be forgotten, however, that it would only require that the Dominion should decide to extend the line to English Bay in order to secure all the land in the Burrard Inlet peninsula and twenty miles on each side thereof, in which event the expected large revenues from the sale of the lands now in the local government's hands to deal with would vanish like thin air. The Dominion treasury would be enriched, while the province would be left out in the cold, a poor starveling. The hon. gentleman recounted in detail the interviews and correspondence between Mr. Van Horne and himself, showing that the application came first from the syndicate, and that the government had simply seized the opportunity which offered in the most unhoped for way of securing a large revenue to the province, while at the same time they were aiding a Canadian syndicate by a grant of land which they themselves would make valuable. There were over twenty thousand acres now in the hands of the province within the Burrard Inlet peninsula, 6,000 of that it was proposed to give to the company on the conditions specified in the correspondence, the remaining 14,000 would be for sale, and would realize such prices that the province would be made comparatively rich for years to come and be in a position to aid in the opening up and development of the resources of the country, as could be done in no other way and by no other means. We could secure the extension of the railway with all its attendant advantages for the grant of an area of land not much more than one hundredth part of that which was conveyed to Canada without a murmur in 1880 for exactly the same consideration, and which we would be compelled to give again in spite of ourselves, if the Dominion government should choose to change its mind and locate the railway twenty miles further instead of leaving it to be done by the syndicate. The hon. gentleman explained how much the Dominion government would have to gain in a pecuniary sense if they should do this. He had no doubt that it was nothing but the feeling—in the face of the $30,000,000 which was being asked from parliament at the time—that it would be well to say that the government were not incurring any expense for building a single mile of road more than the terms of union required, which induced the minister of railways to announce that Moody was the terminus so far as the government were concerned. Any one could see that the Dominion government had relinquished an opportunity to clean a rich half million in the face of the $30,000,000 which was being asked from parliament at the time—that it would be well to say that the government were not incurring any expense for building a single mile of road more than the terms of union required, which induced the minister of railways to announce that Moody was the terminus so far as the government were concerned. Any one could see that the Dominion government had relinquished an opportunity to clean a rich half million, and if by any chance the arrangement entered into between the provincial government and the syndicate should fall through, there would be a mighty temptation to the Dominion to take the thing in hand and secure all the land, and he was most emphatically of opinion that Sir John's guarded language before referred to was simply to leave the door open for that course to be adopted if necessary. As the resolution would come up in a few days he would reserve any further remarks until that occasion.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Smithe the house adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday.

MOTIONS AND NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Allen—That an order of the house be granted for the return of copies of all correspondence between Jas. Robinson, road superintendent, or any other person in the Lillooet district and the government for any member thereof in regard to the government agent taking over the third horse and cart for the use of the district road party in the year 1884.

Hon. Mr. Robson will ask permission to introduce a bill entitled "An act to consolidate the Public Schools Act."

Mr. Helgesen—That an order of the house be granted for a return showing the sections and sub-sections of lands and the number thereof in New Westminster district with the names of the owners of the sections, distinguishing the names of those whose names the lands are registered in from those whose names are not registered in the said office.

Mr. Raybould—That an order of the house be granted for all correspondence relating to the recent Indian troubles on the northwest coast.

Mr. Grant—That a respectful address be presented to the lieutenant-governor praying that two additional polling places be established in the electoral district of Cassiar viz: at Port Essington and Lorne Creek.

Hon. Mr. Davie—To introduce the following bills: "An act to amend the Jurors' Act," and the "Act relating to innkeepers."

Hon. Mr. Davie—That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering appropriate times and places for holding courts of assize.

Hon. Mr. Robson—To introduce a bill entitled "An act to consolidate the laws relating to coroners."

Mr. Grant—To ask the attorney-general if any provision has been made for a resident constable at Lorne Creek and Forks of the Skeena?

Mr. Grant—To ask the provincial secretary—Have any steps been taken for the registration of voters at the following places in the district of Cassiar, viz: Fort Simpson, Port Essington and Lorne Creek?

MUSICAL.—The many friends of Mrs. C. A. Lombard (*nee* Miss Wilson) will be pleased to learn that she has resumed classes for the piano and organ. Mrs. Lombard is a musician of the highest order, and her return to musical life is an event in the musical history of Victoria.

IMMIGRATION PAMPHLET.—Copies of the new handbook, printed at Ottawa, were placed on the members' desks yesterday afternoon. These are printed in English, French and German, and are specially for the information of intending immigrants, and will be distributed in large quantities throughout Europe.

DEATH AT CLINTON.—William Walker, son of Wm. Walker, a farmer 15 miles below Clinton, died at Clinton from pleurisy on Wednesday. He was a native of Stanford, Ontario.

THE Toronto Mail, of January 5th, has a cut of Burrard Inlet, English Bay and Frasermouth. There is also a long letter descriptive of the new terminus and surrounding country.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The town hall at Warmister, in Wiltshire, was partly wrecked by the explosion of dynamite last night. Several houses in the neighborhood were badly shaken and many windows shattered. Several persons were thrown to the ground by the violence of the shock. Reports of the explosion were heard for two miles around the town hall, and great excitement was caused until it was ascertained that no one was seriously hurt. Pieces of tin tubing, which had apparently contained the fuse, were found near the scene. Two suspicious looking strangers were noticed loitering near the town hall during the afternoon and the police are searching for them. Thus far no arrests have been made.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The British foreign office to-day made public the texts of both the English and French proposals for the settlement of the Egyptian financial question. A comparison of the proposals show that they were correctly anticipated by the Paris Temps. With but a single exception the Temps was entirely accurate respecting the French proposals; but those of England contain an additional clause. This provides for the payment by England of an indemnity for the occupation of Alexandria of £45,000,000, the sum to be paid in preference bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, bonds to be issued at £100 for every £110 nominal value.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A sensation was caused in London to-day by the publication of the confession of M. Schotz, one of the principal witnesses against Lawes, sculptor, in the libel suit brought against him by sculptor Belt last winter. The case ended in the court of appeals March 17th, 1884, in which the verdict of the lower court awarding plaintiff £10,000 was affirmed. It will be remembered that Belt expected Lawes' father, who is rich and had always patronized his son's profession, would save him from arrest by paying whatever damages were awarded; but both Lawes and his father regarded the verdict as grossly unjust and the elder Lawes refused to recognize it while the son to escape had made himself judicially declared bankrupt. Schotz now confesses that all his testimony which was amongst the most material for plaintiff was perjured and the result of a conspiracy entered into by him and other witnesses for the purpose of securing a share in the heavy damages. Schotz's confession was read to the court during examination into Lawes' alleged bankruptcy. In it Schotz says he was the author of "Belt's Sketches and Models," and asserts that he and another witness and Belt agreed to divide the damages awarded. Schotz states that his time-book, produced during the trial, was a fabrication.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—At Birmingham today 5,000 persons out of employment adopted a resolution asking the corporation to furnish them with employment. A procession later marched through the streets and halted before a bakery and shouts of "Break in!" were heard. An Austian who stole a loaf of bread was promptly arrested. Much comment is made by working classes, and it is feared violence will be resorted to.

EASTERN STAT

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.

ENGLISH FOREIGN POLICY LOWERING THE NATION.

A review of the circumstances connected with Egypt's financial difficulties and England's action, does not exhibit Liberal diplomats in a favorable light. Taking events in chronological order:—The Egyptian conference was a failure, and was only convoked to enable Mr. Gladstone to shelve inconvenient questions in parliament. Lord Northbrook's mission to Egypt was a failure. His propositions were not acceptable even to the cabinet. Then came the Goschen mission, but that right honorable gentleman was snubbed in Paris, and the proposals with which he was entrusted rejected. The National Gazette, of Berlin, says the powers have tacitly agreed to regard England's scheme as disposed of unless England expressly demands an answer. With peculiar significance, a St. Petersburg despatch says Egypt is destined to become the key of a new policy, and what that new policy is it is not difficult to imagine. During the Gladstone Administration of 1868-74, English prestige was so lowered on the continent of Europe that Germany, Austria, and Russia undertook to ignore England by agreeing upon an urgent note to Turkey. But, fortunately, Lord Beaconsfield had succeeded to office, and by his determined assertion of a vigorous foreign policy, not only had the note withdrawn, but the Berlin congress convoked in July, 1878, at which England resumed her proper place among the nations. Liberal diplomacy has again placed England in a deplorable position, and it will require some vigorous conservative statesmanship to regain her waning, if not lost, influence in Europe.

GAMING.

Mr. Edwin Johnson, the new police magistrate, has made a most important decision in the Chinese gambling case. He convicts Ah Fow of playing in a common gaming house. The room was provided with means for unlawful gaming, and was used for gaming. Whether tantan is an unlawful game or not, it was played in a common gaming house, and money was staked upon it as a game of chance. This judgment, which is the very opposite of Mr. Johnson's predecessor, must strike every one as being in accordance with law as well as common sense.

ROCKS! NOTHING BUT ROCKS!

Few persons will have forgotten the trenchant speech of Sir Randolph Churchill at Woodstock, a year ago, when he compared the fruits of the policy of the Gladstone government to the "chips" which their leader made at Hawarden with his axe, the illustration referring to Gladstone's fondness for felling trees, which, Sir Randolph said, came to "Chips! Nothing but Chips!" If we might be pardoned for comparing great things with small, we should be inclined to say that the financial statement of the civic government reminds us most forcibly of the picture which Lord Randolph drew of the liberal ministry. Rocks! Nothing but rocks! are the foundation on which the statement is reared. Rocks, as most people are aware, form a pretty safe foundation if properly laid. Every one knows what happened the man who built his house on the sand, while his more prudent neighbor, who reared his dwelling on a rock, was able to withstand the flood. Perhaps his worship and the councillors, whom he was wont to snub by refusing to put their motions, had the scriptural incident in their mind's eye when they erected their pretty little financial structure, but the rocks of which its foundation is formed are not of the solid and enduring kind referred to in the parable. They are disjointed and fragmentary pieces—blown to atoms by the force of gunpowder and blasting powder and possess as few of the elements of cohesion and strength for the purpose of sustaining the city's statement as if they had been composed of the pulpy bulk of a jack-pudding. The auditor claims "a cash surplus of $937.49, to which may be added rock on hand, 1,808 yards, at $3 per yard, $5,424, making a total (surplus!) of $6,361.49." Why did not the auditor place a cash valuation on the sidewalks, the water pipes, the stone crusher and dear old jumbo, and add them to the surplus! Why did he not append an inventory of the city hall furniture in the hands of Mr. Brynes and call it all so much cash! Why did he not appraise the Mayor at his own valuation and put him in the list! Why did he not estimate the cost of excavating and blasting a "way" to Conn. Porter's wharf, and set a value on the real estate acquired by the council when extending Yates street, and put those in the account! In short, why did he not scoop together every bit of property belonging to the city and say "this would all sell for so much, and therefore it must be added to the surplus!" Rocks, nothing but rocks! There was a stated cash surplus on the 31st December, 1884, of $937.49, but had Drake & Jackson's, and Mr. Eberts', and Mr. Pollards', and Mr. Mills', and Mr. Richards' accounts for law been paid, how much of a surplus would there have been! What other bills remain unpaid of which the public wot not of it is impossible to say; but, no doubt, the city derives at least a sum sufficient to swallow up the "surplus," rocks and all, which the ingenious mind of the auditor has conjured up. But these rocks, what is the cash estimate the auditor puts upon them! Three dollars a yard. Is he aware that contracts for getting out rock, have been let in this city at five half a yard, and that the rock contract on the Island Railway is $1.25 a yard! Suppose a mean is struck, and the value of the city's rock is fixed at $1 a yard, what becomes of two-thirds of the boasted surplus! Does it not vanish "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a rock behind!" Does it not become of no more value than Mr. Gladstone's "chips!" There has been an increased revenue; but there has also been an increased expenditure which has not been always wisely made, and the items of which cannot be discussed in a single article. The public are asked to keep their eyes on the rocks! rocks! which the corporation have dragged into their money-box and to observe the different change they will assume during the approaching week. The financial statement is based on loose and unsubstantial premises, and the whole fabric must crumble before the electric light of a public investigation.

THE MORTUARY REPORT.

Two of our contemporaries have excepted to our figures of the mortality of this city during the last three months of 1883 and for the corresponding period of 1884. The figures were taken from the official register at the registrar-general's office, James Bay. It has since been ascertained that they are incomplete because of the failure of the persons whose duty it was to register the deaths to comply with the act. We are therefore bound to accept the mortuary statistics at the city hall in place of those we have collated. The city's figures show a total of 292 interments in 1883 against 235 interments in 1884; but it must not be forgotten that the excess of 1883 was attributable to the great mortality among the Chinese. The steamship Madras arrived off the port in the autumn of that year with about 200 scurvy-afflicted Chinamen. They were landed and some 60 died—as high as ten and twelve dying in a single day. The total number of deaths, therefore, among the Chinese in 1883 was 87, while in 1884 the total was 43—showing that the excess in 1883 was due to the landing of the Madras cargo of diseased Coolies. That the health of the town in 1884 was very bad cannot be denied. That more have not died is attributable to the skill of the medical men, one and all of whom declare that the amount of sickness is unprecedented and that it arose from the one cause—bad drainage, or, rather, no drainage at all. The report of the health officer, which was suppressed by the mayor, is printed elsewhere. It supports the opinion of his brother medicos and ought to convince votes that a radical change in the civic government has become imperative, so that the town may be drained and the real estate assessment roll revised.

The Sandwich Islands.

To The Editor:—Conversing recently with a gentleman who has lately returned from the Sandwich Islands, I got a most entertaining account of his experiences in that country. Some of the items struck me as particularly interesting.

It seems that, some twenty years ago, Honolulu was a very healthy place—one of the healthiest towns in the world—but it is no longer so; of late years the residents have become subject to malarial fever, which is attributed to the neglect of proper sewerage. This may possibly come to be the case with our own capital. As Victoria is by climate and situation adapted to be a favorite summer resort, it behooves the citizens to endeavor to maintain its reputation for salubrity. If it once gets the character of being unhealthy, its good name may not be so easily recovered.

Honolulu (in the island of Oahu) is only a small town, not so large as Victoria, but its commerce is very considerable. The names of the wholesale firms are English (or American) and Chinese. Indeed, judging from the advertisements, the most prominent retail stores are also managed by foreigners. There are railroad and steamship companies, notably, the Inter-Island S. N. Company, by which tourists go to the volcano and return. I see also that a telephone line is being constructed by the Hilo & Ka wili Telephone Company; the main line will be 100 miles in length. Several newspapers are published at Honolulu, the Hawaiian Gazette, the Kuakoa, the Saturday Press and the Hawaiian Chinese News. The latter should be consulted by all who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the progress of the war in China. There is a picture of the forts and the French fleet. The portrait of a fierce Mongolian warrior, holding the national flag, presumably represents the Chinese general. The mere sight of him ought to strike a panic into the hearts of the French.

Here is the title of a native magazine, Ka Hokin o ke Kai, which supplies intellectual nourishment to the young Hawaiians in the shape of stories transcated from English novels and serials. The last number of the second volume contains a tale of the Young Knights of Ireland, which is described by the native translator as especially thrilling. Probably the ingenious author would not be able to recognize his own work, which now bears the title, Ka Naita Opio o Irelani.

A hundred years ago the native population of the Sandwich Islands was more than 200,000; now it is estimated at 50,000; the whole population may be about 75,000. The decrease of the native population is attributed to the diseases they have contracted in the process of being civilized. They acquire our vices without acquiring our skill in remedying or preventing their evil consequences. The extent of land compared to the population, and the fertility of the soil, enable the natives to procure the necessaries of life almost without labor. There are plantains, bananas, cocoa-nut and breadfruit trees, so that they can subsist in a great measure on the spontaneous products of the soil. What a paradise for the unwilling workers of this and other countries! They should proceed at once to Honolulu, if they can only raise money enough to get there. In process of time, however, the islands will be fully peopled; then, the land being all occupied, the poor people will have to toil where day by day sugar-cane and rice fields, and after all only make a bare living. It is the invariable result, when countries become densely peopled. The public land being entirely appropriated, there is nothing left to the poor but their labor. They live merely to work, and they have to work continually in order to live.

Education is compulsory in the Sandwich Islands that there are hardly any of the natives who cannot read and write. It seems surprising then that the native juries should show such sympathy for criminals. As this cannot arise from ignorance, we must suppose it to proceed from a philosophic appreciation of the frailty of human nature. I have before me an account of a recent sackie at Wilima. It was quite a gala day for the poor prisoners. There was a long list of criminal cases; but the enlightened native juries acquitted every culprit but one. He was so foolish as to plead guilty, and consequently could not be saved. Apparently the verdict of the jury is there decided by the majority. It transpired that in every instance the verdict had been unanimous; the juries, however, uniformly reported a majority of ten to two, because "it looked better."

Being thoroughly civilized, the Hawaiians have somewhat the same amusements as ourselves. There are races, regattas, shooting matches, etc., but there is one entertainment peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, namely, the national dance called *Hulacui*. Originally, while the natives were yet in a savage state, this was a "war dance." It has been modified from time to time, in accordance with civilized tastes; but the last of its being a modified spear dance accounts for the grotesque character of the exhibition. The dancers, male and female, are most scantily attired, and their movements are as free and licentious as the Parisian cancan. My informant describes the dance as indecent. But the aristocratic ladies of Honolulu do not look at it in that light. They pronounce the native dance to be "elegant and graceful."

It remains to speak of the plantations and of the disease which so prevails in the Sandwich Islands; but, as the latter subject is of peculiar interest, I propose to re erve it for a subsequent letter. W.

an 3rd, 1885.

A Card.

To the Editor:—Messrs. Drake & Jackson ought to be very much obliged for a free advertisement in the Standard, if its circulation was but equal to its desire. As a ratepayer I first should like to know who pays the advertising bill, and I should also like to know it Messrs. Drake & Jackson's charges were so high why the corporation did not tax the bill before the proper officer? Instead of doing so it is evident from this extract from the chief justice's judgment that the work was done and the amount charged reasonable; if so why did the council put the city to the expense of litigation?

"The defendants do not attempt to raise the smallest defence or cause for non-payment on the merits. It is not suggested that the work was unnecessary, or was not done, nor that it was otherwise than well done, nor that the charges are otherwise than proper in amount."

Faithfully Yours,
H. D. Helmcken.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9, 1885.

Undertaxation.

To the Editor:—In looking over the assessment roll I discover that you as well as all the candidates for mayor are among the gentlemen who are undertaxed. When you speak of people who don't pay taxes enough why don't you refer to yourself? Don't you know that if a new assessment is struck you will have to pay a good deal more than you do now! You ought to be one of the last men to advocate a change. Taxes Enough.

[We have never tried to conceal the fact that we are undertaxed in common with many other holders of business property, and the next council will doubtless raise our assessment as well as that of other citizens. All that any one can ask is that the assessments levied shall be equal, which they are not now.—E. C.]

Monopolies.

To the Editor:—The editor of The People is a Mr. Reginald Nuttall. He is an avowed anti-monopolist. Will you be good enough to tell me whether this Mr. Nuttall is the same Mr. Nuttall who has or had an application before the government for a fifty-mile strip of land on the west coast? K. or L.

[The applicant and the editor are one and the same.—E. C.]

Oats.—All the rivers that empty into Puget Sound are now free of ice.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway).

Waterdown, Ont., Dec. 11.—The flour mill of Mr. John Forster was burned down about two o'clock this morning. About one thousand bushels of grain were consumed. The loss will be about four thousand dollars.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—The St. Lawrence is nearly frozen over here at last, the frost having returned with vigour again.

The young lady students in their first year's Arts examinations at McGill University carried off nearly all the first honors from their male competitors.

The receipts of the Canada Pacific railway for the week ending Dec. 21st were $105,000, as compared with $67,000 in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of $38,000.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—Mr. J. B. LaBelle, an extensive dry goods retail merchant on St. Catharine street, made an assignment to-day. His liabilities are estimated not to exceed $60,000.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—The Governor-General has received a telegram announcing that John E. Faulkner, of Peterborough, one of the Nile voyageurs, has been drowned.

Kingston, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Boutel, the murderess who was sentenced to be hanged at Quebec, arrived hear to-day for penitentiary, her sentence having been commuted.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 11.—D. H. Hunt, of Wellington, is under arrest on a charge of having forged the name of George B. Jones to a promissory note for $200.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Sir John attended a Cabinet Council to day. Nothing special was done beyond what Sir John calls "Parish Work."

Lieut. Gordon, R. N., left to-day for Halifax to inspect the new Government steamer Lansdowne, for the purpose of deciding whether she is suitable for the trip to Hudson's Bay, to be made in the spring.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—The G. T. R. traffic returns for the week ending 6th Dec. amounted to $359,452; same priod last year, $387,433; decrease, $37,981.

Winnipeg, Dec. 11.—The Royal Commission to investigate the affairs of the city met to-day. An affidavit of E. M. Wood, the late solicitor, was read showing that Earber, the architect of the new civic officers, had "approached" him and wished to retain his services. He concludes by asserting that the whole contract was a swindle for which innocent parties are now suffering.

The weather is still very cold.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—There has been some excitement manifested here to-day by creditors of Tiffin Bros. A good deal of disappointment has been expressed at the prospect of the firm not being able to pay more than a very small dividend, and the feeling is decidedly strong that the house should have stopped at least a year ago instead of going on in a reckless way of trading.

A deputation from Montreal has waited on the Minister of Justice and pointed out that some foreign insurance companies, doing fire business in Canada, had not made the necessary deposit.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—Members of Winnipeg police force have been afforded positions on the Broadway squad, New York, at $1,000 per year, and the privilege of choosing their own captain. It is believed that many of them will accept.

A scarf pin valued at $4,000 was seized yesterday the Customs at Montreal for evasion of duties. The New York merchant who tried to smuggle it into Canada is amazed at the Customs officials' vigilance.

Montreal, Dec. 12. The total liabilities of Tiffin Bros. will certainly exceed $200,000, as the amount due the British Bank alone is $96,000, of which $37,000 is on prime business papers, $42,000 advanced on goods and a further claim of $17,000 for a dificiency arising from goods "baillee receipts."

Mr. Charles Webber, of the finance Department, died at his residence at Ottawa yesterday morning.

The thermometer marked 45° below zero at Winnipeg yesterday morning, but it was much milder last night.

Ogilvie's mill, at Winnipeg closed down to-bay, there being no demand for flour. Fifty men will be thrown out of employment.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—A Frenchman named Paquet, a professed infidel, while denying the docterine of eternal in discussion with his fellow boarders in Fory's Adelaid street, was stricken with paralysis, the whole of one side, from head to foot, including his tongue, losing its vitality.

Louisville, Que., Dec. 23.—The election in the country of Maskinouge to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of the late Mr. Houde, yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. Desauniers (Conservative) by a majority of 37.

Brantford, Dec. 12.—The majority for the Scott Act, this county is 601. Only 101 votes were cast in opposition.

London, Dec. 24.—Ex-Coll. Peel died to-day.

Paris, Ont, Dec. 9.—Jas. Crawford, about 38 years of age, a wealthy and respected farmer, of Brantford township, living two miles south of this town, hanged himself this morning. He went out to the barn to attend to his horses and being longer absent than usual his wife went in search and found him hanging in the barn, dead. He leaves a wife and three children.

Arthur, Ont. Dec. 24.—A most daring highway robbery occurred in the vicinity of this town. About four o'clock this morning a peddler named Simansky was attacked by three men, gagged and bound to a tree, and about two hundred dollars in cash taken from his pockets. The robbers then made off with his horse and waggon, containing about two thousand dollars worth of jewellery, watches, etc.

London, Dec, 8.—Rev. Timothy O'Connell, rector of the Chapter house, opened the services as usual yesterday morning, when the senior churchwarden, Mr. George McNab, arose and forbade him to proceed, claiming that the bishop had inhibited him from conducting divine service. Mr. O'Connell, however, attempted to continue the service, when Detective Phair stepped toward, and on the authority of Mayor Hyman arrested him. Mr. O'Connell was taken to the station house, where he was charged with disorderly conduct and disturbing public worship. Mr. W. R. Meredith subsequently secured Mr. Connell's release. It seems the inhibition was served on Mr. O'Connell on Saturday, but he returned it to the bishop unopened. This afternoon, however, Chief Williams and Detective Phair again arrested him on a warrent issued at the instance of Mr. Shoebottom, with whom he boards, charging him with being dangerously insane. It is alleged that he sent for some friends last night, and received one of them at the point of a revolver.

STARVATION FALLS.

Notes by a Passenger on a Snowed-in Train.

Mr. A. M. Taylor, of Yale, who was a passenger on one of the snowed-in trains, the first to get stuck and also the first to reach Portland, has allowed us to extract some notes made on the train while fast in the snow near The Dalles. It will be seen that a bridal tour is not always under pleasant circumstances.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Left St. Paul at 4 p. m. on Saturday, 13th. After a very pleasant trip across the continent we reached Wallula Junction on time without any mishaps and nothing worthy of note having occurred, except striking a 30 below zero night in Montana. We arrived at The Dalles, 88 miles east of Portland at about 1 p. m. on Wednesday, 17th, and found about four feet of snow on the level and storming very bad. Railway men reported that the storm was very bad between The Dalles and Portland, and that no train had got through since Sunday. The prospects of our going any further were very poor, so our train was held at The Dalles until 9 a. m. on Thursday morning, when we pulled out with seven cars (1 express, 1 mail, 1 baggage, 2 sleepers and 2 first class coaches), the latter containing principally immigrants, 130 passengers in all on the train. At 12 p. m. we stuck hard and fast in a drift about 32 miles from the Dalles; our two engines were powerless to extricate us and, as we subsequently learned to be the case, three engines and a plow were stuck a few miles below us. On Friday about 1 p. m. a supply of provisions reached us from Hood River, hauled on a hand sled by six men, who had been about ten hours coming the nine miles. The provisions were divided among the passengers and created a welcome diversion. On Saturday our conductor reported that a large snow-plow and seven engines had left The Dalles to relieve us. We retired to our berths that night expecting to be awakened every moment by the whistle of the engines; but alas for human hopes, we have not heard them yet.

Two p. m. Thursday—Here we are to-day with just enough provisions to keep the ladies and children from starving for two or three days. Several parties of men have left the train and walked to the Cascade Locks, 12 miles west. Last night Conductor Lyons came through the train and ordered all able bodied men to be prepared to start this morning to walk to the Locks. Almost all of our men have gone; some few of the had wives and children declined to leave, but were refused any rations unless physically incapable of making the journey. All the provision we have had for the last two days has been carried twelve miles on the backs of men who volunteered for the service. Our relief party, I understand, have been working only from daylight to dark. The train crew have worked like Trojans, but it is almost impossible for them to do anything. The snow is so deep that they can scarcely get wood enough to keep our cars warm. The greater portion of our passengers are in good spirits, but there are some who do their best to make everyone feel as blue as possible. They all know just how to get us out of the predicament, but they don't do it. The storm has abated now, the sun is shining brightly and we hope to make a move to-morrow. We are in the heart of the Cascade range of mountains, and our great trouble is that the snow slides down the mountains and falls in masses from thirty to forty feet high on the track. We are out of coal and out of water. All the water we use has to be carried from a brook about 200 feet distant, and we were most fortunate in getting stuck just where we did, for our situation would have been terrible without water to drink.

Thursday, Dec. 25—Yesterday passed in the usual manner, we had three soda crackers each and a piece of fried bacon, one potatoe and some coffee with no sugar or milk, for our day's rations. Nothing has yet been heard from Con. Lyons and the party who started for Cascade Locks on Tuesday, but we expect them to-day. Tupple, the engineer of one of our engines, walked to Viento the night before last and brought four chickens and about fifty potatoes back with him. Drifting so badly all day yesterday that the men on the snow-plow train behind us could do nothing, as they would not leave Viento station, fearing that the snow would drift in behind them and prevent their getting back for water and fuel. It is snowing and blowing again to-day. Eight men started this morning for Viento to get provisions. I cut up my blankets to wrap up their feet to prevent freezing. We wished each other a merry Christmas with sad hearts and faces that tried to look cheerful. Ate our rations, a slice of bread, a smaller one of bacon and a cup of sugarless, milkless tea for the ladies.

Dec. 26—11 a. m.—At 3 p. m. yesterday some of our passengers who had gone to Cascade Locks on Tuesday returned accompanied by a party of men who brought in about 50 pounds of provisions each. They reported that several of the party arrived at the locks in an exhausted condition. Conductor Lyons also returned and reported that another plow and five engines had left The Dalles on Wednesday, but at last accounts had passed Marin but had not reached Hood River. The first snowplow train came within a train length of us yesterday, and at dark returned to Viento. This morning they are cutting wood for locomotive and will be down here about twelve o'clock a. m. About fifty men are shoveling now. The company at last agreeing to pay $5 per day instead of $3 (the first offer). It is snowing again. There must be over six feet of snow. We had a slice of bread and a piece of mutton cooked in the car heater, half burnt, half smoked and half cooked. It grows monotonous.

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Sunday, Dec. 18, 3 p.m.—Have just finished our midday meal of beef soup, biscuits and beef—rather better than yesterday's. One of our lady passengers from ——— superintended the culinary department. Plow train made about a quarter of a mile yesterday. It will be slow work, as the only plow they have is a small affair, built on the pilot of one of the engines, although they call it a large plow in this section of the country. A case of measles was discovered in the rear coach this a. m. The sick woman was removed to the mail car and made as comfortable as possible. The plow train from The Dalles telescoped an engine yesterday and killed engineer Hudson. This is our 10th day in the snow. The snow shovelers kicked this a. m. for two warm meals per day, saying that they would not work all day in the snow on cold lunch. Some arrangement was made so that they went to work again. Pullman Conductor Munroe and I have been cutting wood to-day to keep the car warm. It is hard work, the snow is so deep and trees so far from track.

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Dec. 30th, 2 p. m.—No change yet; plow and five engines started out at 9:30 this morning for the west. Mr. Murray walked from Portland, and last evening reported the track nearly all cleared from here to Portland. The healer gave out in our car this morning. Con. Monroe and I charged it and started fire again; it is very cold. The ladies are in one berth wrapped in blankets to keep warm.

Dec. 31st—Buckley's snow-plow outfit arrived at 1 p. m. pulling in three sections, Jack Dunlap as operator.

Jan. 1, 1885—N. P. plow train started west; we are to start soon to follow them; 2 engines, sleeper, 1 coach, baggage and mail car. Pulled out at 6 p. m., 2 miles west, and hung up for the night.

Jan. 2d—Followed plow to Bonneville; laid all night.

Jan. 3d—At Bonneville, waiting for men to cut ice off track at Bonneville Falls.

Jan. 4th—Pulled back to the locks last evening; had supper at Mess House, and three good meals to-day at the same place.

Jan. 5th—Still at the locks, the ice has not yet been cleared from the track so that the train can proceed.

Jan. 6th—Left Cascade Locks at 1 p.m. and Bonneville at 9 p. m., and Portland at 3 a. m.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

EUROPE.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The British ambassador had an interview with Premier Ferry yesterday and to-day, when a compromise on the Egyptain question was discussed on the basis of England accepting the principal of international control of Egypt, if France consents to a reduction of the interest of the Egyptian unfilled debt. An agreement is expected on this proposition.

Brussels, Jan. 6.—It is stated that the French Government declares its readiness to agree to the American neutrality schemes as soon as the beundary of the territory of the African International Association shall have been defined in harmony with the claims of France.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—The British ambassador has distributed a proposal among the delegates of the powers' agreement to freedom of transit in the lower Niger shall not include alcohol, when the traffic in that article is prohibited by the native chiefs.

EASTERN STATES.

Pittsburg, Jan. 7.—A Post Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Penn., special says: A rumor is current here tonight that English detectives have obtained evidence to the effect that a powerful secret society of dynamiters is in existence within the boundaries of this county, and also that the society is directly responsible for the recent explosions and assassinations in England. These detectives have been on the trail of this society or brotherhood for several months, and have found that it is well and thoroughly organized somewhat upon the plan of the "Molly Maguires," and that its treasury contains a large amount of money obtained by assessment, and from other sources from all parts of the State. Some of the recent explosions have been traced directly to this county, as well as a number of assassinations committed in England.

These English detectives, it is claimed, have mingled with the suspects for years and have departed for Washington, D.C., with evidence, which they will bring before the proper English authorities.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 8.—There is intense excitement over the robbery of the grave of Alice Fonda, who died near Wynka cemetery last night. The girl was shot last Friday in a bagnio. Yesterday her two brothers came here to disinter and take the body to Saunders county for burial. The grave was empty. This afternoon the brothers found the body in the hands of medical students. Other cases are reported, and an investigation is probable.

ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 7.—The Cabinet Council to-day decided to occupy the Bechuana frontier northward to the Lympopo river, the eastern frontier to include both banks of the Nisk river. This cuts the Transvaal off from any choice of Kimberley connection. The Transvaal government is preparing a protest against English annexation in Zululand.

London, Jan. 7.—Regarding Gladstone, the Truth gives a new medical fact that his sleeplessness was caused by his heart not being able to force sufficient blood to the brain, a trouble which often comes to men of advanced age.

Donald Cameron, a great Highland landowner and member of parliament for Inverness-shire, has called a conference of landlords to consider the demands of the crofters. A number of landlords favor concessions.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 7.—Immediately on the landing on Sunday of thousand fathers from the train they were interviewed, and Fathers De Largay and McGivern gave the following account of the Bay Roberts Orange excursion: "On Sunday last we resumed our mission, interrupted on the 17th of December by violent and outrageous interference with us by Orangemen at Bay Roberts. We arrived from Holyrood early in the morning, and at 10 o'clock Bishop McDonald met us at our hotel. The streets were thronged with men in common working garb. Orange arches and flags were thrown across the road, yells and imprecations against us have been made by every one of the party arrived at the locks in an exhausted condition. Conductor Lyons also returned and reported that another plow and five engines had left The Dalles on Wednesday, but at last accounts had passed Marin but had not reached Hood River. The first snowplow train came within a train length of us yesterday, and at dark returned to Viento. This morning they are cutting wood for locomotive and will be down here about twelve o'clock a. m. About fifty men are shoveling now. The company at last agreeing to pay $5 per day instead of $3 (the first offer). It is snowing again. There must be over six feet of snow. We had a slice of bread and a piece of mutton cooked in the car heater, half burnt, half smoked and half cooked. It grows monotonous.

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Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Northern Pacific Railway.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—The vigilance and zeal of the local customs appraisers have been rewarded by a large seizure which they have made of Havana and Mexican cigars imported by Lowensohn & Co., dealers here, from New York, for being entered greatly under the value at the port of shipment in order to defraud the revenue. The amount of the consignment is between six and seven hundred dollars.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—The exports of the month of November, amounted to $10,931,522, of which $9,213,700 were goods the produce of Canada, $717,822 were the produce of other countries, and one million dollars was the export of coin and bullion. The total imports the month amounted to $7,322,729, of of which durable goods were $5,016,905 free goods $,201,795, and coin and bullion $104,029. The duty received amounted to $1,355,899.

Winnipeg, Dec. 25.—Intelligence has been received of a shooting affair near Golden City in which one man was killed and another one wounded. Three men were proceeding from the Golden City to Columbia on ponies, riding single file a little distance from one another. They got some distance beyond Johnson's ranche, about twelve miles from Golden City, when a shot was fired by someone in the bush. The second man dropped dead, shot through the heart. The first man spurred his horse and made his escape. The third finding his horse too slow, jumped off and ran back to Johnson's ranche. While doing so he was shot in the leg, but succeeded in reaching the ranche. It seems that the murderer, finding no money on the body of the victim, gave chase for the horse, caught it, cut open the pack, and took from it $4,500, and then made good his escape.

The body of a man named McIntosh has been found near Beaver Creek, Man. He was probably murdered and robbed, as he was known to have $1,300 on his person when he left Beaver Creek

Toronto, Dec. 28.—The regulations regarding the reading of the Bible and and prayer in the public high schools have been issued by the Government. The most noticeable change from the rules at present in force is, that religious exercises instead of being voluntary will henceforth be compulsory. Practically this will not involve any very important change, as, according to the Department of Education, religious exercises were held in 4,627 out of the 5,203 public schools in the province. Of the 104 high schools 91 were opened or closed with prayer, and in 49 the Bible was regularly read. Care has been taken to respect freedom of opinion by providing that no pupil shall be compelled to take part in regilious exercises against the wish of his or her guardian. Teachers having conscentious scruples against complying with the rule are required to notify the trustees, though what will be done in that case is not stated, as the clause requiring prayer and bible-reading is compulsory.

St. Hyacithe, Dec. 15.—A serious accident occurred about two o'clock today at the Barslow Bridge now in the course of construction. A span of 150 feet long was blown over. Twenty men were working at the time. One of them, Allard, died at 4 p. m.; another St. Germain, is not expected to live; and another man, whose name is unknown, is also dying. The others are very badly though less severly injured. The damage is about $1,000.

J. A. Legris, of Coteau Landing, has taken two penal actions for $200 each, one against the present member, J. W. Bain, M. P., the other against C. A. Cornellier. The plaintiff charges the defendants with being guilty of personal bribery and corruption during the last Federal elections in the County of Soulanges.

Winnipeg, Dec. 26.—The Herdic coach and stables at Fort Range were burnt this morning. Loss, $2,500.

The wheather is moderate. The mercury which has been marking 40° below, is now up to 18°. A snowstorm set in this morning, which makes fair sleighing.

Quebec, Dec. 28.—The a guard of the Salvation Army has arrived here and is making preparations for the army to besiege Quebec.

Stratford, Ont., Dec. 26.—An extensive robbery is reported here to-day. Some two or three thousand dollars from the cash box which contained remittances from the several stations on the line of the Grand Trunk railway between here and Buffalo on Thesday last. The robbery is supposed to have occured between twelve and one o'clock on that day. James Patten, a clerk in the office of Mr. Morrice, station agent here, has been arrested on suspicion, and is at present out on bail.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Sheriff Chapleau of the North West Territories, has arrived in the city. It is understood that his mission is to get the Government to make such arrangements as will push forward the election of the public buildings at Regina in the spring of the year. He will advocate the getting of all material possible in the vicinity of Regina, which will tend to benfit the people resident there.

His Excellency the Governor-General has refused to interfere in the case of Cormack, now in gaol at Winnipeg, a petition being received asking him to do some time ago.

Quebec, Dec. 15.—About three o'clock on Saturday morning a strange cloud appeared in the sky over the city which gave forth two distinct flashes of light accompanied by a loud noise. At first it was thought to have been lightning, but the phenomena was not solved till this afternoon, when news reached the city from Chateau Richer, 15 miles below Quebec, that the same noise was heard there, with a flash of lightening, of great brilliancy which is said to have been caused by the fall of an aerolite upon the farm of Mr. Lefrancois at that place, and buried itself in the earth to a depthe of five or six feet. it has since been dug up, and found to measure about five feet in circumference.

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—The Bank of Winnipeg gives notice of application to Parliament to amend its character by extending for three years the time for obtaining a certificate from the Treasury Board.

From all appearances Frank McDougall will be unopposed in his candidature for the Mayoralty.

Among the claims preferred by the premier of Manitoba against the Dominion Government is one of $10,000 for expenses incurred by the Manitoba Government in contesting the boundary question before the Imperial Privy Council.

It is said the Government is considering the question of giving a cash subsidy in place of a land g[illegible] for the completion of the Mani[illegible] western next year.

Montreal, Dec. 28.—Rigney, a New York broker, separated from his wife. They had two children, a boy and a girl. The mother came here with the girl, but succeeded afterwards in abducting the boy from his father, who put a detective on her track, and found her in a village near here. The father came from New York and attempted to abduct the son but was prevented by his wife and villagers who came to her rescue, attracted by her screams. Rigney is a sister of Mrs. Chapleau, of Regina, and a sister-in-law of the Secretary of State. She is wealthy in her own right, very popular but unobtrusive.

Leading manufacturers and merchants of Montreal unite in contradicting the statement of Western Grit organs regarding the depression in business among them. They unanimously assert that trade in all lines is very satisfactorly, and that the future outlook is of the brightest character.

London, Dec. 26.—The case of the Rev. Timothy O'Connell, rector of the Chapter House, whois charged with insanity, was heard to-day before Police Magistrate Park. Mr. Shoebottom, at whose house O'Connell lodged, and several fellow-borders, testified to various actions indicating that the prisoner's mind was unsound.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—In connection with the petition of the shareholders of the Exchange Bank to reduce the number of liquidators to one paid official, Judge Mathieu this fornoon decided to call a meeting of the stockholders on the 10th of January, and then decide by the amount of claime of each shareholder.

DISCHARGING EMHLYEES.

A very large number of employees have been dismissed from the wholesale houses within the past week:

Kingston, Dec. 27.—A little son of R. Murphy fell into a bucket of boiling water yesterday, and was fatally scalded. He fearfully burned, and died to-day.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Mr. J. A. M. Aikens, son of Lieut-Governar Aikens of Manitobia, was to day married to Miss McLean, daughter of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Lady McDonald was present, and carried the magnificent bouquet of roses which the committee of Sir John's reception yesterday intended to present to her, but she did not arrive from New York till to-day she only received it a short time before the marriage ceremony.

The honourable gentleman presented his daughter with a cheque for a hands

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RICHARD JONES.
Jan., 1885. jan8w1m

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.

SUPPLEMENT

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, January 11.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

A Large Audience and Lengthy Speeches.

The meeting called for last night at the Philharmonic Hall was called to order by Mayor Carey at a quarter to 8, there being nearly a full house. An invitation was given to all candidates for municipal honors to take a seat on the platform, on which were His Worship Mayor Carey and Messrs. Wriglesworth, W. A. Robertson, Welch and Fell.

The mayor said that the object of the meeting was to give a *resume* of the year's work. A lot of useless agitation had been made about the work. He advised them not to be carried away by what was seen in newspapers. When they got into office the city was in debt; there was a lot of old law bills that had been put in at the end of the year. Many things had been put in the financial report to help the auditor in striking a balance in previous years, but this year there was not a bogus dollar in the statement and this year was the first in his experience that such a thing had occurred in Victoria. He referred to the work that had been done during the year, stating that there had never been so much done nor done so satisfactorily. They would be called on in a few days to elect a new council. The present council were chiefly old councillors and mechanics "up to snuff," and they had made every dollar count. He had no axe to grind and never so clean a sheet had been presented at the end of a year as this. The speaker referred to the bill of Drake & Jackson, stating that it was a debt for a blunder. He compared a bill of Theo. Davie, who charged $40 for a suit and Drake & Jackson had charged $100 for doing nothing at all. The council unanimously agreed to contest the bill, and he had been blamed for it all, by the newspapers. He would not sign a check for payment of such a bill, for it was contrary to the statute. A great deal had been said about sewerage, sewer gas, death and destruction, "another victim," and so on. No reliance could be placed in the newspapers, who would saddle them with a debt of $800,000 for sewerage. He didn't want them to be run by a syndicate. The many schemes were gigantic and wildcat, and not possible with so small a population. After sewerage had been laid it would cost every one of them $400 to connect the pipes with their water closets. He was a candidate for re-election, and if they thought him worthy he wanted them to put him at the head of the poll. [Cheers.]

Coun. Wrglesworth said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of putting the old council right before the public, for they had been misrepresented in the newspapers. He thought the council ought to have a newspaper similar to the government to express their views. He referred to the government land sale, and said that had they fallen in with the government views, he believed the abuse that had been heaped on the council would not have been given. He also referred to the defeated loan bylaw and its objects. With reference to sewerage he said that without a proper plan it would be throwing money away to attempt building them. The cards of the candidates for municipal honors contained nothing but what was advanced by the present council. He opposed Drake & Jackson's bill, and he believed he was right. The debt had been contracted by a previous council, and if they could be compelled to pay an old debt the present mayor could contract debts for the whole revenue for a next year. He was not a candidate for re-election, but merely came there to vindicate his actions during the last year.

Coun. W. A. Robertson said that the first thing he would speak of, was the work carried on during the year. He claimed that Yates street extension was a legacy of the old council, but it had been well finished. The rock-crusher was a success. He believed in the contract system, but if all the work was done by contract, laboring men would not be able to get work. Mayor Redfern left a statement of $600 balance, but they had found a debt of over $3,000, among it Drake & Jackson's bill. Notwithstanding the debt of $3,000, they now left office with a surplus. The rock should be spread over the streets. The electric light was referred to and the speaker stated that it was not up to the contract, but the contract was such that they cannot contest it in court with any hope of success. That was the bylaw that had been made by the "gentlemen council." The question of bylaws would have to be taken up by the next council and if they could not get bylaws passed that would stand the test of the chief justice, the best thing for them to do would be to hand over the town to the C. J. and lawyers to run. (Applause.) He had been accused of having a street made to his own door. He did get a street, but it was not a very good one. (Laughter.) But they had got no more in the ward he represented than was due, and if he was again placed he would ask for as much more. The speaker referred to the anti-gambling movement. After this question had been settled and dropped, sewerage was dished up to them every day, and article after article written about it, but at the end of the year there were less deaths than the previous year with increased population. The health of the city was run down without a cause. *The Colonist* had garbled reports. The whole aim was to blacken the character of the present council. Sewerage he was in favor of, but he was not in favor of carrying on a system that would make a fortune for some one on a commission in raising an $800,000 loan. They had stated that the cause of the sickness was malaria, but he thought if they would use less Chinese vegetables there would be less sickness. The reason that the assessment roll was not revised was because property was fluctuating. He thought the personal property tax should be handed over to the city. The reason there were so many candidates in Johnson street ward was on account of there being more democrats and radicals in that ward than any other. There was a gas ring, a water works ring, an $800,000 ring, an electric ring and several other rings. If ever a monopoly got hold of the water works they would soon find laws to guide them. But whatever they did, steer clear of the $800,000 ring. The speaker used some strong expressions about what he termed the gentlemen ticket, and sat down.

The Mayor said that if there were other candidates present who wished to speak they would give them a fair hearing.

Mr. Fell was loudly called for and on coming forward said that in listening to the speeches to-night, he thought that history had repeated itself, for he saw that the legal fraternity were doing what they did years ago, making bylaws to have them broken and gain enormous sums to defend their own blunders. He was afraid that some of the gentlemen who sought their suffrages were afraid to face the audience. He was afraid of none of them, and would be glad to answer any question that might be put to him. He was a candidate for the mayoralty, and he had no axe to grind, but the peoples' axes. He cared for no man, and if elected he would defy anyone to say that he had done anything for his own personal interest. He spoke of the reports having gone forth about the health of the city. What was all this humbug about sewerage. He had been in favor of sewerage for the last 20 years. The man who talked about $800,000 being enough for sewerage was a goose. He wanted $2,000,000. The streets should be kept cleaner than at present, and the waterworks should be increased to meet the wants of the city. He believed that they could have an efficient system of drainage for years to come

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THE SPEECH.

The govenor's speech, read yesterday, differs from many which have preceded it, in that it is lengthy and enters with more minuteness into explanations of matters which the government had in hand during the recess. Without wishing to cast reflections on previous speeches, we may venture to remark that the document now under discussion is far and away the fullest and most comprehensive of the kind that has yet been placed before a British Columbia legislature. After several efforts a government has been formed which do not shirk duty, who are bold and aggressive where the rights of the province are invaded, yet who discuss every question with a proper regard for facts and with consideration for the decencies of life and the feelings of those with whom they are brought into collision. Take the Dominion Liquor Act, for example: Observe the calm yet firm attitude of the government; and mark the result! A complete overthrow of the pretensions of the Dominion and the rehabilitation of the province. In the speech reference is made to the early completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, the actual commencement of work on the Island railway, and the rapid settlement of the public lands along the lines of those thoroughfrres. No fact more forcibly indicates the industry and vigilance of the government than the statement that they have drawn the attention of the Dominion government to the necessity of enlarging the dry dock if that can be done without delaying the work. That it can be effected without entailing a day's delay is a fact patent to everyone; and that it will be enlarged so as to admit the largest ship now afloat, we confidently believe. The eastern and western boundaries of the province, still in doubt, are referred to, and the steps taken for a speedy settlement of the lines will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the house. The unsatisfactory condition of Indian affairs has been brought to the notice of the Ottawa government; the result not being of an altogether satisfactory character. The "hurried and imperfect inquiry" of the Chinese commission is referred to in language which is just saved from being condemnatory. Any one who has watched the efforts of the government to restrict Chinese immigration will readily excuse the feeling of vexation that will make itself manifest. The country asked for and had a right to expect that the fullest investigation would be accorded. In may be that the report of the commission will meet with the approval of this province by acknowledging the evil and suggesting a remedy; but the "hurried" action of the commission would seem to indicate any but a pleasant solution. A clear and concise statement of the reasons that led the government to grant lands to the Canadian Pacific railway connecting their line to Coal Harbor is given. The extension of that line will bring a large tract of government land into the market at prices that will ultimately afford sufficient revenue to discharge the entire debt of the province and place within the control of the government for public improvements the large sums that now go to meet interest and sinking fund. Is not that a dainty dish to set before the taxpayers? Moreover, the terminus is brought 22 miles nearer Victoria than if it had remained at Port Moody; and no islander will find fault with that. The rapid filling up of the country during the past year and the opening of the Kootenay mineral lands is commented upon. Regret is expressed that the Dominion government has not yet recognized the claim of the province to a share of the Halifax fishery award, and in view of the expected termination of the [fishery provisions of the?] Washington treaty the government have asked to be consulted before any new arrangements may be made. We have bracketed five words that are probably a typographical omission. Several important public matters are foreshadowed—among others a new gaol in the city of Victoria—and the welcome announcement is made that the revenue is in excess of the estimate. Taken altogether, the speech must be regarded as a powerful exposition of the policy of the government and a harbinger of the better and brighter days in store for the people of this vigorous and prosperous province.

THE LATE JAMES BETHUNE, Q. C.

Was the son of Angus Bethune, police magistrate for the town of Cornwall. He was born in the county of Glengarry, on the 7th of July, 1840; thus he was only in his forty-fifth year at the time of his death and in the full vigor of manhood. He was educated first at Queen's College, Kingston, afterwards at University College, Toronto, at which latter he graduated as L. L. B. in 1861. In this year he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Rattray, of Cornwall, by whom he leaves four children, and in the Easter term of 1862 he was called to the bar for the province of Ontario. He immediately started the practice of his profession in Cornwall, where he remained until 1870. During the last five years of this time he was county crown attorney for the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, a position which he resigned to join the firm of Blake, Kerr & Bethune, Toronto. Afterwards he formed the firm of Bethune & Hoyles, and on the elevation of the late Thomas Moss to the bench he became the head of the extensive firm of Bethune, Osler & Moss. About two years ago this firm was dissolved, and he then formed a partnership with Mr. Marsh, a former partner of Sir John A. Macdonald. In 1871 Mr. Bethune unsuccessfully contested the county of Stormont for the local legislature with Mr. Colquhoun, the former member, who was elected by a majority of five. Mr. Bethune contested the election in the courts under the new election law, and succeeded in unseating Mr. Colquhoun. This was the first election trial before a judge under the new Election Trials Act, and was the beginning of the remarkable success which Mr. Bethune achieved in various election trials afterwards held throughout Ontario. In the new election ordered, which was held in January, 1872, Mr. Bethune was returned, and was re-elected at the following general election in 1875. At the last general election in 1882, for the Dominion, he was prevailed upon, much against his own inclination, to contest the county of Stormont, including Cornwall, against Dr. Bergin, but was unsuccessful. In politics he was in general accord with the liberal party, but while in parliament he showed that he was too independent to give the government a slavish support, and always expressed his convictions in a clear and forcible manner. Had he been spared until the liberals came into office in the Dominion parliament he would undoubtedly have had a choice of a seat in the cabinet, for which he was eminently qualified. The true liberal and broad spirit which he at all times displayed would have been of great assistance to his party. At the bar, by hard work and great natural talents, he rapidly rose until he stood in the front rank among the able professional men of his native province, and he had few peers in the Dominion. In the profession he was a general favorite, and many of his brethren to-day throughout the country will call to mind the kind words of advice and assistance given them while they were mere students or young barristers struggling for a remunerative practice. This advice and assistance were invariably given to those seeking it in a kind and fatherly manner. There is no doubt that had his life been prolonged, in a few years he would have graced one of the highest positions in the judiciary of his native country. He was counsel on either side for the most important cases which have been recently carried to the privy council, one of which was the celebrated case of Caldwell vs. McLaren, which he successfully conducted through its various stages, and the Thrasher case. This case was connected with the streams rights bill and provincial rights. The last celebrated case he conducted was acting for the Dominion government before the supreme court at Ottawa on the question submitted to them as to the jurisdiction of the license system, whether it was in the Dominion parliament or the local legislation. The country by his death loses one of her best and ablest sons. He was a true friend, a dutiful son, a faithful father. In every way he "wore the white flower of a blameless life," remarkably hospitable, genuinely kind, very unassuming and thoroughly gentlemanly in all his instincts. During his too short lifetime he was universally beloved and respected, and leaves behind an uncommonly wide circle of sorrowing friends. We tender his family and immediate relatives our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement, and trust that strength may be given them to bear the heavy trial with which for them the old year has ended.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Lord Northbrook has been driven into projecting a large naval expenditure by the vigorous attacks of the Pall Mall Gazette upon the present condition of the navy. Lord Northbrook proposes to spend. £5,525,000 on the navy over and above the expenditure contemplated a few months ago. The Pall Mall Gazette instituted a comparison between the English and French navies. It pointed out their relative strength according to a system of classification which it gave. Lord Northbrook went into a discussion of the whole subject. His speech is very full, and it would seem to be very satisfactory. He says that it is true the French are building more war ships than usual, but that it is because they discontinued only recently building wooden ships plated with iron, a kind of ship the construction of which was abandoned by England many years before. Of modern built ships fit for fighting the English have 30 of 210,430 tons burden, and the French 19 of 122,-826 tons. Of obsolete ships the English have 16 of 115,520 tons, and the French 12 of 56,096 tons, and these facts Lord Northbrook states on the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. Lord Northbrook declared that the English have been spending more money in strengthening the navy under the present government than was spent under its predecessor. And of the sum which we have named Lord Northbrook proposes to spend £3,-100,000 on new ships, £1,600,000 for new naval guns, and £825,000 in fortifying coaling stations. It is proposed with the first of these sums to build four ironclads of over 10,000 tons each with armor plating 18 inches in thickness on the side, and carrying two turret guns of 110 tons each, one eighteen tons rear gun and 12 six inch guns in a steel protected battery. These ships are to have a speed of fifteen and a half knots an hour. It is proposed to build two torpedo rams of 5,000 tons each; five belted cruisers of 5,000 tons each, having power of steaming seventeen knots an hour; ten scouts of 1,500 tons each, and 30 first-class torpedo boats. The navy of England is equal to that of any two powers, and many think it should be equal to the naval strength of all the rest of Europe combined.

THE DOMINION LIQUOR ACT.

Our exclusive dispatches from Ottawa brings good news for the liquor dealers. The Dominion liquor act has been declared *ultra vires* in so far as it applies to the retail trade. The result of the appeal will show to the province how sound the views of the government were when they decided to oppose the act, and how ably the couse of the province was upheld at Ottawa by Attorney-General Davie. Having been the first newspaper in the province to denounce the act, *The Colonist* takes occasion to congratulate the country on the outcome of the appeal.

THE MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

A list of the candidates nominated at the city hall for Mayor and councillors will be found on the usual page. Of the candidates for mayor it was clearly seen that Mr. Rithet is the favorite, and that he will beat Messrs. Carey and Fell on Thursday—perhaps have a majority over both. This opinion, however, should not lull his friends to inaction. Every laudable effort should be made to roll up as large a majority as possible for Mr. Rithet. The larger the majority the more pronounced the verdict against filthy streets, unequal taxation and other civic abuses.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We regard the contest for city sewerage and a revision of the municipal assessment as practically at end. The nominations developed the singular and gratifying fact that every candidate who has placed himself before the electors is an avowed of the two essentials of health and prosperity. All admitted that the city is in a deplorably filthy condition and that malarial fevers abound. Some favored an inexpensive system of harbor improvements; but it was an enormous responsibility. (Hear, hear.) It was a responsibility from which many others have shrunk. It was a responsibility which very few men would have undertaken. (Hear, hear.) But we got hold of the right men, and we made a contract, under which the road was to have been completed by 1891. So earnest are these gentlemen in their work, so anxious to make it a great success, though not obliged to complete it by 1889, they will finish it by the spring of 1885. (Loud cheers.) In March, 1885, it is confidently expected the road will be running from Montreal to the waters of the Columbia river. (Cheers.) By the autumn the road will be running to the Pacific ocean; and by the spring of 1886 we may consider that we will have railway connection direct from Quebec in summer, and from Halifax in winter, to the Pacific, over lines running through Canadian territory from one end to the other—(applause)

In conclusion I have to return you my heartfelt thanks for this unequalled demonstration. As long as memory holds its seat this reception will remain in my mind. My children will look upon it as the culminating event in their father's career. (Cheers.) Proud as I am of the honour conferred upon me by my Sovereign, which she placed with her own hand upon my breast as a recognition of my services, all must yield to the overwhelming expression of the approbation of the people of Ontario as represented by you on this occasion. My time cannot be long, but I can depart in peace with the consolation and comfort of feeling that the Conservative cause, that is the cause of the country, is safe in your hands, and in the hands of those who will be governed and influenced by you. I appeal to the young Conservatives of the country to put their shoulders to the wheel. We old men are disappearing from the stage, but we leave behind us young and vigorous men who will fight the battle as enthusiastically and successfully as we have done, although I shall not be here to see it. I shall rest my head upon the pillow to-night with the confidence that for long after I have gone the Conservative cause is safe; the country is safe in the hands of men like these I have now the honour of addressing. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Notices of Motion.

The following notices were placed on the board at the house on Monday:

Mr. Duck—To move for an endorsement of the anti-Chinese petition now in the hands of Mr. Shakespeare, M. P.

To move that it is advisable that the James Bay flats be conveyed to the city for municipal purposes.

For a select committee to inspect and report on the condition of Victoria gaol.

To ask for information concerning the title of Alex. Garvin to 160 acres of land on Baynes Sound.

To ask under what authority did the government dispose of by public auction certain town lots situated in James Bay ward, in the city of Victoria, during the past year, and under what statute were they enabled to grant bona fide titles thereto?

To ask if steps have been taken to secure a transfer of Mount Douglas reserve to the city of Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Smithe—On Wednesday next, to move the following resolution: That this house approves of the agreement which the government have entered into with the Canadian Pacific railway syndicate relative to the extension of the railway to, and the establishment of the terminus at Coal Harbor and English Bay.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

To Celebrate the Premier's Return

And the 40th Anniversary of His Entry Into Public Life.

(Toronto Mail, Dec. 18.)

The Conservative gathering yesterday was probably the most notable Canadian political event of recent times. The occasion was an extraordinary one. It was a greeting to a great political leader who has served his country in parliament for forty years, who has led a united and victorious party for thirty years and who has occupied a cabinet position for a quarter of a century. No public man of modern times has been so prominently before his country—and for so long a period—as was the Premier of Canada. No statesman has been connected with so many great measures having for their object the improvement of the condition of the people as has Sir John Macdonald. * * * * The delegates to the convention commenced to arrive in the city on Tuesday night. They came in such great numbers from as far west as Winnipeg and as far east as Quebec, that by evening the entire available hotel accommodation of the city was taken. It is estimated that there were six or seven thousand delegates in the city and about four thousand in the crowded opera house. The audience was an enthusiastic one. Mr. D'alton McCarthy opened the proceedings by nominating Mr. M. R. Meredith, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario legislature, chairman of the convention. The nomination was received with cheers and the chairman then spoke at length on the object of the present gathering, which was to honor their great chieftain and also to arrange for the formation of a Liberal-Conservative Association.

Hon. J. B. Plumb then came forward to move the adoption of the address to Sir John from the Conservative party.

M. A. E. Clarke, M. P. P., seconded the resolution. The motion was adopted unanimously with loud applause.

The Chairman—While we are waiting for Sir John I will ask that the addresses from the different constituencies be handed in now, so that we may save time.

Addresses were accordingly handed in from the various constituencies. Many of them were beautiful works of art, more particularly those of Algoma and Cornwall.

SIR JOHN'S ARRIVAL.

Shortly after two o'clock Sir John Macdonald entered the building, and his appearance on the platform, accompanied by Sir Hector Langevin, Sir David Macpherson, his Worship the Mayor, and other gentlemen, was the occasion of indescribable enthusiasm. The vast audience cheered itself hoarse, hats were thrown up, delegates rose in their seats, the banners from the dress circle fluttered, while, to add to the interest of the occasion, the fair ladies in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs as demonstratively as any of those in the audience. The cheering was again and again taken up, it finally subsiding after a venerable looking farmer in the audience had stood up and called, "Let's give him a tiger." The tiger was given in due course, and then the audience resumed their seats.

The Chairman addressing the Premier, then said—Sir John Macdonald, I have been directed by the unanimous voice of this meeting to present to you this address:—

To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, M. P., P. C., K. C. B., D. C. L., Q. C. B.

RIGHT HON. SIR,—At the close of the fortieth year since your entrance into public life, your friends and supporters in Ontario—assembled in convention from every constituency of the province, and representing alike those who have followed your fortunes from old time and those who have grown into manhood and impressed in political knowledge during your career—desire to address to you this public expression of their cordial congratulation.

* * * *

It is with the pride becoming to British subjects that we find this happy event coincident with the increase in those distinguishing honors by which the Crown has on this as on many former occasions, recognized and rewarded the services of a life devoted to the advancement of British interests and the strengthening of the bulwarks of British power on the continent, by the foundation, government and development of the Dominion of Canada.

The address then reviewed with expressions of admiration and esteem, the many public services of Sir John during his long public career, and concluded thus:—

And we, your followers, your friends, counting our years from old time, and counting them only long enough to qualify us for giving you the support of citizenship—wish on this occasion to express to you our joy in your remarkable health, our gratitude to the Crown for the honors bestowed upon you, our prayers to Heaven for length of days for you and yours, for continued health and prolonged power, and renewed opportunities of benevolent and brilliant statesmanship. We conclude by expressing our conviction in language which it was your privilege of genius to employ, "that there has never been in this land a man who has given more of his time, more of his health, more of his heart, and more of his intellect, to the service of the people of Canada."

THE PREMIER.

Sir John Macdonald—Mr. Meredith and gentlemen, I would indeed be unreasonable if I did not receive this address and this cordial greeting with feelings of the deepest emotion. I can assure you, gentlemen, that during my long and varied career no moment of my life can approach to the culmination of all the various kindnesses and all the honors that have been bestowed upon me from crown and people—no instance in my life, I say, can at all approach to the gratification with which I receive this greeting. (Cheers.) To have been in parliament and in public life for forty long years; to have fought the various battles of the party; to have struggled with strong, able and earnest opponents; to have been the object of attack, of insult, of contumely and of obloquy; to have, with all this, and after all this, at the end of my career a greeting such as this; to receive such assurances of your kindness—I may say, of your affection—(loud cheers)—to hear the eloquent language in which my services have been spoken of in the address you have just read, make me indeed a proud man. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, Mr. chairman and gentlemen, I must say, that my feelings are commingled. This is not only a great and glorious incident in my career, but it is also a very solemn one. When I look back through my forty years of public life; when I remember how few remain of those who with me entered full of hope, life, and the earnestness of youth; when I bear in mind that those who do remain are like myself, feeble old men—(cries of "No, no")—when I think I am now approaching, if I have not already approached, the culmination of my career—(cries of "No, no," and a voice, "You'll never die, John A.")—when I think of all this, feelings of a most solemn nature are awakened in my mind. But if most of the friends of my youth have departed I still have the gratification of knowing that they are succeeded by their sons and their grandsons—and that in addressing these I speak to men thoroughly imbued with the feeling of patriotism, the devotion to liberal-conservative and conservative-liberal principles which marked the characters of their ancestors forty years ago, and I have the further consolation as a Canadian and as a party man of knowing that the country and the party are safe in the hands of such men and of those other supporters of mine who are so nobly represented in this present meeting. (Cheers.) I heard a cry just now from one of my friends saying "you will never die." (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I really do believe that those who are in political opposition to me think so too—(renewed laughter)—and I fear though they pray for me and all other like sinners, that in their supplications there is no pious expression of the desire that my life may be long spared. (Loud laughter.) They have no objection that I should go to another and a better world, and that I should not prolong my stay in this one. (Loud laughter.) I am happy, gentlemen, to state to you that your good wishes, with respect to the renewal and the continuance of my health, have been to a very great extent realized. (Loud cheering.) Thanks to a good conscience and to Sir Andrew Clark, I come back to you nearly as good as new—(cheers and laughter)—a little the worse for wear to be sure—(laughter)—but still able to stand the battle for a few years longer. (Cheers.) I was much amused, gentlemen, when in England to read a sentence in a Toronto newspaper, stating that the position of the opposition was simply this, "If John A.'s stomach gives in, then the opposition will go in—(loud laughter)—but if John A.'s stomach holds out, then we will stay out." (Continued laughter.) You will be glad to know that there are strong indications that they will stay out. (Hear, hear.) I think, gentlemen, it will be admitted that since 1844, when I entered parliament, Canada has made some progress. (Hear.)

Sir John then entered into a synopsis of the political history of the country, the many changes and improvements that had taken place and discussed at length the present condition and interest of the country. He showed that during the 40 years of his public life, the Liberals had only been in power thirteen years, so that the progress of the country must be attributed in great part to the wise government of the Conservatives.

The French Canadian troubles of Sir John's early days were then spoken of and the present cordial relations contrasted. The great increase in population was noted—from 1,600,000 to 5,000,-000; the progress in education; the increase in the wealth and credit of the Dominion; the improvement and increase in the merchant marine and the general advance in all branches of trade. In 1884 the imports and exports of the provinces now constituting Canada amounted to $33,000,000; in 1883 the aggregate trade was over 230 millions. The total amount of manufactures exported in 1844 was $6,220; in 1883 it aggregated $3,500,000. On the subject of commercial relations with the United States Sir John said:

I may here speak of the approaching abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty. There is a feeling, a very considerable feeling, in the Maritime Provinces that the cancellation of the fishery clauses will greatly affect them, and you hear some people in their despair and their apprehension talking very foolishly, I think, of going down on their knees to the United States and asking for a continuance of that treaty. Now, gentlemen, the moral of our past experience is this, that the fishing interests of the Maritime Provinces, though they may be temporarily affected if the Americans persist in their course, will not be so for long. (Hear, hear.) It may for a short time compel them to use middlemen in the sale of their fish, and that will be all, while we will have secured to us the exclusive right to fish in British American waters. (Applause.) No course is more suicidal; no course shows a more absolute want of common sense in any negotiations with so astute a nation as the people of the United States as to show anxiety. (Applause.) If we go down upon our knees to them in supplication they will unless we have reciprocity, and that without reciprocity annexation would follow, the Americans, who are a proud people and who believe they have a mission to govern this continent, will say, "Very well, the best way of making Canada a part of the United States is simply by refusing you what you ask; you therefore, cannot have it." (Applause.) I believe the course of my government is the proper one. We say to the Americans, "We would be happy to continue our reciprocal relations; we would be happy to increase our commercial relations. We are willing to discuss the question of a Reciprocity Treaty on the most liberal terms consistent with our own interests. We know perfectly well that you will not do what is contrary to your own interests; you cannot expect us to do what is contrary to ours. Let us sit down and see if we can make an arrangement. If we can it is well; if we cannot, there is no harm done. You can take your course, we must take ours." (Hear, hear.)

In regard to the Canadian Pacific railway, after vindicating the course of the government Sir John said: "Well, gentlemen, we not only carried the National Policy but we had to take up the almost abandoned threads of the Canadian Pacific railway. You know what we have done. Instead of fiddling about the Neebing hotel or about lake St. Francis we made a contract with a company of capatalists whom we knew would build the road. True we gave them liberal terms; but it was an enormous responsibility. (Hear, hear.) It was a responsibility from which many others have shrunk. It was a responsibility which very few men would have undertaken. (Hear, hear.) But we got hold of the right men, and we made a contract, under which the road was to have been completed by 1891. So earnest are these gentlemen in their work, so anxious to make it a great success, though not obliged to complete it by 1889, they will finish it by the spring of 1885. (Loud cheers.) In March, 1885, it is confidently expected the road will be running from Montreal to the waters of the Columbia river. (Cheers.) By the autumn the road will be running to the Pacific ocean; and by the spring of 1886 we may consider that we will have railway connection direct from Quebec in summer, and from Halifax in winter, to the Pacific, over lines running through Canadian territory from one end to the other—(applause)

The Metlakahtla Commissioners.

The report of the Metlakahtla commissioners was laid before the house yesterday. It is a bulky volume and contains the evidence taken by the commissioners and correspondence relating thereto. The commissioners consider the causes of disquietude may be classed under the following heads:—

1. The claim of the Indians to have recognized their title to all the land.
2. The severance between Mr. Duncan and the Church Missionary Society.
3. The fact that the two acres at Metlakahtla, known as Mission Point, is not part of the Tsimpsean Indian Reserve; that it is at present in the occupation of Bishop Ridley as temporary agent for the Church Missionary Society, to which Society it was promised some twenty years ago by Governor Douglas, at the instance of Mr. Duncan.
4. The Indian Council at Metlakahtla.

The report proceeds that the idea of the existence of an Indian title and of its non-extinguishment in British Columbia originated in remarks made by Lord Dufferin when, as governor-general, he visited British Columbia in 1876, to discuss the claims of British Columbia against the Dominion. Those remarks, which the commissioners believe were wholly foreign to the mission of the governor-general, have been sedulously inculcated in the Indian mind by some of the missionaries, who appear to have been ignorant of the constitutional law upon the subject. For a long time Mr. Duncan's teaching was against an Indian title; but after the severance of his connection with the church missionary society, an impetus seems to have been given to the question of the Indian title. Care is taken to state that Bishop Ridley's adherents have not been parties to any of the disturbances and to Mr. Duncan's influence is ascribed the absence of alcoholic stimulants among the Indians. The Indian council at Metlakahtla is denounced as illegal and productive of trouble. The story of Bishop Ridley having been shot at is declared to be incorrect. All the recent troubles on the northwest coast are traced to the Metlakahtla difficulty. Two courses are stated to be open to the British Columbia government.

1st. To ask the Dominion to buy out the interests of the church missionary society, in their improvements, upon Mission Point, and upon the ground, with a view of turning the two acres and the improvements over to the Indians, as part of the reserve. If this course be adopted, the Indians should be given plainly to understand it is purely a concession, and before it be resolved upon the government would have to consider whether the Indians generally would not interpret the concession as a recognition of the Indian title to lands throughout the country.

2nd. To assert—and if necessary, by force of arms—the right of the province to the two acres, by the survey of it a government land.

The commissioners beg to express the opinion that the survey of Mission Point by the direct instruction of the Lieutenant-Governor, will be resented by the native mind as the assertion of the Province; and they urge, as a matter of necessity, and in the interests of the province, the prosecution of that survey.

Should the government decide to adopt the second course, it will be expedient that the survey should be conducted with the presence of one of Her Majesty's vessels of war at Metlakahtla, and that the officer in command should have specific instructions to land an armed force in the event of the survey being obstructed, so that it may be accomplished, and life and property protected.

The commissioners consider it highly expedient that the management of Indian affairs should be transferred to the British Columbia government and conclude: While the present Indian law exists, every effort should be made to see it carried out. The Metlakahtla Indians should not be allowed to defy the authority of the Indian Act, or reject the supervision of an Indian agent. It is remarkable that this has been allowed upon the coast of the northwest, when in the interior of the province and elsewhere on the seaboard little difficulty has been experienced with the Indians. The evidence disclosed upon the enquiry leads the commissioners to believe the Metlakahtla Indians were advised to reject the Indian Act and the Indian agent.

The Metlakahtlans and the Bishop.

TO THE EDITOR:—To judge by the extract from the Parish Magazine in your columns this morning, the ecclesiastical authorities, after a long and judicious seclusion, are coming to the front again, though, I fear, in the same haughty, inflexible spirit as ever. They should surely, in common decency, have waited for the report of the commissioners before repeating worn-out calumnies and disproved accusations, and vilifying the men whose name they were once glad to conjure with when they wanted to get money out of the pockets of church people in England.

The present article is in direct sequence with what I have before stated, namely, that the church authorities here are the real effectual cause of all the troubles at Metlakahtla, beginning with the fatal gift of a bishop to that simple-minded community.

Here is where the shoe pinches the ecclesiastical foot. If Bishop Ridley is removed what becomes of the fundamental principle on which the edifice of the church is sought to be reared? The "successor" is nowhere. Church people who, years ago, thought this dogma mere *brutum fulmen*, have since felt that it was a serious turn of the ecclesiastical screw, and a real parody of the famous mot of Louis XIV, "L'etat, c'est moi." L'eglise, c'est moi, the bishop is the church, is the key note to all the trouble. The Metlakahtlans dare to think otherwise. Hence the hint and encouragement from headquarters to Bishop Ridley to stand his ground; and hence the appeal to the government to back him up with a "firm hand." More men of war! I should think the government have had enough of this kind of prompting.

Are these the days to invoke the secular arm to prop up spiritual power? What a frightful page of history does the suggestion of bringing "this misguided people to a better mind" open up! Their swords are softer than oil yet be they drawn swords.

The time is surely gone by for recognition of any absolute *Ego*, whether in church or state, even though the victims are only Indians.

But every thing else pales before the latest revelation of the ecclesiastical mind. Not content with fomenting religious discord, they must strike a blow at the *industries* of Metlakahtla. Oh! how do the ecclesiastics pant for the very dust on the heads of the poor. Oh! ye boasters of church privileges and church preeminence, whose mouths are full of the name of Him who once worked at the bench, would ye blow up the very workshops of Metlakahtla? Unhappy Indians! Your troubles are not yet over. Every day a new engine is forged for your destruction. Cease your efforts after the blessings of civilization. Your bitter foes will never cease to hunt you down. They would rather see you idle, starving, lawless vagabonds, than industrious law-abiding Christians on whose foreheads their mark is not.

A.

9th January, 1885.

Lord Randolph Churchill.

TO THE EDITOR:—Noticing this rising statesman, now on a trip for improvement of his health, will shortly arrive in San Francisco, would it not be well if arrangements were entered into for extending an invitation to him to visit this province; and during his stay amongst us favor our public address upon that closer alliance of the colonies with the Mother Country advocated in the consolidation of the British empire, which so many at the present time have at heart and the successful accomplishment of which has now become the subject of such interesting discussion?

W. K. B.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

KINGSTON, Dec. 26.—On Sunday Cook's church will be opened. It is a handsome stone structure, which cost $12,000, and the Irish Presbyterians are very proud of it.

OTTAWA, 25.—Information of further robberies of mail's along the Rocky Mountain Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been received by the Postoffice Department, but the Government and railway company think that the publication of particulars will tend to thwart their efforts to catch the robbers.

The thermometer marked 45 degrees below zero on Tuesday morning at Winnipeg.

Paris is agitating for the removal of the county seat to that place from Brantford.

It is understood the customs department will order the restoration of Mme. Mandelbaum's jewelry.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—John C. Fyfe & Co., general storekeepers, Woodbridge, assigned to W. E. Ainge, of this city, this afternoon. Liabilities heavy.

Rev. Kennedy Creighton, pastor of the King Street East Circuit Methodist Church, and his wife, celebrated their golden wedding to-day. Amongst those present were Rev. John B. Creighton, Wauneta, Wis., and George Creighton, (sons), Montreal, James Creighton, (brother), London, and Mrs. Ald. Harvie, (daughter). The old couple received many handsome presents. Mr. Creighton entered the ranks of the Methodist ministry nearly half a century ago.

Another sensation was caused at Winnipeg by the reported disappearance of Ald. Wilson, ex-chairman of finance. It has been stated that he feared to appear before the commission which sits this week. Wilson was confined to his house by illness, and was not present at the committee meeting on Saturday.

John Gillespie, one of the leading wholesale merchants of Toronto, will be ordained shortly in the Church of England, and will work in Trinity Church.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—George Kingswill, of the editorial staff of the Sun, died last night of heart disease, aged 45.

MONTREAL, Dec. 25.—The City and District Savings Bank has distributed $10,800 to the city charities.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—John Grey was brought from the central prison this morning to the police court to receive sentence for escaping from prison in May last. (He was recaptured in September.) Grey in February last was sentenced to six months by Mayor Frost, of Perth, for vagrancy. He stated in court to-day that at the time of his arrest he had $85 in his pocket and owned 45 acres of land, and that Mayor Frost had sentenced him to a long term out of spite because he (Grey) had assaulted a friend of the mayor's. The police magistrate remanded him till Dec. 19, and will make inquiries as to the truth of his statement.

The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Carroll, one of the oldest Methodist ministers, who died Saturday, was taken from here to St. Catharines for interment.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—This morning at the session of the county judge's criminal court, before his Honor Judge Elliott, the charge against Rev. Timothy O'Connell of being insane and incapable of pleading came up for hearing. His Honor expressed his opinion that Mr. O'Connell is not insane, and that he is not a fit subject for the asylum, and upon these grounds he granted a certificate and issued an order to the jailor ordering his discharge forthwith.

OTTAWA, Dec 24.—Mr. Charles Weber, of the Finance Department, died at his residence this morning.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—The harbour receipts for this year are $240,000, only $8,000 less than last year, notwithstanding the practical abolition of dues on grain up to the 1st of September.

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—Osborne, convicted of manslaughter at the Aylmer Assizes, has been sentenced to 14 years in the Penitentary.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 28.—James Balfour dropped dead while attending Christmas service in the Methodist Church at Meadow Lee, Man.

Patrick McCormack, a butcher, of St. Boniface, Man., shot himself on Friday night owing to financial difficulties. Some hope is entertained for his recovery.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Rice died at his residence, St. Mary street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CAYSLER, Dec. 23.—About five o'clock last evening Henry McCabe, while chopping in the bush half a mile distant from this place, was instantly killed by a tree falling on him. His skull was split open and both arms broken.

HAMILTON, Dec. 57.—The will of the late Bishop Fuller, of the Diocese of Niagara, is offered for probate. The bulk of his property, over $425,000, is bequeathed to his wife, Mrs. Fuller, and she is made the sole executrix of the will.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The liabilities of Kemp & Co., whose assignment was announced yesterday, will amount to $50,000, or double what was at first expected.

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—The janitor of the Amherstburg public schools, Mrs. Louisa Green, was found dead on the floor of the schoolhouse at midnight Tuesday by her son, who went into the building to see what detained his mother. Mrs. Green was 58 years of age and and had been subject to attacks of heart disease for some years.

John Greenfield, a lad 19 years old, son of Mr. George Greenfield, residing near St. George, was leading a colt Monday afternoon, when coming to a creek the animal refused to cross. Mr. Greenfield, the lad's uncle, who was with him, then hit the colt when the animal gave a sudden jump, striking young Greenfield in the chest and knocking him down. His breast was completely crushed in and his skull broken. He only survived his injuries or an hour.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—Deputations from the Toronto and Hamilton Boards of Trade waited upon Sir John Macdonald this morning with reference to an insolvency act. Sir John stated that he was in accord with them, and advised them to bring the matter before Parliament, when his Government would give it early and careful attention.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23.—It is rumored that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has now got full control of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway.

The death of Senator Muirhead leaves six vacancies in the Senate, four of which must be filled from Ontario, one from QUEBEC, and one from New Brunswick.

HAMILTON, Dec. 23.—Rev. Chas Hamilton, of Quebec, and Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, are spoken of as a successor to the late Bishop Fuller. The clergy favor Hamilton; the laymen Carmichael.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Alex. McKenzie, of the township of Keppel, committed suicide last night by hanging.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Phillips & Lean, builders, have failed. Liabilities $10,-000; assets not yet known.

TORONTO, Dec. 19.—The Special Committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Church considered today the emergency which has arisen through the death of Rev. Dr. Rice, and decided unanimously to fill the vacancy without incurring the expense of calling a special session of the General conference.

Rev. John A. Williams, D. D., was accordingly appointed senior general superintendent to the next regular meeting of the conference.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland was appointed to supply Dr. Rice's place as delegate to the next session of the British Conference.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.—J. R. McDonald & co., jewelers, of Halifax and Kentville have assigned.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—Three or four weeks Mr. J. A. Bouthillier, a well to-do merchant of Longueuil, was arrested at the instigation of Mr. A. Froideau, a farmer of the same place. He alleged that Bouthillier had stolen $50 from him. The jury returned a "no bill," and Mr. Bouthillier is now taking action for $10,000 in the superior court as damages for false arrest.

The returns of the Canadian Pacific railway are of a most satisfactory nature, notwithstanding the fact that in the early months of the year there was a considerable falling of the traffic. Up to Dec. 21 the receipts were $5,758,-010, against $5,186,021 between the same dates last year, being an increase of $571,989.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—A large seizure of dynamite has been made by the customs officials for non-payment of the full duty. The amount seized was twenty tons of dynamite from the Noted co., of Glasgow, to Messrs B. & S. H. Thompson. The value of the shipment is $12,000, and duty $3,000. The Messrs. Thompson have protested.

Duncan McIntyre, since his return from England, has been seriously indisposed through a cold caught on the voyage.

A 9-year old boy named Blanchet died suddenly yesterday from nicotine poisoning caused by excessive use of tobacco.

LONDON, Dec 15.—The MaClary Manufacturing company have dismissed over two hundred employes for thre weeks.

INGERSOLL, Dec. 23.—J. F. Macdonald, barrister, who levanted a few days ago, converted over $40,000 of client's money to his own use.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—Early this morning the residence of James Allen Farrier, McCaul street, was burglarized, and a gold watch and chain and jewelry valued at about $1,000, was carried off. The burglars left a letter signed "Paul Pry," "Dick Turpin" and "Boston Bill," stating that the police fondly imagined that Garner gang was broken up, but three of them were still at large, and prepared to make their presence felt.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—A sad accident occured on the bay this afternoon. Six children were playing on the ice when it gave way, three of them being drowned. Their names and ages are, Patrick Corbett 9, Robert Corbett 8, who were brothers, James Fallon 9. Much sympathy is felt for the parents of the brothers Corbett, as they have lost five children within eight months.

The amount of customers duty collected at this port for Dec. is $176,929, being a decrease of $45,532 as compared with December 1883.

Burrow Raymond, an old resident died Monday and was buried this afternoon. Almost immediately after the coffin was taken out of the house his widow, who was apparently in good health, dropped down dead. A daughter fell into hysterical fits and her life is despaired of.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31.—Benjamin Cowan, formerly of the firm of B. D. Tucker & Co., was drowned yesterday.

KINGSTON, Dec. 17,—Mrs. Gregor charged with bigamy, was found guilty yesterday, with a recommendation for mercy.

QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—The residence of Mr. Bolduc, M. P. P., was burned yesterday morning, the family narrowly escaping with their lives. Loss $2,-000, insured.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The tin stamping factory of Thomas Davidson, of St. Henry, was burnt down this evening about seven o' clock. The building was in ashes in an hour. Loss on building, plant, and stock about $50,000; insurance, $30,000, in the Royal, Western Union, and Commercial companies. About 150 men are thrown out of work.

The Canadian Pacific authorities agreed to regrade the wheat at Port Arthur about which the Farmers' Union raised the objection. The Union has brought an inspector from St. Paul who will proceed to Port Arthur today, and his inspection will be accepted.

SANDWICH, Dec.