

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1889. THE CITY'S GARBAGE.

There is, we see, some difficulty about the disposal of the garbage of the city. There is no part of the suburbs in which it can be dumped where it will not be offensive and injurious to residents and travellers. It should not in fact be dumped anywhere. Heaps of fish are dangerous, and there is no way by which they can be readily made innocuous. The safest way to get rid of it is to burn it. But this is a costly operation requiring an expensive apparatus of furnaces, etc. But there is an essay and a comparatively inexpensive way of disposing of the garbage of this city. It can be thrown into the sea, where it can do no harm to anyone. We cannot see why, with so effectual a way of disposing of the garbage of the city, there need be any question of dumping it anywhere else. When it is in the sea it is dispersed and its decomposition is not injurious. It is very different when it is allowed to lie anywhere on the land or in the waters of the harbor. Dumping it anywhere in the outskirts of the city is necessarily a temporary arrangement. The accumulations must in time become so great and so detrimental to the health of the community that some other means of getting it out of the way should soon become necessary. It is best to take the safest way at once. Some objections may be raised by persons who own land near where the refuse is thrown into the sea, but we do not think that even they would suffer any inconvenience. Arrangements could be made to unload the carts at a time when the tide would soon take it out of the sight and smell of those who live near. We trust that the Board of Aldermen will take measures to place the garbage where it will be a nuisance to no one. Where the choice is between depositing it on the land and throwing it into the sea there should be no hesitation. If carrying the dirt to deep water is more expensive it is more effectual and in every way preferable. In a matter which so nearly concerns the health of the city the difference in the cost of carriage is not worth a moment's consideration.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The citizens of Victoria have determined to celebrate the Queen's birthday this year, as is befitting, in a right royal manner. There is to be a fête which is to last two days. There are to be sports and amusements suited to people of all tastes and conditions. If the programme of the committee is judiciously drawn up and well carried out, the celebration will be finer and better worth seeing and taking a part in than anything of its kind that has yet been seen on the Pacific coast. The athletic sports will be numerous and varied, and some of the best men in Canada and the coast States will participate in them. The regatta will be most attractive. It is not often that such a number of first-class oarsmen can be got together on this side of the continent as will be in Victoria on the 24th and 25th of May. The sculling matches of themselves will be enough to attract a great crowd to the city. The committee should take care to have it well known all over this part of the continent who are to be here and what is to be done. They should exercise great care in arranging their programme, and then advertise far and wide. Every one who has any idea of taking holiday about that time should know where a prepared for their enjoyment in Victoria. But the committee will be able to do little if they are not well backed up by their fellow citizens. Anything like an adequate celebration on the scale intended cannot be got up without the expenditure of a good deal of money. If it is not to be a mean one-horse affair, the committee of management must be well supplied with the means of war. A generous expenditure will be sure to pay. The Committee should not, for want of funds, be compelled to forego anything that would tend to make the celebration imposing or effective. The citizens of Victoria should remember that it is a very great measure depends upon them whether the celebration is to be worthy of the city or not. If they place the means in the hands of the managers to do the thing in good style and to make the arrangements that they believe to be necessary, the celebration will be a success. If they hold back and do not contribute generously towards the fund, they will have themselves alone to blame if the celebration is a failure. But we are not afraid. When once the matter is taken in hand everything will be done both by the committee and the citizens generally to make it the most magnificent affair of its kind ever seen on this side of the continent. It is in the interest of every citizen of Victoria and every inhabitant of British Columbia, for that matter, to do all they can to further this pleasant undertaking. This Province is only beginning to be known in Eastern Canada and the United States. Very few have any idea that it is so beautiful and so goodly a land. By offering strangers an inducement to visit it they help to make it better known. People will come here who will appreciate the beauties and the capabilities of the country, and will tell their neighbors in the different parts of the country the good impression it has made upon them. By this means persons of the most desirable class will be induced to come and settle in the Province. All that British Columbia needs, to be considered as one of the most desirable fields of immigration on the continent, is to be known. And no more effectual way of spreading a knowledge of the country can be devised than this proposed celebration of the Queen's birthday. The crowds of visitors who will be induced to come here if the proper means are used will benefit the city in other ways, and those who pass two pleasant days here, in the most delightful season of the year, will when the opportunity offers, be glad to repeat the visit. A good beginning has been made and we hope that those who have

CABLE NEWS.

The "Times" Savagely Attacks the Members of Parliament Who Welcomed Henry George. Lord Randolph Churchill Scores a Victory Over the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Young Kaiser Refuses to Transact Business With the Banker of the Late Emperor. Victory for Lord Randolph. LONDON, March 17.—Lord Randolph Churchill had a protracted interview with Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, yesterday, on the subject of the new scheme for the augmentation of the navy. While nothing definitely known of what took place at the conference, it is understood and quite generally believed that Lord Churchill insisted upon submission to himself as his advertisement of an elaborate and glowing presentation of the government's plans. Lord Hamilton demurred, alleging that the schedule demanded would involve an immense amount of clerical labor and consume a great deal of valuable time. The Tory democratic leader was obstinate, and threatened to move an ugly amendment to the naval bill in the house unless the request was complied with. Lord Hamilton hesitated, but, after reflection, he consented to furnish the information in detail. British Journalists. LONDON, March 17.—One of the recent changes made in the almost immovable style of the Telegraph is the running of a column of short paragraphs headed "London Day by Day," in which the gossip of hotels, clubs, etc., and sketches of public men, are presented in the fashion peculiar to American journals. Last Friday one of these paragraphs alluded to Mr. Parnell in a manner highly complimentary to that gentleman, and equally creditable to a newspaper desiring to be in the vanguard of the times. When the paragraph met the eyes of the proprietor of the paper, Mr. Lawson, he became furious, and summoned the various editors to him in an endeavor to ascertain which of them was wearing the paragon in the Telegraph. Each of the editors disclaimed any knowledge whatever of the offensive article. Mr. Lawson is still pursuing his quest, and declares he will disseminate the culprit if discovered. The German Court Cakes. LONDON, March 17.—Herr Cohen, of Dessau, who was the private banker of the late Emperor William of Germany, enjoyed the confidence of the sovereign to such a degree that the Emperor's private banker's simple statement should suffice in all matters pertaining to his connection with the Emperor's finances, and extending to a settlement of his estate. Cohen's intercession with the Kaiser was direct, but the present Emperor, presumably at the request of some Jewluna member of the court, recently ordered Cohen to communicate with him through Herr Von Liebenow, grand marshal of the court. Cohen refused to conduct his business in that way, and severed his connection with the Imperial finances. Consequently there is no court banker at present. Henry George's Doctrine. LONDON, March 18.—The Times savagely attacks the members of Parliament who welcomed Henry George, and the Radical clubs on Saturday. "George's doctrine," the Times says, "as near to sheer spoliation as anything that has been proposed by a man with a character to lose since the French revolution."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

It appears that the new gold fields in Lower California are not the Eldorado that they were represented to be some time ago. They are difficult of access and everyone who searches for gold in them is not successful. Here is a description of them taken from a late California paper. The new fields are at a place known as Santa Clara, which lies in the mountain range about fifty miles southeast of Escondido. They can be reached either from that port, by a trail through the mountains, or from San Diego, by a trail which recent travel has converted into a primitive wagon-road, and which crosses the border. The distance by road from San Diego to the diggings is about 140 miles, in a southerly direction. It is hardly need be said that the road is bad. It is in places almost impassable for a loaded wagon. There is little or no water to be found on the way. There is shelter at Tia Juana, on the frontier line, at Cario, Canoles, Allection, Burro Valley, and Red Castle, at each of which places there is a house or two. The nights are bitterly cold and the sun at mid-day is scorching. At the mines there is a general scarcity of everything. Clothing, food and tools are in demand at big prices; nor is there much present prospect of the demand being supplied by shipments from Escondido. It is practically impossible to move heavy freight over the trail. At latest dates it is supposed that there were 1,000 men at the diggings. The last letters from the new Eldorado say that work is chiefly concentrated on two gulches, the American and Mexican. In the latter there is said to be a good deal of gold but little water; in the former, plenty of water but little gold. So the miners are carrying the dirt from the Mexican to the American and washing it there. In the gravel of other gulches and canyons gold has been extracted by the same method. But for the moment the American and the Mexican are the favorites. From all accounts it does not appear that these diggings are any richer than dozens of others about which an excitement has been raised and to which a rush has been made. The result, too, will be about the same—luck to a few, but hardship and disappointment to by far the greater number who were tempted to leave steady work to seek their fortune in the new fields. A scheme to develop the British fisheries has been mooted which should be adopted by the Dominion of Canada. It is proposed to send out a properly equipped fishing steamer to explore the waters around and near the British Islands for the purpose of finding out the food fishes they contain. There is to be a naturalist on board, and there should be in connection with the steamer at some convenient post a laboratory where other naturalists could examine the new kinds of fish that were caught and ascertain their qualities. If such an investigation is required in old countries like Great Britain, in whose waters it might be supposed there is nothing new to be found, how much more is it necessary in a new country like this where very little is known of the fish that swim in its seas. No one has as yet any conception of the real value of the fisheries of British Columbia or of the nature and qualities of the fish that inhabit the seas that wash its shores. The cost of conducting such an exploration would not be great and its results, if properly conducted, would be invaluable. The United States and France expend large sums on such investigations with what competent judges consider adequate results. LONDON, March 18.—Crisis advice from Poth, representing Emperor Francis Joseph as having greatly fallen away in health since the suicide of Crown Prince Rudolf, while his hair has become almost white. He has frequent paroxysms of grief, and this has especially been the case immediately after he held a conference with the intimate friends of the late Emperor. The Emperor has been spending a great deal of time in silent weeping. His case is said to greatly puzzle his physicians. Queen Natalie. PRIBORAZ, March 18.—The statement that there was an agreement between King Milan and the board of regents upon the former's abdication of the throne

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that Queen Natalie should not return to Serbia, is officially denied. Presumably on strength of this denial it is reported that a gunboat has been ordered to Jalta to convey Natalie back to Belgrade. Newspapers Selected. LONDON, March 18.—The police of Hamburg have seized several editions of the Elbe Courier, which were on sale at the news stands, on account of the recent publication of the paper of the articles on the Gelfick affair strongly condemning the action of the government in the matter. The principal motive for the seizure is believed to be a desire on the part of the authorities, in view of the present agitation of the socialists and workmen, to remove from their reach every scrap of socialist or democratic literature possible. Prize for English Orations. LONDON, March 18.—The second prize for English orations at Cambridge university today was awarded to Wm. H. Tucker, of Baltimore, half brother to W. H. White, secretary of the American League, who was the first winner. The third prize has been completed this year at the university while Mr. Tucker is in his second year. The subject chosen by Mr. Tucker was "The American Constitution." A Vote of Censure. LONDON, March 18.—It is stated upon authority that the House of Commons will debate in the House of Commons on the question of reducing the salary of Attorney-General Webster, the Opposition will introduce a motion censuring the Government with the case of the Times before the Parnell Commission. Congratulating Parnell. LONDON, March 18.—A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., states that monster meetings were held throughout the colony on the 16th inst. in honor of Patrick's Day, at which resolutions were adopted congratulating Parnell on his victory over the London Times, and large sums were raised for the furtherance of the Irish cause. Breach of Prison Rules. DUBLIN, March 18.—The Rev. Mr. Feanuing, who applied for permission to visit Doctor Gallagher, of New York, who is confined at Chatham jail, has been refused admission on the ground that the prisoner is under punishment for breach of prison rules. Dublin Refuses. DUBLIN, March 18.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien refused to accept the nomination offered by the Parnell commission upon application of Sir Charles Russell, unless the condition that he will refrain from all agitation is dropped. Shipbuilders' Strike. BELFAST, March 18.—The strike of the Belfast shipbuilders is rapidly spreading. One thousand more are struck to-day. Left for Zanzibar. CAIRO, March 18.—Capt. Wissman has left here for Zanzibar. A Heavy Debt. ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The supreme court has decided that Princess Hohenlohe, heiress to the Russian estates of Prince Willenstein, is indebted to the Bank of Commerce 6,000,000 rubles. AMERICAN NEWS. A Young Forger. SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—D. G. Malarky, a young man who came here recently from Oregon, was arrested this morning for forgery. Malarky was stopping at a cheap hotel, and last night obtained \$25 from the proprietor on a worthless check for \$100, to which he forged the name of his mother, Mrs. Ellen Malarky, who lives at Portland. Malarky has been guilty of similar offenses before. BRITISH COLUMBIA As a Field for Emigrants.—The Dublin Government Agent, before his departure to B. C. The reports of the Dominion emigration agents stationed in Europe have been issued, and contain some very interesting reading. Not the least gratifying feature of the reports are the references to B. C. as a field for British emigrants. Mr. H. Merriock, agent at Belfast, writes in the following strain:—"British Columbia is now attracting considerable attention in the north of Ireland, and quite a number of families with considerable means have gone out there in the past year, and I find a great many are making enquiries regarding that province, and asking for pamphlets, specially descriptive of it. These persons are, as a rule, gentlemen of considerable private means for whom the climate has special attractions. They hope for the profitable investment of their means in the growing towns and cities. The press here has during the summer published a number of articles complimentary and quite interesting as well of that province and its rapid progress and healthy climate, which has, no doubt, aided largely to the active interest now taken in it. Mr. T. J. Conolly, government agent at Dublin, in his report says:—"During the last few years I have sent a large number of people to British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The chief part of them had sufficient capital to settle on land, and engage in commercial pursuits. As far as I can learn they are all doing well; and the publication of the following letter received by a gentleman in Dublin from one of the number who settled at French Creek, Nanaimo, will, I think, be useful to intending emigrants, as the writer, Mr. William Henry Lee, is a very sensible man, who has had considerable experience of agriculture in this country, and his statements can be relied on. "SHAMROCK LODGE, FRENCH CREEK. "Dear Sir,—I have no excuse for not writing long, but I have no time to do so. I can tell you, however, that I am very well, and that I am very happy. I have been particularly busy lately, and the arrival of George and his family has been a great source of excitement, while talking over old times with him has been a great pleasure. I have devoted to correspondence. We all like the country very much. I have long since had me settled down to anything but my own house. I have called here a short time ago, but I have not time to do so now. My father has sent him out \$200 to buy a ranch here. However, you have to work hard, and put up with many a disappointment before you have any good time. "We are here now two years, and have never yet had such a week together. Always doing something, and are now able to raise much for our own wants. We are catching some salmon now, but the fish has not come on as yet. We have had our own garden on Sunday, every Sunday evening, so we look on as quite an event. I have very little Irish news, there, and I have not time to write you more. I could send you in exchange some of the venison we get here. I have had two bears this summer. I will send you a couple of dead. The black bear out here lives entirely on berries. I have had my gun brought down, and will send you some of the venison with salmon before they go to their winter quarters. 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The Ottawa (Grit) Free Press is out in a rough attack on the "Globe," and says that the paper by its tergiversation has put itself outside the pale of party journalism. Apparently the paper does not know its own mind for twenty-four hours at a time, says the Free Press. The statement that the "Globe" will discontinue its political editorials, which fail to obey its orders, would be highly amusing but for its impudence. Perhaps the "Globe" may be found defending the Jesuit bill again to-morrow, and then perhaps a new excommunication bill may be necessary. The family quarrel is decidedly edifying to the ministerialists. The "Globe's" flop is said to be Mowat's card to retain the province. Hon. Mr. Dewdney gives notice of a bill for the reconversion of the Sumas drying lands on the Fraser river, amounting to 45,000 acres, which at the time of the Dominion's purchase were in the hands of the Jesuits. By this arrangement, however, they were deducted from the amount of land dealt with by the local government within the railway belt and for which the lands were given in the Peace river country. This reconversion straightens matters out. In the House, Ives' motion for a commission to enquire into the Canadian trade through the States, and the probability of diverting it into Canadian channels, dropped, owing to the critical illness of his father-in-law, the minister of railways. Mr. Platt moved that the duty be removed from all grains which do not ripen in Canada. An influential delegation interviewed the Premier to-day to ask a grant of five hundred dollars for each art school of the Dominion. The supreme court rendered several judgments to-day. No British Columbian. Mr. Davin is asking the fisheries department to enquire into the hope for the profitable investment of their means in the growing towns and cities. 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By this arrangement, however, they were deducted from the amount of land dealt with by the local government within the railway belt and for which the lands were given in the Peace river country. This reconversion straightens matters out. In the House, Ives' motion for a commission to enquire into the Canadian trade through the States, and the probability of diverting it into Canadian channels, dropped, owing to the critical illness of his father-in-law, the minister of railways. Mr. Platt moved that the duty be removed from all grains which do not ripen in Canada. An influential delegation interviewed the Premier to-day to ask a grant of five hundred dollars for each art school of the Dominion. The supreme court rendered several judgments to-day. No British Columbian. Mr. Davin is asking the fisheries department to enquire into the hope for the profitable investment of their means in the growing towns and cities. The press here has during the summer published a number of articles complimentary and quite interesting as well of that province and its rapid progress and healthy climate, which has, no doubt, aided largely to the active interest now taken in it. Mr. T. J. Conolly, government agent at Dublin, in his report says:—"During the last few years I have sent a large number of people to British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The chief part of them had sufficient capital to settle on land, and engage in commercial pursuits. As far as I can learn they are all doing well; and the publication of the following letter received by a gentleman in Dublin from one of the number who settled at French Creek, Nanaimo, will, I think, be useful to intending emigrants, as the writer, Mr. William Henry Lee, is a very sensible man, who has had considerable experience of agriculture in this country, and his statements can be relied on. "SHAMROCK LODGE, FRENCH CREEK. "Dear Sir,—I have no excuse for not writing long, but I have no time to do so. I can tell you, however, that I am very well, and that I am very happy. I have been particularly busy lately, and the arrival of George and his family has been a great source of excitement, while talking over old times with him has been a great pleasure. I have devoted to correspondence. We all like the country very much. I have long since had me settled down to anything but my own house. I have called here a short time ago, but I have not time to do so now. My father has sent him out \$200 to buy a ranch here. However, you have to work hard, and put up with many a disappointment before you have any good time. "We are here now two years, and have never yet had such a week together. Always doing something, and are now able to raise much for our own wants. We are catching some salmon now, but the fish has not come on as yet. We have had our own garden on Sunday, every Sunday evening, so we look on as quite an event. I have very little Irish news, there, and I have not time to write you more. I could send you in exchange some of the venison we get here. I have had two bears this summer. I will send you a couple of dead. The black bear out here lives entirely on berries. I have had my gun brought down, and will send you some of the venison with salmon before they go to their winter quarters. "This country is improving very much. I have seen a great deal of it, and it is very rich in a very central position here, land, lead, and iron, and very good roads and mines are opening up a country, which, in a wild and unexplored region. I have had a very good time here, and I have had a very good time here, and I have had a very good time here. "Yours very truly, "W. H. Lee."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated low test short-weight brands or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 10, WALL STREET, NEW YORK. BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited. THEOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CYLBER A. HOLLAND, DIRECTORS. HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND. The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency. MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms. Victoria, B. C., May 18th, 1887. NO RAFFLES! NO CLEARANCE SALE! NO HUMBUG! But genuine good EVERY DAY values in BOOTS & SHOES. Backed up with a large Stock to select from, are some of the reasons for the constant and continuous growth of Business at ERSKINE'S Boot and Shoe EMPORIUM, 132 GOVERNMENT STREET, COR. JOHNSON. N.B.—ENGLISH 'K' BOOTS KEPT IN STOCK. We have the finest Premises and the largest and best assorted Stock in the Province. Call and see our goods and get our prices. E. G. PRIOR & CO. IRON, HARDWARE, Farming Implements, WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARTS, &c. We have the finest Premises and the largest and best assorted Stock in the Province. Call and see our goods and get our prices. Gilmore and McCandless, 35 JOHNSON STREET. The Perry Creek Gold Mining Company, (LIMITED LIABILITY) March Assessment, Due April 16, 1889. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, an assessment of Five Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable on or before the 15th of April, 1889, to the Secretary of the company. Any stock upon which said assessments shall remain unpaid on the 15th of April, 1889, shall be deemed delinquent and a will be advertised for sale at Public Auction, and unless payment shall be made before the sale, on the 9th of May, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessments, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale. The Company's Office, HENRY JACOBY, Secretary, 132 GOVERNMENT STREET, Victoria, B. C. GOLD AND SILVER MINING. E. G. PRIOR & CO., Sole Agents for British Columbia, Government and Johnson streets, 132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1899.

THE RAILROAD DEBATE.

The debate on Mr. Higgins' resolution, declaring that it is desirable for the Government to take steps during the recess that will ensure the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway to some convenient point on the northern part of Vancouver Island, was a very important one.

Railways are necessary to the development of British Columbia, and the nature of the country is such that their construction should be somewhat in advance of settlement.

Prudence requires that the railway policy of the Province be prompt, bold and vigorous. Delays and half measures are worse than extravagance.

It is the interest of the Province to make the most of all its resources in the shortest possible time.

This cannot be done unless the country is opened up at once, and the only way to prepare the country for settlement is to construct railways.

This cannot be done by unaided private enterprise. It is the business of the Government to construct highways, and the most effective highway required for British Columbia at its present stage of progress is the railroad.

Government, is therefore, only doing its duty when it takes into consideration the best way of aiding in the construction of railroads to the parts of the country which are known to need them most.

The extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway to the northern extremity of this island has long been seen to be a work needed to develop the resources not only of Vancouver but of the Mainland.

Along its route are extensive tracts of fine agricultural land. In the belt from which it will draw traffic are large forests of the finest timber trees.

Valuable minerals are already known to exist on the east side of the island, and a railroad along its whole length will do much to develop the fisheries of the northern coast and of Queen Charlotte Islands.

The projected road, too, will shorten the route to Alaska very materially, and promote trade with that northern neighbor.

It will be necessary to connect the Island of Vancouver with the railroad system of the continent. Bridge connection at one or more points can easily be made with the mainland, and the railroads that must in the near future be built to open up the splendid area of agricultural and mineral lands that are in the interior, and to connect the old settlements whose progress are almost at a standstill for want of railway communication with the coast and the centres of trade.

There can be no question as to the desirability of constructing these lines of railroad, or as to the benefit to be derived from them when they are constructed.

All that remains is to find the ways and means to build them. This is of course a very great deal. But we have no doubt that some feasible plan can be devised to consummate an end so devoutly to be wished.

Land which when the roads are built will become very valuable can be utilized for this purpose. Grants of land to railway companies are not so popular as they used to be, but with the necessary conditions as to sale and settlement, they seem to be the readiest and most available means of encouraging private companies to construct railways through new countries.

Whether the government aid should assume the shape of a cash subsidy or a guarantee of a certain rate of interest for a stipulated term, is a question which will take deliberation and enquiry to decide.

The subsidy system has been tried in the Dominion of Canada, but the results calculated upon have not always been achieved.

In India, the Argentine Republic and, we think, in Australia, the guarantee system has been tried, and it will not be difficult to find how far it has succeeded. The enquiry can be made, and the system, which has produced the best results adopted.

It appears to us that all the parties concerned are open to conviction, and that neither prejudice nor interest stands in the way of the adoption of the principle which has been found to work the best.

We were glad to see that the Legislature was nearly unanimous on this very important subject. There was, as perhaps was natural, a little sectional feeling displayed. The representatives of some sections of the province seemed afraid that if the Island extension are undertaken, roads that are as greatly needed on the Mainland would be neglected or delayed.

We do not think there is the slightest ground for any such fear. The Province needs all the roads that were spoken of, and there is little doubt that when companies are found willing to undertake to build them; the Provincial Government will do all in its power to further their construction.

The Federal Government, too, we believe, will readily give its aid to any feasible scheme of railroad construction in this Province. It is indeed as deeply interested in advancing its material interests as is the Provincial Government, and we confidently expect, when the time for action comes, it will be ready to do its share towards the development of the resources of the Province.

AN ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE. Those who possess privileges should be careful how they exercise them. It is humiliating to see the use which some small-minded, vindictive, cowardly men make of an exclusive advantage.

We would think that the man whose office or position gives him privileges which other men do not possess, would be most careful how he exercised them, and would scorn to use them in order to perpetrate an act of injustice to gratify personal spite or to gain a private end.

And so he would if he were either a manly man or possessed the instincts of a gentleman. Members of Parliament necessarily possess large privileges and immunities. In order that the affairs of the country shall be discussed freely and thoroughly the utmost latitude is allowed them in debate.

Their speech is, while they are performing their duties as representatives of the people, privileged. They cannot be called to account in the ordinary way for words uttered in debate. This is quite right.

But the consciousness of immunity would make a man of right feeling all the more careful what he says of persons who are not present, and who do not possess the power of reply. No man of courage will strike an enemy whose hands are tied, and people are never at a loss for an epithet to apply to the bully who assaults a defenceless man. The attack made by the Hon. Mr. Humphreys on the Superintendent of Education on Monday was one of this kind. That official was not present, and if he had been, he dare not utter a word in his own defence. Although the Provincial Secretary reminded Mr. Humphreys of this fact, and although he took upon himself the whole responsibility of the act attributed to the Superintendent, Mr. Humphreys was insensible to the rebuke, and continued his attack on the man who was both absent and gagged.

When we consider the nature of the attack, the conduct of the assailant appears the more unjustifiable. If he had some charge to prefer against the Superintendent, some specific act of misconduct, or some gross dereliction of duty, there might be some excuse for discussing it then, though both time and place were improper. But Mr. Humphreys had no charge to bring against the Superintendent of Education. His attack was nothing more than the violent scolding in which weak but ill tempered women are said sometimes to indulge. It was simply a piece of vague vilification. Nothing is easier than this style of attack when any one, calling himself a man, can lower himself so far as to resort to it.

It requires no ability at all to heap injurious epithets on the best man alive, particularly behind his back and when his mouth is closed. Men of Mr. Humphreys' stamp can call Mr. Gladstone "a drivelling old dunc" with impunity, or declare that Edward Blake is "a senseless blatherer."

If they possess "the gift of the gab" and delight in nothing so much as to hear themselves talk they can go on blackening the characters of the most worthy men until their hearers are ready to conclude that they are such fools as to believe what they say themselves. All that is required to do this is a ready tongue, a boundless stock of impudence and a craven spirit. There is nothing in what Mr. Humphreys said of the Superintendent which would warrant any reflecting man in concluding that he is not a conscientious, painstaking official.

His vituperation would apply quite as well to the ablest and most discerning official in any of the departments as it does to Mr. Pope. Every one must see that Mr. Humphreys attempt to do that official in the estimation of the public by vague but bitter denunciation is a gross and an inexcusable abuse of his privileges as a member of the Assembly.

Being an outrage on the sense of justice of the people and their love of fair play we believe, likely to have an effect exactly the opposite of that which the Superintendent of Education's assailant intended and expected.

HUMBLE PIE. Humble pie is not a very pleasant article of diet, though perhaps for a change it may be sometimes wholesome. The London Times falls itself on the first of the present month compelled to make a meal of this very distasteful dish. It found that it had done wrong, that it had committed a most stupendous blunder, and without waiting to be forced it voluntarily and without a moment's unnecessary delay took its ration of humble pie. One can not help admiring its promptitude and the courage it displayed in acknowledging that it had done wrong and in expressing its regret that it had preferred accusations that had been proved to be false against Mr. Parnell and his associates. It makes no excuse. It does not attempt to justify itself. It repeats the retraction made by the Attorney-General before the commissioners, and adds:

"We do not desire and appropriate every word of the foregoing statement. It is our wish, as it is our duty, to give expression to that feeling of sincere regret which we entertain in relation to the error which was obvious that, after Pigott on his own showing had proved himself to be a person utterly unworthy of credit, and after he had made two confessions varying in detail but both admitting the letters which he produced were tainted with forgery, our duty being unreservedly to withdraw those letters from the consideration of the judges." The article concludes with a second expression of regret. It says "Our desire is simply to express deep regret for the error into which we were led, and to withdraw unreservedly those parts of our original statements which we cannot honestly continue to maintain."

It must have been exceedingly painful for the managers of the first newspaper in the British Empire to make this acknowledgment and apology. They were proud of the position that journal occupied and they knew that the exposure of the series of terrible mistakes they had made would be a very great measure to destroy it.

They were not willing to attempt to shirk what they saw to be their duty. They knew perfectly well that confession and retraction made at that time could be easily misunderstood and misrepresented. This conviction made their task all the harder but it did not prevent their doing what they already saw to be their duty. It will be said that when Pigott confessed to having forged the letters no other course was left to the Times but to do what it could to repair the injustice it had done. This is so. But from the earnestness and sincerity displayed by the Times the reader cannot help concluding that its managers would under any circumstances have endeavored to make what reparation they could to the men it had injured.

The comments of its contemporaries were not the lightest part of the punishment which the Times had to bear. They all acquit it of intentional wrongdoing, but they accuse it of inexcusable mismanagement and stupidity. The hardest blows and the deepest cuts it received were from its friends. The Telegraph, for instance, which is strongly Unionist, says: "But, certainly no unprejudiced person, looking at the course of the business, and noting its unprecedented progress, can content for a single moment—how much more so the past history of this great journal may command re-

CABLE NEWS.

Subsidy to Connect the Rivers Elbe and Trave by a Canal.

Long and Bitter Fight Over the "Times" Case Expected in the Commons.

The Kaiser Refers to His Late Father As a Noble Example for King Milan.

A Noble Example.

LONDON, March 19.—It has come to light that Emperor William of Germany had addressed an autograph letter to King Milan of Serbia, shortly before the latter's withdrawal from the Serbian throne, beseeching that erratic monarch not to abdicate. The letter was addressed to Milan as an extremely fatherly manner, and was altogether, it is said, such a note as one young man might write to another who has his intimate friend. Among the arguments employed by the Kaiser to induce Milan to remain, he cited the case of his father, the late Emperor Frederick, whose unexampled heroism in the face of death forbade his dropping the reins of government. Even this noble example, however, failed to curb the cowardice of the Serbian king.

Impartial Parliament.

LONDON, March 19.—In the Commons, this evening, Mr. Smith moved to give precedence to the vote on account until the full vote could be passed. Sir Wm. Harcourt opposed the motion, and accused the government of shirking the discussion by trying to introduce a new and surreptitious form of closure. The argument employed by the Minister of Finance would become simply a vestry for registering government transactions. He intended to challenge the government on the conduct of the ministry in placing Irish officials paid by the public at the service of the Times in connection with that paper's accusations against the Irish members of the House, and on the vote for the attorney-general summary he should ask what state services Mr. Webster had rendered during the last nine months, and why his salary should be paid. The Minister of Finance, in answer to the question of the exchequer to be calculated beforehand what time should be allowed for discussing the vote. Questions of great delicacy, he declared, must be raised in the House, and the Government to take away that right of discussion.

In Aid of the Suffering.

LONDON, March 19.—Queen Victoria has given £100 in aid of the sufferers in the famine-stricken district of China.

Great Canal Project.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Cologne-Gazette says that the Prussian government has given a subsidy of 6,000,000 marks towards the making of a canal that will connect the rivers Rhine and Drava. This canal will make it possible for vessels to go from the North to the Baltic Sea without going around the Danish Peninsula.

Manufacturing Dynamite Bombs.

ZURICH, March 19.—The police of this city have discovered that dynamite bombs are being clandestinely made by the nihilists and anarchists. Two Russians have been arrested in this connection.

The King of Servia.

PESHA, March 19.—The King Milan visited the Emperor of Austria to-day. To-night the Emperor will entertain Milan at dinner.

Public Officials as Detectives.

LONDON, March 19.—Sir William Harcourt in a speech challenged the conduct of the Government in placing Irish officials, who were paid by the public for their services, at the disposal of the London Times to work up evidence for the Parnell commission.

Worshiping Tactics.

LONDON, March 19.—The ugly temper displayed on both sides in the common to-night indicates that a long and bitter fight over the connection of Attorney-General Webster with the Times case must ensue. Sir Richard Webster has accepted Mr. Smith's challenge to give precedence to a vote on a motion of censure, points strongly to the fact that the Liberal Government will pursue their worshipping tactics to the end.

Steeple Chase.

LONDON, March 19.—The Derbyshire handicap steeple chase, which was run at Derby Hunt meeting, and was won by the bay mare "Singlet."

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York March 18.—Ex-President Hayes has sent a contribution to the fund for the Confederate soldiers' home. In his letter he takes the ground that Union soldiers should receive an increasingly large amount in pensions, but that it is eminently proper and desirable that the soldiers of the other side who are now citizens of our common country should be generously aided by voluntary contributions.

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—About 10:30 this morning, fire was discovered in Constable Avery's furniture store, four-story brick, situated at 208 and 210 South Adams street. The flames spread with marvellous rapidity, and at 11 o'clock the walls fell out, wrecking a brick tenement on both sides. At noon the fire was under control, and the buildings which had been threatened had been saved. Loss, \$150,000.

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—A rumor in circulation here that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, and the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads are to be consolidated into one system, under the same name as the "Big Four" Bee line deal.

Drowned in the Ohio.

POKESBY, Ohio, March 18.—Joseph Rhodes and his mother, while attempting to cross the Ohio river at noon to-day, in a boat, were carried under a fleet of barges and the body of Mrs. Rhodes has been recovered.

A Pillar of Fire.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 18.—The Lafayette National Bank, another of the banks that have failed in the West, was closed to-day. A drill had penetrated Trenton rock twenty-five feet when the pressure became very great, and the drill was withdrawn. When near the top, in some manner the gas ignited, and instantly a stream of fire leaped forth. In the little room around the derrick were fourteen persons, and every one was more or less burned, four very badly.

Warning to Amateur Detectives.

BERLIN, Pa., March 19.—A government detective named Wiza has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Altoona, near Harrisburg, for falsely accusing two men of being anarchists.

New War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The secretary of the navy has directed the chief of the bureau to purchase, equip, outfit, recruit, construct, and repair, and steam engineering, to proceed without delay to prepare plans for the construction of two new vessels authorized by the naval appropriation act, approved March 2nd, of this year. The vessels provided for are one armored steel cruising monitor of 1,000 tons displacement, and one iron ram of 1,000 tons displacement, and one iron ram of 1,000 tons displacement, and one iron ram of 1,000 tons displacement.

Collision on Puget Sound.

At about 5:30 o'clock on Saturday morning the steamer Eliza Anderson, which was en route from Upland to Coupeville, and the George E. Starr, which was going from Coupeville to Upland, collided during the thick fog prevalent at that time about two miles out from Upland. The Starr's bow struck the Anderson's port side just ahead of the wheel, and as a result the Anderson is minus a wheel house and her machinery is badly damaged, while the Starr escaped completely unharmed. The Starr towed the disabled boat back to Upland and continued on her course to the north, and the Anderson was towed to Upland. The damage done the Anderson is a very great one and cannot be closely estimated at present, although it will be somewhere in the region of \$2,000.

A Successful Entertainment.

Last evening the Gorge Road church was crowded to the doors with a pleasant company, it being the occasion of one of the delightful social concerts given by the ladies of the congregation. The programme presented was an excellent one, and was much appreciated by the audience. One of the features of the evening was the appearance of Messrs. M. Lumber and N. Shakespeare as vocal soloists. The former sang "As the Clouds," and the latter "What is My Wandering Boy To-night?" A vote was taken as to the opinion of the audience on the merits of the soloists, and the general postmaster was awarded the palm. The other numbers of the programme were well rendered, and with a slight intermission for refreshment, a most delightful evening was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

Through on Fullman Car.

By the steamer Princess Louisa last night there arrived from Ontario a splendid selection of draught horses purchased by Mr. James Bryce for the Victoria Traction & Dray Company. The horses were secured with great care at Paisley, Ontario, and Mr. Bryce there chartered for their safety and comfort during transit a Fullman car, fitted with padded stalls, water and feeding appliances, and when they started on their journey the selection consisted of sixteen, principally from the Clydesdale strain; but one from a celebrated imported Suffolk "Funch." On arrival at Vancouver four of the horses were sold at good figures and yesterday a team could have readily been disposed of at \$600, but the offer was declined. The remainder of the cargo made the trip through from Paisley to this city, by the C. P. R. in fourteen days, and the capital condition in which they reached their final destination shows that Mr. Bryce thoroughly understands his business. In weight the horses go from 1,500 lbs. to 1,600 lbs. apiece, and are distributed amongst the stables of the company. A visit to the Fashion Stables on Fort street will repay the curiosity of those who take an interest in equine strength and durability.

The Charles' Examines the St. Wain Walls.

The steamship Walls returned from Port Townsend on Monday afternoon, and the \$5,000 bonds in which the vessel was held up, were placed in the hands of the deputy U. S. marshal, and she was then allowed to proceed to Seattle. She is held on a charge of being engaged in the smuggling trade, and the penalty of conviction is confiscation of the vessel. As far as can be learned the Walls has been engaged in smuggling, in this manner. On her arrival at Tacoma on February 10, she brought two barrels packed "Sugar Krust," which really contained opium, consigned to one J. Light at Ellensburg; and on her arrival of February 24 she brought three barrels marked "Skiid Grasses," containing in reality opium, consigned to J. Dark. Ellensburg. These were regularly shipped to San Francisco from Ellensburg, but they were seized on the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's dock at Tacoma two weeks after their arrival. These consignments appeared regularly on the freight manifest, but they were not on the consignor's manifest, and that, it seems, is the ground on which the Walls is held up. Bonds were given for the return of the Walls when she is needed, and the steamer will make her usual trips.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water near the city wharves, and was taken to Nanaimo. From the appearance of the body it must have been about two months in the water. It is thought to be the body of a man who was lost by the steamship Wilmamette while she was at Departure Bay two months ago.

A Feeble Failure.

Many persons become feeble and fall sick in the winter months, and in some cases the kidneys and stomach when prompt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulating tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health.

Important to Workmen.

Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden spasms and injuries, as well as painful colds, stiff joints and lameness. All this trouble would be removed by Hagedorn's Tonic, which is a healthy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Late Wm. Marshall.

The funeral of the late Mr. William Marshall will take place to-morrow afternoon from the Gorge Hotel at 1 o'clock, and at 2 p. m. from Old Fellow's Hall, Douglas street.

Night Sessions.

The night sessions of the provincial legislature begin this evening. The House will adjourn at 6 p. m. on Monday, and will continue in session until about 11 p. m. An evening session will also be held on Friday.

Kootenay Mines.

Judge Vowell, of Kootenay, arrived down last night from Donald and registered at the "Orie." He has recently recovered from a severe illness. Mining masters are quiet at the present time, but the prospect for a most successful season are very bright. The Kootenay Lake region looks specially good, while southeastern Kootenay placers will probably turn out large quantities of gold during the present year.

The Young Men at Home.

Everyone who is so fortunate as to be present in the Association Hall last night, enjoyed himself. The members of the Y. M. C. A. had provided a musical programme which, for variety and excellence, would have been hard to beat, comprising as it did, rousing songs, choruses, as well as piano, flute and cornet solos. An address was also delivered by the travelling secretary, Mr. Jacks, which was replete with sound common sense, as well as eloquence. The entire evening will long be remembered as one of profit and thorough enjoyment.

Canary Men Enticed.

The Oregonians say: Canary men who have sent outfits to Alaskan waters this season, are considerably alarmed by a report that small-pox is prevalent among the Indians in that region. As the Indians are dependent upon to a large extent to catch the fish for canning, it is feared that on account of the small-pox the catch may not be as large as usual. This, with the recent orders from the secretary of the treasury in regard to building weirs and dams across the streams in Alaska, is enough to make those interested in canneries feel uneasy about the outcome of their ventures.

A Will of the Wisp.

Another chase for Tascott has ended in failure. A. J. Stone of Chicago started out after the fugitive three weeks ago. He went to Winnipeg, from there to Rat Portage, then to a little town near the American boundary. From there he went to Vancouver, thence by boat to Tacoma, on to Portland and San Francisco, and from the latter place to Southern California, where Stone heard his man was in custody, but on arrival he saw to his glance that the person who led him such a long chase did not in the least resemble Tascott. Mr. Stone estimates the length of his trip at 8,000 miles.

Collision on Puget Sound.

At about 5:30 o'clock on Saturday morning the steamer Eliza Anderson, which was en route from Upland to Coupeville, and the George E. Starr, which was going from Coupeville to Upland, collided during the thick fog prevalent at that time about two miles out from Upland. The Starr's bow struck the Anderson's port side just ahead of the wheel, and as a result the Anderson is minus a wheel house and her machinery is badly damaged, while the Starr escaped completely unharmed. The Starr towed the disabled boat back to Upland and continued on her course to the north, and the Anderson was towed to Upland. The damage done the Anderson is a very great one and cannot be closely estimated at present, although it will be somewhere in the region of \$2,000.

A Successful Entertainment.

Last evening the Gorge Road church was crowded to the doors with a pleasant company, it being the occasion of one of the delightful social concerts given by the ladies of the congregation. The programme presented was an excellent one, and was much appreciated by the audience. One of the features of the evening was the appearance of Messrs. M. Lumber and N. Shakespeare as vocal soloists. The former sang "As the Clouds," and the latter "What is My Wandering Boy To-night?" A vote was taken as to the opinion of the audience on the merits of the soloists, and the general postmaster was awarded the palm. The other numbers of the programme were well rendered, and with a slight intermission for refreshment, a most delightful evening was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

Through on Fullman Car.

By the steamer Princess Louisa last night there arrived from Ontario a splendid selection of draught horses purchased by Mr. James Bryce for the Victoria Traction & Dray Company. The horses were secured with great care at Paisley, Ontario, and Mr. Bryce there chartered for their safety and comfort during transit a Fullman car, fitted with padded stalls, water and feeding appliances, and when they started on their journey the selection consisted of sixteen, principally from the Clydesdale strain; but one from a celebrated imported Suffolk "Funch." On arrival at Vancouver four of the horses were sold at good figures and yesterday a team could have readily been disposed of at \$600, but the offer was declined. The remainder of the cargo made the trip through from Paisley to this city, by the C. P. R. in fourteen days, and the capital condition in which they reached their final destination shows that Mr. Bryce thoroughly understands his business. In weight the horses go from 1,500 lbs. to 1,600 lbs. apiece, and are distributed amongst the stables of the company. A visit to the Fashion Stables on Fort street will repay the curiosity of those who take an interest in equine strength and durability.

The Charles' Examines the St. Wain Walls.

The steamship Walls returned from Port Townsend on Monday afternoon, and the \$5,000 bonds in which the vessel was held up, were placed in the hands of the deputy U. S. marshal, and she was then allowed to proceed to Seattle. She is held on a charge of being engaged in the smuggling trade, and the penalty of conviction is confiscation of the vessel. As far as can be learned the Walls has been engaged in smuggling, in this manner. On her arrival at Tacoma on February 10, she brought two barrels packed "Sugar Krust," which really contained opium, consigned to one J. Light at Ellensburg; and on her arrival of February 24 she brought three barrels marked "Skiid Grasses," containing in reality opium, consigned to J. Dark. Ellensburg. These were regularly shipped to San Francisco from Ellensburg, but they were seized on the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's dock at Tacoma two weeks after their arrival. These consignments appeared regularly on the freight manifest, but they were not on the consignor's manifest, and that, it seems, is the ground on which the Walls is held up. Bonds were given for the return of the Walls when she is needed, and the steamer will make her usual trips.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water near the city wharves, and was taken to Nanaimo. From the appearance of the body it must have been about two months in the water. It is thought to be the body of a man who was lost by the steamship Wilmamette while she was at Departure Bay two months ago.

A Feeble Failure.

Many persons become feeble and fall sick in the winter months, and in some cases the kidneys and stomach when prompt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulating tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health.

Important to Workmen.

Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden spasms and injuries, as well as painful colds, stiff joints and lameness. All this trouble would be removed by Hagedorn's Tonic, which is a healthy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

THE BURGLARS' HARVEST.

Five Burglaries Committed in a Night and \$50 in All Secured.

Burglaries and rumors thereof formed the chief topic of conversation on the streets yesterday. Crime of this nature has been such a novelty of late in Victoria that when the news of five daring robberies, attempted during the dark hours of Monday night or Tuesday morning, became generally known, it is not to be wondered at that it created an apparently inexhaustible topic of talk.

The first announcement of the work of the "crooks" came from Mr. John Weiler's office on Fort street. The discovery of their shanty was made by Mr. George Weiler as soon as he entered his store in the morning. An entrance to the office had evidently been effected through the new addition which is now being placed on the floor, and the lock of the back door of the office had been forced with a "Jimmy," and the door stood wide open, with two sticks of giant powder intruded on the floor, and the company with steel filings and broken drills. The broken drills told their own story.

A very earnest attempt had been made to gain possession of the contents of the safe, but the burglar, who had been started, their position showed that the would-be burglars did not know their business, as the holes were placed so that they could do no possible good. The safe contained less than \$20 in all, so that, had the midnight visitors been successful in forcing it, they would have been very poorly rewarded for their pains.

Mr. J. McE. Smith's residence at the corner of Birdsong Walk and Superior st. had also been entered during the night, or rather early in the morning. At about 1 o'clock Miss Bowden heard a noise on the stairs and called to Mr. Smith, asking why he was getting up so early. Her mother, awakened Mr. S., who was in the noise in the house that had reached Miss Bowden's ears, got up at once, just in time to see a man rush down the stairs. Mr. Smith followed the intruder, but he had disappeared. A look through the house showed that they had "gone through" thoroughly. Coming through the dining room, the burglar had pulled down the blinds, then lit the gas, and after spreading a cloth on the table, helped themselves to a light lunch and a couple of bottles of beer. They were just proceeding to business, when their footsteps aroused the household.

Mr. W. S. Gore, surveyor-general, on returning to his office on Sunday, was advised by his wife, who had taken a venture to tell his home on Church Hill was entered at about three o'clock, or at least that was the hour that the burglar entered the bedroom. The burglar caused him to wake from a sound sleep, in time to see a tall, powerfully built man enter. The intruder, seeing Mr. Gore's eyes open, advised him to "lay quiet," with the supplementary caution that he would get a "hole in him" if he didn't. He then turned and took his departure with greater speed than he had shown in entering. In this case the man, Mr. Gore is positive in stating, was tall and powerful, while Mr. Smith is equally confident in affirming that the second who visited his place, and who he is describing as a stout, was a little man, which goes to prove that more than one is at work.

At about two o'clock in the morning, the burglar entered the room of the burglar coming in by the bar-room window. The tall containing \$40 in all was emptied, a bottle of whiskey appropriated, and the intruder left as quietly as he had entered. The night watchman must have been sitting in the office at the time the burglary was committed, but it was all done so quietly that not a sound was heard.

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