The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, JANUARY 25 1889. VOLUME XXXI NO. 7

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A GYMNASIUM FOR NANAIMO.

"A movement is on foot to endeavor to start a gymnasium in this city and place Nanaimo on a fair level with her sister cities of the province. With this view Mr. Hawthornthwaite when last in Victoria visited the Victoria Athletic Club and arranged for the club to give an exhibition here at an early date, which it is hoped will give the desired stimulus to the local athletes to form and organize a gymnasium club here. The members of the V. A. Club may rest assured that they will be given a hearty reception here by the Nanaimo citizens who can appreciate their splendid performances on the bar, trapezes, spring board, vaulting horse, slack wire, etc.—*Courier*.

HEEL AND TOE SPORTS.

George Shade, champion pedestrian of Vancouver Island, left for the Terminal City this morning, to try and arrange a square heel and toe match with Irving of Vancouver, for any amount from $100 up, and for any distance from one to ten miles. George is backed by a local syndicate of sports, and Mr. Ed. North accompanied him as business representative of the syndicate.

THE O'CONNOR-GAUDAUR RACE.

William O'Connor, champion oarsman of America, left Toronto for San Francisco yesterday afternoon to row against Gaudaur in the $1000 a side race for the championship, to which he was challenged by Gaudaur. After the Gaudaur race it is probable O'Connor will go to Australia unless he can induce either Searle or Kemp to go to England. He is after the championship of the world and wants the race at $5,000 a side for it, either in Australia or England. He is indifferent.

SAMOAN OUTRAGES.

German Soldiers Fire Upon the American Flag.

Destroy American Property and Wound an American Citizen—The Trouble was the Outcome of a Battle with the Natives in Which the Germans Suffered Defeat.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Alameda from Sydney this morning brings details of a battle in Samoa on December 18th in which the Germans suffered a severe loss. The captain of the German corvette Olga stated to the captains of the British and American war ships in Africa his intention of going to Salisafata for the purpose of terminating in a peaceful manner the war between Kings Matafa and Tamasese, the pretender. Eighty soldiers from the Olga accompanied by a number of Tamasese men were landed and marched inland to meet Matafa. Matafa retired further inland at their approach. The Germans followed up and fired into Matafa's forces, killing the young son of a chief. The chief became excited and was only prevented by his own people from returning the fire; but while struggling against their efforts he was shot dead himself. Matafa's men could not stand this, and by a common impulse they shot at their assailants. The first volley killed six Germans and wounded others. The Germans then retreated and fifty of them were killed and wounded.

Two days after the defeat of the Germans, the latter attacked one of Matafa's villages, carrying destruction right and left. In the village were three houses owned by an American named Hamilton, who had the American flag flying from each house. The Germans fired at them, riddling them with bullets, and then set fire to the houses. The remains of the flags were recovered and will be sent to Washington as evidences of the German outrages. One day later the Germans had a wild debauch in Afia. About 200 sailors and marines got drunk and charged through the town, doing all sorts of wanton damage. They destroyed a lot of houses owned by Americans and stabbed an American named Snyder. After Dec. 28th the Germans evidently began to fear that Matafa would make an aggressive fight, for they became very careful and the men were not allowed to come on shore.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Second Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A—Public Meeting to Discuss Municipal Matters.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 19.—The second annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in this city was held last night.

A public meeting will be held to-night to afford an opportunity to the aldermanic candidates to address the citizens on municipal matters.

The *Columbian* issues a special edition on Monday morning.

MAINLAND MUNICIPALITIES.

Result of the Election for Reeve and Councillors in Maple Ridge, Surrey and Chilliwhack.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 18.—Following is the result of the poll yesterday, in the Municipality of Surrey: James Punch, Reeve; Thos. Shannon, John Armstrong, William Brown, John Douglass and Joseph McCallum, Councillors.

CHILLIWHACK Jan. 18.—Following is the result of the municipal election held in this municipality: For Reeve: S. Cawley, 93; R. C. Wells, 51; Cawley elected for the third time. Councillors: Ward one—T. Dyceman, 11; W. W. Chadsey, 8: Ward two—J. Reece, not opposed. Ward three—D. J. Kennedy, not opposed: Ward four—J. Armstrong, 33; A. Davison, 4. Ward five—W. H. Bailey, 25; C. S. Rider, 21.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 18.—The elections in Maple Ridge resulted as follows: Reeve—T. F. Sinclair, 42 votes; Jelin Leity, 37 votes. Councillors—Ward No. 1—T. Hicks, by acclamation. Ward No. 2—A. Dockstader, 13 votes; R. Blake, 12 votes. Ward No. 3—H. Ferguson, 15 votes; N. J. Harris, 9 votes. Ward No. 4—William Isaacs, by acclamation. Ward No. 5—John Callaghan, 9 votes; John McKinney, 7 votes.

CABLE NEWS.

The Election of the New London County Council a Triumph for the Democracy.

Capt. Plunkett, an Irish Magistrate, Creates a Bad Impression Before the Commission.

Explosion of Firedamp—The Remains of the Late Dellmuska to be Cremated.

The London Council.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The result of the election for members of the new London county council, which took place yesterday, is a complete surprise to everybody. Unusually small interest was taken in the progress of the election; but the turn which the contest took has aroused a general discussion. It is believed the radicals and liberals will have a majority of twenty-eight out of the total 140 members of the council, and the probability that Earl Rosebery will be elected chairman is very strong. The greatest surprise resulted from the election, in fact, nearly every one of the members of the present board of works, who sought election to the new council was defeated and this circumstance is claimed by the radicals to show conclusively that public opinion in London is changing and points to the ultimate triumph of the democracy.

A Government Witness.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—At to-day's session of the Parnell commission, Captain Plunkett, an Irish magistrate, testified concerning the various outrages committed in Ireland. He said he knew of nothing supporting the tenants in their resistance to authority except the support given by the national land league. Capt. Plunkett said that matters have improved in Ireland since the coercion law had passed. The counsel for Parnellites called the attention of the court to a placard issued by the Sheffield *Telegraph*, on which was printed "The league murder ring, confession in open court." Presiding Justice Hannen requested that the matter be submitted to court in form of an affidavit.

Created a Bad Impression.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The evidence given by Capt. Plunket before the Parnell commission to-day, and the sorry appearance he made while giving it, have fallen very far short of elevating him in popular esteem. His answers were given in such a low voice that the counsel were compelled repeatedly to request him to speak louder. His manifest embarassment was painful throughout; but during his cross-examination he recovered his composure somewhat and made a better impression.

Carefully Guarded.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A convict believed to be Mullet, the invincible, is awaiting examination by the Parnell commission in the precincts of that court. He is carefully guarded by special officers and no one is permitted even to get near enough to him to establish his identity.

Stead will not Resign.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Thompson, proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, emphatically denies the truth of the report that Mr. Stead will shortly resign the editorship of that journal.

A Liberal Victory.

GLASGOW, Jan. 18.—In the election to fill the seat for Govan Division of Lanarkshire, made vacant by the death of Sir Wm. Pearce, held to-day, Wilson, the Gladstonian liberal, was elected by a vote of 4,420 to 3,349 for Sir John Pender, the unionist. At the previous election, Sir Wm. Pearce, conservative, was returned by a vote of 3,574 to 3,212 for Mr. Dickson, liberal.

A Secret Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sir Philip H. W. Currie, K.C.B., assistant private secretary in the office of Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, and one of Lord Salisbury's most valued lieutenants, has gone to Egypt on a secret mission.

An Explosion.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—An explosion of firedamp occurred to-day in the Hyde Colliery near Manchester, seven bodies have been taken from the mine, one hundred miners still remain entombed. Twenty-five persons were killed by the explosion.

The Parnell Fund.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The fund to defray Parnell's expense in his fight against the *Times* amounts to £30,500.

A Dying King.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18.—The present illness of King William is of a cerebral nature. Prof. Rosenstein, of Leyden University, is attending him.

The African Expedition.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The report is denied that Lt. Wissman will be granted 80,000,000 marks by the Government for his expedition. A much smaller amount is mentioned. In the coming debate on the East Africa bill Lt. Wissman will explain the details of his expedition. Many persons have been denied permission to accompany the expedition to Africa as the Lieutenant will take only a few whites.

Bratiano Ministry to be Impeached.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 18.—It is reported that the Bratiano ministry will be impeached.

An Exile Ended.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—It is reported that the decree abrogating the decree of exile against the Duc D'Aumale waits President Carnot's signature, and that if Boulanger is defeated at the coming election it will be published in the *Journal Official* on the 28th inst., in order to avoid suspicion that the act was an election manœuvre.

Missionaries Captured.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 18.—A force has been landed from German man-of war and will garrison Dares Salem. Three Mission aries, one of whom is a woman, were captured at Luga. They are held by two Arabs for ransom.

An Earthquake.

EDENSBURG, Jan. 18.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt near here to-day, no damage done.

President of the New Company.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. DeDelesseps has been elected president, and his son, Charles, vice-president of the new Panama Canal company.

The Free Masons will Oppose Boulanger.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Freemasons have issued a pronouncisment against Boulanger, and inviting members of the order here to support M. Jacquez, his opponent, for the vacant seat in the chamber of deputies for the department of the Seine. The radical federation of 1879 has issued a manifesto urging the electors of Paris not to support Boulanger. Boulanger made an appeal to the workingmen of Paris to support him again, and repudiates all idea of dictatorship.

To be Cremated.

MUNICH, Jan. 18.—The bodies of the late Mme. Ilma Di Murska and her daughter have been sent to Gotha to be cremated in accordance with the desire of the former.

Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A commercial treaty has been concluded between Switzerland and Italy.

It would Offend Russia.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The French cabinet has prohibited the production of the drama entitled "L'Officier Bleu," on the ground that it would wound international feeling, and offend Russia particularly.

An Importunate Appeal.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—"Ouida" sends to the Times an impassioned appeal on behalf of the ancient streets and buildings of central Florence, which the municipal authorities are doing away with by improvements.

American Cotton.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Manchester cotton spinners' association have passed a resolution by a unanimous vote, to form a fund to be used for trying in law courts a test case relative to the dampness of American cotton.

Will Not be Published.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The correspondence between Prof. Geffcken and Baron Von Roggenbach, to be submitted to the Bundesrath on Thursday, will consist of twelve letters. It has been decided not to publish them but to return them to their owners.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Probably Shot Himself.

ROCKPORT, Me., Jan. 19.—L. W. Robson, aged 40, a much respected citizen of Pigeon Cove, was found dead this morning beside a stone wall in a field near his house, with a bullet hole in his head, and a gun by his side. He was a noted gunner.

Suit Against a Newspaper.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Judge Clifford this morning issued papers for the arrest of J. J. West, editor of the *Times*. The arrest was asked for by Capt. M. J. Shaack. Bail will be fixed at $3,000. This is a suit growing out of the *Times'* crusade against Schaack, Bonfield and others.

Cigar Makers on Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—All the cigar makers employed in 40 Havana cigar manufactores in this city, went on strike to-day against a reduction of $2 per 1,000, which the bosses made 18 months ago. The cigar makers, who number over 1,000, are mostly Cubans.

Prison Made Goods.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Through a proposition made to the local board of workhouse directors by R. C. Corner, of Columbus, it is learned that a trust will be formed to control the sale of all common or prison made brushes in America. Corner offers to take the entire product of the workhouse and the house of correction and pay $21,000 a year over the present cost of production. The Corner trust already manufactures $15,000 worth of common brushes per year, and the institutions controlled by it are the Albany penitentiary, the Philadelphia house of refuge, the Eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary, the house of refuge of Margaretta, Pennsylvania, the boys' industrial school of Lancaster, Ohio, and the St. Louis workhouse. The trust also controls large works, employing free labor, in Elmira and New York.

Transportation of Coal.

CASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Hearing in the case of Coxe Bros. against the Lehigh Valley Railway, envolving proper classification and reasonable charges on anthracite and bituminous coal, came up before the interstate commission to-day, but was postponed until February next. The commission ordered the postponement in order to afford an opportunity to certain other roads especially interested in the case by reason of the coal that they are engaged in the transportation of, and which charge practically the same as those of the Lehigh Valley road, to join in the defence when the case comes up next month.

War Vessel Quarantined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A telegram was received at the state department to-day from the United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica, dated yesterday, stating that the U.S.S. Ossipee was quarantined outside of the harbor of that port. No mention was made of the steamer Haytien Republic, which the Ossipee had in tow. It is thought at the navy department that the quarantine was not the result of sickness on board the ship, but merely because she came from Port au Prince, an infected port.

Irish Parliamentary Fund.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Eugene Kelly, Major John Burns, and several other prominent Irishmen identified with the Irish parliamentary fund, met at the Hoffman House to-night, for the purpose of preparing an appeal to the sympathizers of Parnell in his fight against the *London Times*. It was decided to postpone the issuing of the appeal until the next meeting, in order to allow some changes to be made.

War of Races.

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 19.—Passengers arriving here by the Brunswick and Western railroad, give the following facts of a riot which occurred at Tyty: The bailiff had warrants for a negro arrest, and while serving it the negro drew a revolver and shot the bailiff. The shot missed its mark, and the bailiff retaliated by shooting the negro through the head, killing him at once. A gang of negroes working on the construction train of the Brunswick and Western railway, came to the rescue of the negro whose arrest was attempted. A gang of white men soon gathered to see what was the matter. Firing began immediately, and quite a number of shots were fired. After the smoke cleared away it was discovered that two negroes were killed and a number injured.

Greatly Excited.

People are apt to get greatly excited in case of sudden accident and injury. It is well to be prepared in such emergencies. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the handiest remedy known for burns, scalds, bruises, lameness, pain and all wounds of the flesh. It is used internally and externally. tfn

OUR CABLE LETTER.

News of Henry M. Stanley's Safety Removes all Anxiety of the Explorer's Fate.

The Jews Abandon all Hope of Re-Establishing a Kingdom in Palestine.

M. Rochefort Convinced that in the Coming Election Boulanger will Carry the Day.

(Copyright by the U. P. A.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The long-looked for news from Henry M. Stanley himself has come at last. His letter to Tippoo Tib has removed a great deal of the anxiety felt respecting the fate of the explorer, and also in a measure dispelled the mystery which has so long hung over Emin Pasha. The fact that Stanley's letter states when he left his camp at Bonalya in Upper Aurewimi, he would return to Emin, removes the doubt previously existing as to his intentions when first reported at Bonalya. The news which Lieut. Baert brought to Stanley Pool has been much discussed by members of the English Emin Bey relief expedition, and the prevailing opinion among them is that as Emin did not come away with Stanley at first and was well and had plenty of food, the two African heroes had decided that no better opportunity could be afforded for exploring the country and removing the many doubts respecting its waterways, etc. A few members, however, are inclined to believe that Emin gave such information to Stanley as led the explorer to believe that with the additional force under the command of Lieut. Bonny he could capture Khartoum, rescue the imprisoned Europeans there, and return to the coast, leaving Emin at Wadda, one of the equatorial provinces, without fear of molestation from any formidable foes.

SIR FRANCIS DE WINTON,

in an interview to-day, said: There was no reason why Stanley should return to Emin when the latter did not care to come away with him, and was well and had plenty of supplies. It was Stanley's mission to carry supplies to Emin, and open up a line of retreat for him. He was sent out to find and rescue Emin. It was no part of his duty to engage in offensive operations against the Mahdi. Of course, if shut up with Emin; he would naturally co-operate with that officer in defending their position, but if Emin liked living alone, refused to return, and insisted on continuing his endeavors to retain possession of the equatorial provinces, there would be no other reason for Stanley to remain and fight against the invader, as intimated in Osman Digna's letter. On the contrary, he may have been commissioned by Emin to carry messages to the Nemnnam tribes and to the coast, and clearly he could best serve Emin's cause by so doing, and by completing his operations of westward means of communication. Such work would be after Stanley's own heart, I long since pointed out, when discussing

STANLEY'S DEPARTURE,

up the Aurewimi, that after having solved his old doubts about the river he would in all probability return by the Wellemonkma and once for all solve the problem whether that stream is a continuation of the great Oubangi which joins the Congo near its northwestern bend, or whether one or both rivers are in some way connected with the Shari and Lake Chad. It is of great importance to know whether the Shari and Lake Chad are but links in the chain of the great water communications extending from the sources of the Wellemonkma on the Nile watershed to the junction of the Oubangi with the Congo, and down that river to the Atlantic. An attempt to explore thoroughly the hydrography of the Lake Chad system would in all probability bring Stanley into the region of the upper waters of the Benue, the great eastern branch of the Niger, along which, according to recent rumors, he was marching. Emin is undoubtedly as safe now as when Stanley left him, as indicated in the explorer's letter. If he had been captured, as stated in Osman Digna's letter, the latter, who is a good enough judge of evidence, would have sent most conclusive proof of his story—a few lines from Emin himself, in Emin's own handwriting.

THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWS

is the subject of considerable attention just now, more especially from those who are without than those who are within the pale of Judaism. Michael Kanner states there are in Paris two societies, one of them the "Sons of Zion," and the other the "Emancipation Society," each having for its aim the re-establishment of the Hebrew kingdom in Palestine, and that similar semitic clubs exist in Russia, Roumania, Austria and Germany. Renan stated, when in company with Lawrence Oliphant he visited Jerusalem, that some thought of the restoration of the ancient monarchy was the object of his journey. He says that even if desired, or desirable, the plan is not feasible, for there are not only the "vested interests" of Turkey, but the Christian churches to be considered. He recalls that the quarrel over the Holy places resulted in the war of the Crimea. He says, too, that is impossible to re-plant a nation. The Jews have assimilated with the west, and in Palestine would sigh for the bourses of Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna. M. Adolphe Frank also regards the project as impracticable. The Jews, he says, have long since

ABANDONED HOPE

of re-establishing a religious centre. They have adopted the nationalities of countries which have given them homes, and merely desire that all mankind shall worship the same God. In the war of 1870, the German Jews were the most German of the Germans, while the Alsatian Jews remained strongly French. The Grand Rabbi of Paris explains that the societies named by M. Kanner are not intended to promote a general return to Palestine, but only to plant there small agricultural colonies of Jews rescued from persecution in Russia and elsewhere. The person to whom Kanner addressed himself was a Jewish financier. To the question: "What would you do if the kingdom of Palestine were constituted anew?" he replied: "I should at once request my king to appoint me ambassador at Paris."

Leading military critics have come to the rescue of Sir Robert Morier in refuting the two official reports from Major Von Deines, German attache at Madrid, to his government and recently published in the Cologne *Gazette*. The first of these reports is dated Madrid, April, 1886, and gives what purports to be the words of Marshal Bazaine, as follows: "I knew nothing of your movements until the English ambassador, Mr. Morier, informed me that the Germans were near Mars La Tour. This was not accurate, for there were only a few horsemen. I received this telegram through London on the morning of the 16th." These military critics, a few of whom are German officers who were in active service during the whole period of

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR,

point out that the substance of the case is impossible. The advanced cavalry of the third German army corps only reached the neighborhood of Mars La Tour on the evening of August 15th, and no one in German headquarters supposed that the French would be found there. The German staff expected to find the retreating French army further to the west, and had directed advanced troops upon a point many miles further in the direction of Verdun. If, therefore, an intelligent spy had had any means of knowing what the heads of the German column were doing, in itself a most improbable hypothesis, he would have named, not Mars La Tour, but Thiaucourt.

THE ELECTION IN PARIS

on January 27th, to fill a seat in the chamber of deputies, left vacant by the death of M. Hude, creates intense interest in European political circles. Boulanger has been frequently challenged by his opponents to confront the voters of the capital, who, it is claimed, were on his side in 1886, when, minister of war, Boulanger was made involuntary candidate by the more enthusiastic of his supporters, in Paris, and though he refused to stand, he received over 38,000 votes. However, to win this election he will require about 15,000 votes, and it remains to be seen whether Paris contains so many enfranchised opponents, no morally of the existing government, but of the existing constitution. M. Rochefort, who is now a staunch supporter of the General, declared himself convinced in advance that his leader will win, and win largely; but his conviction rests on rather a fantastic foundation. The *Intransigeant* of which he is editor, has a circulation, according to M. Rochfort, of 180,000, and that, says M. Rochfort, proves conclusively that the General has 180,000 supporters in Paris. If the Paris editor knows the politics of his readers, he is vastly better informed than his confreres in other countries. If the General wins, it will be less owing to any great movement in favor of Boulanger, or Boulangerism, than to the blunders which the supporters of the existing state of things in France are apt to make at critical moments. Boulanger began his campaign by promising amnesty to all banished princes, and now it is announced that President Carnot, the day after the election, will sign a decree abrogating the decree of exile against the Duc D'Aumale.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Increase of One Million in Savings Bank Deposits.

The Jesuits Bill Will Not be Disallowed—Contracts Awarded for Extension of Mackay-Bennett Cable Lines Through Canadian Territory.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The Jesuits bill has been reported to the cabinet by Sir John Thompson as entirely within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, and it is thought the governor general has been advised not to disallow it.

The amount at the deposit of creditors in the government savings banks up to the end of December, shows an increase of one million in twelve months.

Ahearn and Soper, electricians of this city, have received the contract to extend the Mackay-Bennett cable line through Canadian territory.

Pardee, Ontario commissioner of crown lands, has resigned owing to ill-health. Hardy succeeds him. Colonel Gibson, of Hamilton, becomes provincial treasurer.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

A Weapon Destined to Revolutionize Modern Warfare

If it Can be Adopted by the Navies of the World—The First Trial of the Gun Proves a Failure, but its Inventors Confident of Success.

(Special to THE COLONIST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A counterpart of the gun that is to arm the marvellous dynamite gunboat Vesuvius was tested today at Fort Lafayette, and the results were such as to compel the designers of the machine to ask of the authorities present another trial of efficiency. There were present at the test several scientists and experts, many observers from the tug ordinance of Brooklyn, the ordinance department and the navy tug Nina. Many army and navy officers were also present. The arrangements for the firing of the formidable gun were completed on time, and exactly at 2:45 o'clock the first shot, which measured 10 inches in diameter and 36 inches long, was fired. It struck the water at 2,000 yards, and fell 240 yards beyond the mark at which it was fired. It then took the manipulators of the gun 43 minutes to put the machine again in order. Lieutenant Zalinski superintended the reloading. Three hundred pounds of explosive gelatine, and 300 pounds of dynamite were placed in the gun, and the explosive was fired, but it struck fully 300 yards away from the point it was expected to strike. After the second failure all further tests were abandoned, but will be resumed next week. "The failure of the gun, said Lieutenant Zalinski, "was due wholly to the want of steam power at the fort. There is only an engine of fifty horse-power, and we want a hundred horse-power engine to show what wonders the dynamite gun can do.

LOSS OF THE JOHN BRYCE.

Awful Experience of the Crew of an American Ship—Seven Days in an Open Boat—The Captain Severely Injured.

(Special to THE COLONIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamer Alameda arrived in port to-day with Capt. Murphy and nineteen of the crew of the American ship John Bryce, lumber laden from Port Ludlow to Melbourne, which was wrecked during a hurricane on Dec. 7th. One of the crew was drowned. The remainder after being seven days in an open boat landed on one of the Navigator islands where they were found by the Alameda. The hurricane came on on Dec. 7th, and on the morning of the 8th the ship was waterlogged. Two hours before the wreck was complete, a great wave swept over her, carrying Martin Nelson, a seaman, overboard, and throwing Capt. Murphy to the deck, breaking seven of his ribs. When the weather had moderated, only one boat was launched and all hands entered it. On the 15th, a landing was effected at Manai, one of the Samoan group. The John Bryce was 20 years old and was valued at $50,000.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

What is Being Said and Done at Ottawa.

The Mayoralty Election—A National Cry—The Grand Old Man's Birthday—Some of His Jokes—The Skil Fishery—Interview with Hon. C. H. Tupper—Kootenay's Progress.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—As the municipal election of the Dominion, which was concluded here on Monday evening has more than a local bearing, perhaps I may pardon a brief reference to it. Two candidates were in the field, Ald Erratt, chairman of the civic finance committee and Dr. Valade, a well-to-do Ottawa physician and son-in-law of Lieutenant Governor Royal of Regina. Ald. Erratt appealed to the electors on the ground of his civic experience. Dr. Valade advancing as his sole claim to the honor the plea that it was the turn of a French Canadian to act as chief magistrate. A minor reason urged by Dr. Valade in asking for the suffrages of the citizens was that he had officiated as the births of 6,000 Ottawaites and while this is doubtless a strong qualification in an aspirant for the mayor's chair, singular to say the matter-of-fact citizens of Ottawa ignored it altogether. The contest was a keen one; the national cry imparted into it by Dr. Valade was taken up by his compatriots and the result was a straight fight of English against French with the result that Ald. Erratt was elected by a majority of 478. As a result of the importation of sectional cries there will be bitterness existing in the Capital for many a long day to come. The French Canadians are threatening reprisals on the English speaking population in Quebec, although why more than a local feeling should be aroused on this matter is a question difficult to solve.

The Ottawa mayoralty contest has a lesson to all classes of the Dominion. When an aspirant to public honors in Canada comes forward simply because he is of French or English, Scotch or Irish extraction, then it would appear that he is deserving of little sympathy if he suffers defeat. Canada wants men to enter public life seeking the suffrages of the people on their records as Canadians, and not until the adjective "French," Irish or English is dropped and all try to work as citizens of a common country, can we hope to build up a great and united Canada. Needless to say that those who boast of French origin are invariably the ones who first raise the national cry.

THE CHIEFTAIN.

To-day the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald celebrated his 74th birthday. The Grand Old Man was the recipient of telegrams of congratulations and good wishes from all parts of Canada. THE COLONIST'S correspondent saw him this afternoon, after council, bright and cheery, and his step as elastic as ever. The Chieftain appears to be renewing his youth. It is positively marvellous, considering his age and the amount of work he gets through, the vitality he possesses. The secret of his endurance is undoubtedly in his methodical habits. Just now carpenters and painters have possession of Earnscliffe, not having quite completed the new wing which has been added to this Mecca of the politicians during the summer and, parenthetically, I may remark that the erection of a $6,000 addition to Earnscliffe seems to be a bitter pill to some of the Grits, as it is beginning to dawn upon them that the Old Man is going to retain power while life remains to him, and that he may live long as Canada's uncrowned king, thousands of Canadian hearts wish to-day. But on ordinary occasions, when there is quietness at his home, and Sir John can get into his office, he is generally seated at his desk by ten o'clock a.m. At eleven o'clock sharp, a light breakfast is brought to him, and at five o'clock he quits work for the day and goes to the drawing-room, where Lady Macdonald, the genial hostess of Earnscliffe, whose chief aim in life now appears to be to attend to her beloved husband and anticipate his every want, will be found ready to dispense tea in beautiful little cups of china-ware, which I surmise she secured in Victoria on one of her trips to your fair city. Often a friend or two will drop in at this hour, and if the circle be a small one, and there be no necessity to break up the party into two or three conversational groups, the visitor in an hour or so will be regaled by the Grand Old Man with reminiscences of by-gone days in Canadian politics, criticisms of public men, or shrewd dissertations on topics of the day, which will linger in the listener's memory for many a long day. Seated in his easy chair by the bright fireside of the drawing room at Earnscliffe is the time when one sees the Chieftain at his best. But just now his daily programme is disorganized. Ten o'clock sharp finds him at his office in the Privy Council instead of at home and he is busy all morning seeing the scores of visitors who are anxious to transact business with him. At 1.30 he crosses the Parliament grounds to the Rideau Club to take lunch, spends about three-quarters of an hour there and then returns to his office where he continues at his desk until about 5 o'clock. Just at present, however, the latter part of ministers' afternoons are being taken up with council meetings preparatory to the session. In company with a brother newspaper man I met the Premier yesterday afternoon on his leaving the council chamber after a three hour's steady grind along with his colleagues at the estimates for next session. On being asked if there was anything of interest we could communicate to the Canadian public the Chieftain replied: "No, gentlemen. No news to-day. We have been busy with the estimates all the afternoon." The Grand Old Man was given a peculiar hint that his two interviewers would not object to appearing in the estimates for a nice little sum each. Sir John reflected for a moment and then with that characteristic smile and smack of the lips said, "It should be sufficient to know that you already stand high in our *estimation*." With that he trotted off to his private room to get his hat and coat and start for Earnscliffe.

British Columbians know perfectly well what a *penchant* Sir John has for jokes, and if a record had only been kept of the many good things he has said since his entry into public life, they would have filled a good sized volume. Now and again a good quip or quiddity of his gets into the papers, but one of the latest and best is reserved for the COLONIST readers. Sir John went to Kingston in September, to be present at the opening of the annual agricultural exhibition. Among the attractions, outside the usual display of fat cattle and hogs, prize poultry, home made bread and agricultural implements, was a miscellaneous troupe of jugglers and acrobats, performing dogs, etc. The old man was seated on the grand stand, watching the performance of some female bicyclists. Along with him were leading citizens and citizenesses of Kingston, altogether a distinguished company. The bicyclists, who were claiming the attention of four or five thousand spectators, were dressed in the usual flesh-colored tights, but there was nothing in their personal appearance to offend the onlooker. One of the ladies in Sir John's *entourage*, however, affected to be greatly shocked at the scantiness of the attire worn by the female performers, and intimated to the G. O. M. that such performances ought not to be allowed at agricultural fairs. "Tut, tut, madam," Sir John replied, "there is nothing wrong in the performance. What do people go to agricultural exhibitions for but to show their calves." This quick retort caused a hearty laugh in the immediate vicinity, but it took the lady, whose remark had given the occasion for it, several minutes to grasp the joke. Perhaps she was a Scotchwoman.

THE SKIL FISHERY.

I had an interesting chat to-day with Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Tupper is one of the youngest men who has ever sat in the Privy Council of Canada, but he's a hustler. On all sides one hears nothing but the warmest encomiums for his management of the Marine and Fisheries Department. As Mr. Wm. Smith, his deputy in the Marine Department remarked to a friend of mine to his richest Doric: "Mon, it's a fine thing to have a lawyer for a Meecenter. He grasps the point in a minute." My conversation with Mr. Tupper was of special interest to your Province. His attention was called to the success of those B. C. schooners which had embarked in the skil fishing industry at Queen Charlotte Island, and he was asked if he had given the matter his attention.

"Yes," replied Mr. Tupper, "I have noticed the success which these enterprising British Columbians have met with, and I am glad of it. As you are aware, the Government, through its inspector, made some enquiry into the existence of the skil fishery and gave to the public as a result of that enquiry such information which has doubtless led private enterprise to embark in the fishery. We intended last year to send the Sir James Douglas to find the exact location of the skil banks, but the steamer was required on an urgent mission by the Indian Department, and we had no alternative but to cancel our arrangements. However, I am glad that these schooners which have gone out at considerable risk, have met with such success as to warrant them to repeat the venture. The banks having been found by private enterprise, I do not see now that there will be any necessity to send the Douglas out. The success of the British Columbians in this fishery has turned the attention of our Nova Scotians' thitherward, and a vessel is now being fitted out at Halifax to embark in the fishery next spring. (Mr. Tupper then gave me the information about the vessel named after him, the C. H. Tupper, which I telegraphed last night.) Continuing the Minister said: "There seems to be no doubt that this fish is delicious food, even superior to the cod proper, and I have no doubt that before long the skil banks will be crowded with vessels engaged in the industry."

"Will it be necessary for you to take any steps towards protecting this fishery?" THE COLONIST asked.

"Doubtless the Government will be as much interested in protecting the B. C. fishery as that on the Atlantic coast," observed Mr. Tupper. "We shall see how it develops and if the necessity arises you may depend upon it the Government will not fail to do its duty."

B. C. PROGRESS.

A very cheering report was received at the customs department to-day from Mr. J. C. Rykert, Jr., the department officer at Kootenay. Mr. Rykert says the imports during the past year were heavier at that port than in any previous year, and he anticipates even a better season in 1889. He says he is hampered for the want of sufficient warehouse and office room, and is anxious to secure the Minister's consent to put up a building suited to the growing requirements of the port.

THE FUR SEAL MONOPOLY.

Governor Swineford's Charges Against The Alaska Commercial Company.

How the Natives are Treated—They are Little Better Than Serfs, and are Encouraged in Vice to Keep Them in Subjection—A Congressional Committee Should Visit Alaska.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The speaker to-day laid before the house a report from Governor Swineford, concerning the Alaska commercial company. He says he reiterates what he heretofore said about the company. Within the wide limit over which this company operates, he says the natives are little better than mere serfs. "In most places," he says, "they are subj

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1889.

COLLECTOR ROSS'S DISMISSAL.

The dismissal of Collector Ross will be a warning to men in a similar position in all parts of the Dominion to keep within the line of their instructions. The discretion allowed to collectors of customs is necessarily exceedingly limited. They have the law for their guidance and it would never do to permit them to disregard it in any single instance. It is their business to carry out the law and not to amend it or modify it in any particular. They may make mistakes with regard to its interpretation without much blame, but to ignore it altogether or to do what it forbids is wholly inexcusable. In the case of the Babson there was, it appears, no room for a mistake. The law distinctly forbids the collector to allow any American fisherman who is not licensed under the *modus vivendi* to tranship fish in a Canadian port. There may be circumstances under which it is very hard on the fisherman to insist on a rigid enforcement of the law, but it is not for the collector to consider those circumstances. He may represent them to his superior but that is the most he can do. He must wait for the decision of the Department and act upon it when it does come. The matter on which he transgressed was one of no ordinary importance. The privilege of transhipping fish is one of the subjects in dispute between the British and the American governments. The Americans claim this privilege as of right. The British hold that the Americans have voluntarily renounced this privilege by the treaty of 1818. It was not for a Canadian collector of customs to give up the British contention and to embarrass his government by permitting American fishermen to tranship fish contrary to law and to the British interpretation of the treaty of 1818. The Canadian Government could not afford to overlook so flagrant an offence. If the Dominion authorities took no notice of Collector Ross's violation of the law and the regulations of the department, the American Government would soon interpret its indulgence to mean that it did not believe in its own construction of the treaty, and was either afraid or unwilling to maintain the position it had taken. The precedent of the Babson would be quoted to justify other violations of the treaty and to give fresh ground for the old claims. It is evident that, under the circumstances, no other course was open to the Government then to dismiss Mr. Ross. It is unfortunate that the Halifax collector was an appointee of the McKenzie Government. The Opposition will be apt to make a grievance out of his dismissal. It will most likely be said that if he was a supporter of he Government he would be dealt with more leniently. But we believe that if he had been the staunchest of Conservatives no influence could have saved him. His offence was one of international importance. Reasons of state required his dismissal, and those reasons would in any case have overbalanced all merely party considerations.

PROHIBITION AND APPETITE.

A fight between appetite and legislative prohibition has been going on in China for a great many years with a very singular result. In China the cultivation of the poppy for the purpose of the production of opium is illegal. The punishment of raising and smoking opium was at one time death. Twenty-five years ago very little opium indeed was produced in China. The opium smokers had to depend upon India for the supply of the drug; now in the face of the nominally stringent prohibitory law opium is produced in nearly every province of China. In all parts of the empire except the islands of Formosa and Hainan it is produced in substantial quantities. In the province of Szechuen twenty millions of pounds is produced. In Yunnow nearly as much is raised. It is estimated that one-third of the land in that province under cultivation is devoted to raising the poppy. The province of Szechuen contains a population of twenty millions. Of this population seven-tenths of the adult males have contracted the habit of smoking opium. In all parts of China the number of opium smokers is immense and those addicted to the habit are continually on the increase. All the native grown opium is consumed and there is still a very great deal imported from India.

When the Chinese first began to produce opium they were very unskilful and the article was in quality greatly inferior to that imported from India. But in the face of the prohibitory law they have gone on improving the product of the poppy fields until now many, even of the rich and luxurious Chinamen, prefer the native-grown to that imported. Chinese opium is comparatively cheap. It being a forbidden article, the Government is not supposed to know that it is produced within the Empire at all. It is therefore not taxed, and its products can undersell India opium, which is subject to very heavy taxation, both where it is raised and in China. Although such immense quantities of opium are raised in China, the quantity imported from India has not greatly diminished. The only effect which the cultivation of the poppy in China has on Indian opium is to lower its price.

One would suppose that if a prohibitive law could be enforced anywhere, it would be in China. There the authority of the Emperor is, in theory at any rate, unlimited, yet with all his power over the lives as well as the property of his subjects, the Emperor of China has not been able to prevent the cultivation of the poppy within his dominions and, in the face of his prohibitory decrees, the consumption of opium has gone on increasing among his subjects at a most alarming rate. In the fight between prohibition and appetite in China, prohibition has been badly beaten.

A terrible accident occurred at Teanaway Mills, W.T., on Tuesday morning, the residence of Mr. Kinyon being destroyed by fire and his two children burned to death.

HIGHLANDERS AS IMMIGRANTS.

The news from Scotland is that the crofters are in a very unhappy condition. The meagre crops that their patches of poor land produce have altogether failed. Their potatoes are exhausted, and they have little or nothing left to keep soul and body together. The Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, in the plenitude of its wisdom, protested against the immigration of these crofters to the Northwest and other parts of Canada. This protest showed that the members of the Trade and Labor Council know very little about the nature of the Scotch Highlander or of the economic and social history of Canada. If they knew anything of the Scotch character they would have been convinced that these poor people, miserable as their present condition is, possess capabilities that it is no exaggeration to say are unlimited. We need only mention their names to convince any intelligent Canadian that there is in them the material out of which the most useful, the most enterprising, and in every way the most capable citizens are made. The McDonalds, the McKenzies, the McLeods, the Mathesons, the McLeans, the McMillans, the Rosses, the McRaes, and very many others bearing the same family names as these despised and oppressed crofters have done their full share towards making Canada what it is to-day. They and their descendants are to be found in every walk of life doing good work for themselves and for Canada. Although there are many bearing these names who have attained honorable positions in every province in the Dominion, and hundreds of thousands who, if they have not attained to eminence, are respected and esteemed as honorable and useful members of society, comparatively few are to be found among the criminal and the pauper classes. Give the Scotch Highlander half a chance and he will work hard and perseveringly to improve his condition. He is proud and he is ambitious, and his adaptability to the circumstances in which he is placed has become proverbial. There is no reason to believe that men of the Highland race have degenerated. Place him where the conditions are equally favorable, and he will do as well in every respect as his clansmen did fifty, eighty, or a hundred years ago.

If these crofters immigrate to Canada, they will not make fortunes in five or six years. They are not used to the work of the country, and it will take them some time to learn. But they are teachable. They will struggle on for years working hard, and living hard, it may be, but they will keep on improving. Many of them will become comfortable and independent, and their children will be as competent to do their share towards the improvement and the elevation of the country as any men it contains. We have seen the Highland immigrant struggling against adverse circumstances, and we know whereof we affirm. We are quite satisfied that if these Crofters come to Canada they will make good citizens and will teach the members of the Trade and Labor Council and their descendants lessons in liberality and good citizenship which they may very badly need.

We notice that a narrowness is manifesting itself in many parts of Canada that does not speak well for the intelligence and foresight of many of its inhabitants. Men who were but the other day immigrants themselves have become jealous and exclusive, and are doing what they can to discourage immigration. A few years' settlement in the country does not give these people exclusive rights. Crofters and others have quite as good a right to come into Canada in 1889 as they had in 1880, or perhaps later. There is plenty of room in the Dominion for a population many times greater than it contains. But the new-comers should go where they are wanted. In old times the immigrant did not dream of loafing about the towns. He and his family often very poorly equipped for the struggle they were about to begin, went directly to the places where they intended to settle and commenced without any delay to hew a farm for themselves out of the forest. It was hard and at times discouraging work, but they had health and courage and a determination to succeed. And they did succeed. How many of those who came out conquerors in this contest with the forces of nature were Highlanders the assessment rolls of almost every settlement in every province of Canada show. And there is no reason to believe that these crofters would not prosper quite as well as the men of their race have done in every county and village and town and city in the broad Dominion.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

GLOVE CONTEST.

The following challenge was published in yesterday's *News-Advertiser*:

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 21, 1888.
To George A. Shade, Victoria Athletic Club:

DEAR SIR,—Knowing that you were in this city yesterday and anxious to meet me in a glove contest to a finish or for points, as stated to me by Prof. Foster this afternoon at the Royal Hotel, I wish to state that I am ready and willing to meet one way or the other, but points preferred, as the authorities won't allow any glove fighting in public. So out with your challenge.

CLEM AUSTIN,
Champion Light Weight of B. C.

Smallpox is making serious ravages at Azelia, Munroe county, Michigan.

At Carson, Nevada, on Tuesday, the thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero.

Abbott & Wilson, butchers and owners of a planing mill, Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities, $12,000.

A blunder was made in the electoral vote of Texas which may result in the vote being thrown out.

The 21st annual convention of the woman's suffrage association began in Washington on Monday.

CABLE NEWS.

Prominent Australians to be Arrested for Alleged Swindling in an Investment Company.

Mrs. Phelps Presented With a Valuable Bracelet by Ladies Salisbury and Roseberry.

Prospectus of the New Panama Canal Company—Queen Victoria to Visit Spain.

The Parnellite Enquiry.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Parnell commission resumed its sittings this morning. A witness named Fanagher deposed that Archbishop Walsh, in the presence of Michael Davitt, advised him not to pay his rent. He was consequently evicted, and was afterwards employed in Dublin at the office of the land league. Fanagher testified that he had carried letters, some of which contained checks, from Patrick Egan to an invincible named Mullett. Counsel for the Parnellites, owing to the publication of a late paragraph in the Sheffield *Telegraph*, dropped his application for a writ against that paper for issuing their objectionable placard. The matter was dropped, after Presiding Justice Hannen expressed his satisfaction over the termination of the affair. He said he hoped no further applications of this nature would be made

The New Panama Canal Co.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A long letter from De Lesseps accompanies the prospectus of the new Panama Canal Company. The heading of the prospectus reads: "Universal Company for the completion and working of the canal in Panama." The first two payments of each share are 125 francs each, the second to be made on the constitution of the company. The third, payable a month later, is 250 francs. The *Standard* says that as the shares deposited are insufficient to make the decision valid, it will be impossible to hold a meeting on the 26th.

Suit for Wrongful Dismissal.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Greenwood, formerly editor of the *Saint James Gazette*, is about to bring a suit for damages against Gibbs, former proprietor of that journal, for wrongful dismissal. The action grows out of allegations, strengthened by a subsequent letter from Mr. Greenwood, that the German government was endeavoring to obtain control of the paper for political purposes.

A Chief Justice Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is ill.

Verdict of Murder Quashed.

DUBLIN, Jan.—The Court of Queen's Bench has quashed the verdict of murder rendered by the coroner's jury against the solicitors, Dudgeon and Ellerson.

A Pleasing Incident.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Ladies Salisbury and Roseberry called this afternoon at the residence of U. S. minister Phelps in Lowndes Square and presented Mrs. Phelps with a superb bracelet.

An Anarchist Sentenced.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—An anarchist by the name of Gille has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs for shouting "Down with the Austrian," recently while Queen Marie was passing a socialist meeting.

Prof. Geffcken Ill.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Prof. Geffcken has gone to Constantine to recuperate his health at the hydropathic establishment there.

A Valedictory Banquet.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The colonial society will give a grand valedictory banquet to Lieut. Wissman on Friday.

The German East African Co.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Dr. Peters has obtained a two-years furlough as president of the East African Co. in order to lead the Emin relief expedition. Disbley and Ehlers and Fricke, who were General Wolseley's interpreters in Egypt, will accompany Dr. Peters to Africa.

Did He Slight His Father?

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—At a castle banquet yesterday, all officials who had been decorated during the past year were present except Mayor Forkenbeck, who was not invited. The mayor was decorated by the late Emperor Frederick, and this slight is thought to be an additional slight by the Emperor William upon his father.

The Zanzibar Incident.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 22.—The Italian man-of-war Dogalihs has withdrawn from the blockade. Large shipments of arms and ammunition are arriving from Belgium, England and Germany. The British Indians are preparing a petition demanding compensation for the ruin brought on their trade by the fighting between the insurgents and the Germans.

Boulangist Intrigues Denounced.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The municipal authorities of Sedan have sent an address to M. Jacques, commissioner, denouncing the Boulangist intrigues.

A Shake Up in Greece.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—An earthquake, accompanied by a violent gale, has occurred in several parts of Greece.

The Arabs Submit Terms.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 23.—Dar-Es-Salem and Tugu, are treating with the Germans for the release of the German missionaries whom they captuaed. The Arabs take as a first condition for the missionaries' release the evacuation of the coast by the German forces. The naval garrison which was stationed at Dar-Es-Salem by the admiral of the German squadron after the attack upon that place has been obliged to withdraw on account of fever prevailing there. There was fighting on Saturday last at Bagomapo. The Arabs are jubilant over recent victories and captures affected in the interior.

Appointed to the Admiralty.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Admiral Baron Von Dr. Goltz has been appointed to succeed Count Von Monts, chief of the German Admiralty, whose death was announced on Saturday.

Russian Garrisons.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—The *Political Correspondence* states that the garrison at Kieff, Russia, has been increased by four squadrons of Ural Cossacks. The number of men recruited in Western Russia is much greater than in any previous year.

Australian Swindlers.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The London board of directors of the Queensland Investment Co., have ordered the arrest of four of the Australian directors, MacIlwraith, Palmer, Hart and Drury for alleged swindling. MacIlwraith and Palmer are ex-premiers of Queensland.

Wedding and Presentation.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Robert C. Cecil, third son of the Marquis of Salisbury, was married in St. George's, Hanover Square, this afternoon, to Lady Eleanor Lambton. A presentation of a bracelet to Mrs. Phelps was made shortly after the ceremony. The bracelet is a half hoop, studded with eleven selected brilliants, valued at over £500, and was accompanied by a list of the names of the ladies who subscribed to the presentation, elaborately engrossed upon vellum.

A Royal Visit.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Queen Victoria and Empress Frederick will pay a visit to the Queen regent of Spain at San Sebastian, embarking for that place at a small port of Socoa.

Wants to Go to War.

MASSOWA, Jan. 22.—King John of Abyssinia is proposing to make war upon Shoa.

THE ALBERNI ARSON CASE.

Frank McQuillan Discharged from Custody, the Evidence Not Being Sufficient to Convict.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NANAIMO, Jan. 22.—Frank McQuillan, charged with burning the house of J. C. Mollett of Alberni, was discharged this evening. Magistrate Planta, in dismissing the case, said he could not place any reliance on the evidence of Zoll, the principal witness, although Zoll had sworn positively that he saw McQuillan fire the house. There was no corroborative evidence, and if the case was sent to a jury they would not convict, and he would therefore dismiss the case.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Collector of Customs Dismissed for Dereliction of Duty.

In Allowing an American Schooner to Tranship a Cargo of Fresh Fish at Halifax without the Proper License—Smuggled Horses Seized at Lethbridge Driven into Montana—Land Wanted for a Steamboat Landing on the Columbia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—Ross, collector of customs at Halifax, has been dismissed from the service for gross dereliction of duty in allowing the American fishing vessel, Batson, to tranship a cargo of fresh fish, the schooner not having a *modus vivendi* license.

Sixty horses were seized at Lethbridge last month on account of being smuggled. Inspector Young was instructed to sell the animals, but before he could reach Lethbridge some thieves got at the horses, and drove them all into Montana.

Mr. J. Armstrong, of Golden, interviewed Hon. Mr. Dewdney to-day. He wants a piece of land on the Columbia for a steamboat landing.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

Germany Has Violated Diplomatic Etiquette

And England is in Full Accord with America on the Subject—The British Fleet in the Pacific to be Reinforced Immediately by at least Two Ironclads.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

LONDON, Jan. 21—It is stated upon most excellent authority that the English government has decided to uphold the treaty by the provisions of which European powers are precluded from obtaining or attempting to obtain dominion of Samoa. England has been fully informed of the views of the American government in the matter, and is

IN FULL ACCORD

with the opinions held in Washington. The two governments are agreed that the action of the agents of Germany in Samoa is opposed to the letter and spirit of the treaty. The agents have also

VIOLATED DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE

and endangered the good relations so necessary to the presence of Americans and Europeans when dealing with semi-barbarous natives. Dispatches have been sent to Berlin couched in language, conveying the foregoing sense of the situation. The latest news received by Lord Salisbury from Apia is of a

MENACING CHARACTER,

and the admiralty have therefore ordered the strength of the Pacific fleet to be increased immediately by at least two powerful vessels. Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador, had an interview with Lord Salisbury this afternoon, after the consultation which took place between the latter and Minister Phelps.

THE ROSLYN TROUBLE.

Armed Strikers Attack, But do Little Injury—They Threaten to Burn the Mines—The Militia to be Called Out.

HELENSBURGH, W. T., Jan. 21.—The strike still continues at Roslyn, which prospects good for some lively times. Sheriff Packwood to-day called on Gov. Semple for troops, so as to be able to cope with the strikers. This afternoon the governor telegraphed that he would be at Roslyn in person to-morrow, and review the situation before calling out the militia.

Saturday night about sixty strikers, fully armed, invaded Cle-elum and attempted to clean out the town. They first assaulted W. J. Reed, proprietor of the Reed house, but were held at bay by armed force, the mob meanwhile freely making threats to burn the house to the ground, also firing off their revolvers to terrorize the citizens, but did not shoot any one, and finally withdrew, after breaking some glass and injuring one man slightly.

The company say that they intend to put in new men as fast as possible, and will not try to compromise with the strikers, who number about 600 men, fully armed. Thoy have taken a stand against the new men, and are in full possession of Roslyn, freely making threats to burn the mines. Sheriff Rockwood says order cannot be restored or mines operated with the new men without the assistance of the militia.

Intimidation runs to such an extent that in attempting to serve some warrants to-day on persons interested in the Cleelum trouble the constable was unable to secure identification of the parties.

VANCOUVER, W.T., Jan. 21.—Governor Semple left this city to-night for Roslyn in response to an urgent telegram from the sheriff of Kittitas county, who seems to have met with opposition at the coal mines, which he cannot overcome with the force at his command. The governor is accompanied by Col. Glover of his staff, and goes to Roslyn for the purpose of investigating the situation and determining whether it is necessary to order out troops to support the sheriff.

TACOMA, Jan. 21.—Gwin Hicks, lieutenant on Gov. Semple's staff, received a telegram this afternoon to meet the governor at the 4:20 morning train and proceed to Roslyn.

Godas, the Montana half-breed murderer, on his way to Helena, accompanied by Sheriff Jefferies, made a desperate effort to escape from the train while it stood at the depot at Winnipeg last Saturday night. Notwithstanding the heavy shackles which burdened him, he jumped from the platform of the car, thence crawling on his knees underneath the train, moving to quite a distance before he was captured.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 22.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

First Meeting of the New Board—Standing Committees Appointed—New Bridge Over Rock Bay—The Library Question.

A special meeting of the new council was held last Monday evening, Mayor Grant taking the chair at 8 o'clock sharp.

There were present Ald. Vigelius, Styles, Wilson, Kelly, Goodacre, Harrison, McKillican, Coughlan and Harris.

The city clerk announced that he had received a communication from Sir Matthew B. Begbie, chief justice, announcing the result of the recent election, and stating that the newly elected mayor and aldermen were duly entitled to take their seats at the aldermanic board.

Moved by Ald. Vigelius and Styles that the rules of order of previous councils be adopted for the guidance of the board of alderman for 1889. Carried.

On motion the officers of the corporation were requested to retain their positions for the present.

On motion the bulletin board was adopted as the place for the publication of notices of motion, etc.

Mayor Grant stated that he had prepared a list of the aldermen best suited, in his opinion, for the work on the standing committees. As the appointment of all committees was, however, the right of the council, and only accorded the mayor by their courtesy, any changes that they might see fit to make to the list he would read, would be perfectly in order.

Ald. Kelly thought it would be well to read the list of aldermen proposed for committee work, and then delay the adoption of the list until the council could think them over.

Mayor Grant remarked that in the past the custom had been to appoint the committees and then adjourn for one week to enable the members of the board to obtain an understanding of the committee work.

Ald. Goodacre favored the appointment of the committees at once.

Mayor Grant then read the list which he had prepared, and which was as follows:

Finance: Ald. Harris (chairman), Goodacre and Vigelius.

Streets: Ald. Vigelius (chairman), Styles and Harrison.

Water: Ald. Coughlan (chairman), Wilson and McKillican.

Police and Hacks: Ald. Styles (chairman), Kelly and Harrison.

Fire Wardens: Ald. Wilson (chairman), Vigelius and Coughlan.

Sanitary: Ald. Harrison (chairman), McKillican and Styles.

Cemetery, Park, City Hall and Library: Ald. Goodacre (chairman), Vigelius and Harris.

Electric Light and Street Lighting: Ald. McKillican (chairman), Coughlan and Harrison.

Drainage: Ald. Harris (chairman), Kelly and Goodacre.

Printing and Pound: Ald. Coughlan (chairman), Kelly and Wilson.

Assessment Roll: Ald. Kelly (chairman), Harris and Goodacre.

Ald. Vigelius thought that the various members of the committees had been very wisely selected, and moved the reception and adoption of the list.

Ald. Harris seconded Ald. Vigelius' motion.

Ald. Styles was not entirely satisfied with the selections made. He had devoted more time to the work of street improvements, etc., during the past two years than any one else would have or could have. The greater part of his time had been spent on the streets looking after his department of the city work, and he had expected that he would, at least, have been appointed chairman of the committee for another year. He was also sure that no member of the board had shown more interest than he had in the work of the improvement of the park and it was proposed to remove him from the park committee as well. He thought it was very strange that hard work in the council and in committee met with so little reward as he found his had.

Ald. Vigelius favored the selection the mayor had made.

Ald. Wilson, referring to the remarks made by Ald. Styles, said that he might just as well object because he was not chairman of the police committee. He did not intend to growl, however. As Ald. Styles was disposed to be "hoggish" in regard to the position of chairman of the street committee, he wished to say that he thought the selection made by the mayor a wise one. He had advised a change in the chairmanship of the street committee in the formation of committees in 1888, and now thought it was absolutely necessary that a change should be made as some were saying on the streets now that Ald. Styles favored his own locality in the street work.

Mayor Grant remarked that the change of chairman of the street committee was made, as that member of the board had for two years been from Johnson street ward, and residents of other parts of the city were becoming dissatisfied. It was for the board to say whether or not they agreed with him in the selection he had made.

Ald. Coughlan said that he had already been chairman of the printing committee for two years, and would like a change. In regard to the chairman of the street committee, he thought Ald. Styles had given very much of his time to the work of the committee over which he presided during 1888; more time in fact than the paid officials. If the paid officials had been as faithful as Ald. Styles, he thought the city would have been better off to-day. He believed in the appointment of the most competent and experienced men for committee work, and with all due respect to Ald. Vigelius, he thought that Ald. Styles was far better qualified to act as head of the street committee than he (Ald. Vigelius).

Ald. Vigelius thought he was quite capable of performing the work of chairman of the street committee. He had filled that position before, and, besides, all the street work was performed by men under the direction of paid officials, who in turn received their instructions from the council and not the committee. He was glad, while willing to assume the responsibility of chairman of the streets committee, that Ald. Styles was associated with him and could give him the benefit of his experience.

Ald. Styles remarked that there had been no change in the fire wardens for three years. He did not think a better man to act as chairman of the police committee could be found than Ald. Wilson. Ald. Vigelius did not want the position of chairman of the streets committee, and he (Ald. Styles) did not see why he should be appointed.

Mayor Grant explained that he had not one fault to find with Ald. Styles as chairman of the committee, but had suggested the change only to ensure a better distribution of the honor among the wards.

Ald. McKillican had expected to get on the street committee, being the best qualified representative from Yates street ward, in the matter of streets, sidewalks and bridges. He thought that the most practical and competent men in each department of the city work should be given the most responsible position in the work that they understood best. He had expected to be able to do work on the streets committee and he knew that his supporters had expected to see him on this committee. The mayor had thought otherwise, however, and had placed Ald. Vigelius at the head of the committee. He (Ald. Vigelius) had been on this committee before, and he thought a change should be made. While not disposed to doubt that Ald. Vigelius was a good man, he was satisfied that he had far more knowledge of the work than Ald. Vigelius had.

Ald. Harrison stated that he had plenty of time on his hands, and had had, moreover, over forty years experience in work similar to that of the street committee. He had no desire to be its chairman, but did object to Ald. Styles being again appointed to that position. In regard to Ald. Styles' capability for the position, he referred to an incident which he had remarked during the day. Several loads of rock had been carted all the way from James Bay to fill up a hole in front of the Pacific Telegraph Hotel, when every bit of rock would soon be needed for metalling Superior street and would then have to be brought from some other part of the city. He was well satisfied with the appointments recommended by his worship.

Ald. Styles, in explanation of the incident referred to by Ald. Harrison, said that he gave orders for the work to be done at once. He did not know where the stone was brought from, but the work had to be done without delay.

Ald. Wilson said that there was no excuse for going to James Bay for the rock. He had made a suggestion as to where it could be obtained.

Ald. Kelly was satisfied with the committees.

Ald. Styles said that as he had taken a great interest in the park he should have liked to have been on the park committee.

Ald. Harris was willing to make an exchange to oblige Ald. Styles.

Ald Styles suggested that Ald. Harris be made chairman of the police committee, and that he be placed on the park committee in the place of Ald. Harris. The suggestion was acted upon, the change made and the committee appointments, as amended, confirmed.

On resolution the clerk was instructed to furnish each of the aldermen with a list of the committees.

ELECTION ACCOUNTS.

Election accounts, amounting in all to $204 50, were read and referred to the finance committee for payment, if correct.

RE FINANCE.

On motion the clerk was instructed to notify the manager of the bank, of the names of the new members of the finance committee, and to transmit the signatures of the new members to him.

Ald. Harris gave notice of motion to provide for any necessary overdraft on the bank.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

Ald. Mc Killican directed the attention of the street committee to the necessity of opening up a box drain in the rear of the Oddfellows' Hall on Douglas street. The matter was, on motion, referred to the street committee, with power to take immediate action.

ROCK BAY BRIDGE.

Ald. Styles introduced a resolution to instruct the city surveyor to prepare plans immediately for the construction of a new bridge over Rock Bay and cutting down Work street to the proper grade. Commenting on the resolutions, Ald. Styles referred to the necessity of building the new bridge at once. The old one was now positively dangerous. The matter had been put off from last year, and could not be further delayed.

Ald. Harrison seconded the resolution, it being understood that the whole cost would be charged to Johnson street ward, in the same way that the cost of the James Bay bridge had been charged to James Bay.

Ald. McKillican thought that the bridge should be of iron.

Ald. Coughlan considered that the first thing to be determined would be the location of the new bridge. He thought it should start at the end of Store street. A survey of the locality should, first of all, be made by the city surveyor, and after his report had been received, the council could "go ahead" intelligently.

Mayor Grant suggested that the north end of the bridge be raised to do away with the grade.

Ald. Styles thought it might be well to call for outside tenders for plans and designs for the new bridge, from all the city engineers.

Ald. Coughlan did not think that the construction of the new bridge would be at all difficult. The water was shallow, and there could be no trouble in raising the piers above high tide. The city surveyor could do all the work in regard to preparing plans, etc. There was no necessity of employing anyone else. It was not at all similar to the Point Ellice bridge, where deep water had to be dealt with. A common railway trestle bridge was all that is required.

Ald. Harris thought it would be well to look into the advisability of making the bridge a continuation of Store street. Ald. Coughlan had referred to the fact that too often when any special work was to be done, the city officials did not do it. He agreed with the remark. More than two months ago a resolution had been passed asking the city surveyor to prepare a plan for the grades of the different streets, for the information of the council, and nothing of it had as yet been seen.

Ald. Styles moved that tenders be called for, for the construction of a new bridge over Rock Bay, being a continuation of Store street.

Ald. Wilson referred to the muddle made of James Bay bridge by outside parties. He did not want Rock Bay bridge to prove a second James Bay bridge. He advised that the matter be left in the hands of the street committee for them to consult with the city surveyor, and report.

Ald Goodacre remarked that there was good blood in the street committee and they were quite capable of investigating the question.

Ald. Harris and Goodacre moved that the street committee be instructed to prepare plans for the construction of a new bridge and report at the next regular meeting.

The resolution was adopted.

THE CITY SURVEYOR'S WORK.

Ald. Harris moved that the clerk be instructed to address a communication to the city surveyor requesting him to hand in, previous to the next meeting of the board, a plan of the grades of the city streets; and also requesting him to report at the same time what advance he had made in the preparation of the plans for the Johnson street sewer.

The resolution was seconded by Ald. Goodacre and adopted.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Ald. Harrison gave notice of motion that the treasurer be instructed to prepare a list of taxpayers in arrears, with particulars.

NEW HYDRANTS.

On motion of Ald. Styles and Goodacre, fire hydrants were ordered to be placed on the corner of Johnson and Blanchard streets, and in the public school grounds.

THE LIBRARY AGAIN.

Ald. Wilson moved that the library committee be instructed to interview Mr. Hamley in regard to cancelling the lease of the room selected for a public library.

Ald. Goodacre thought it was mere child's play to send a committee to try to countermand a contract.

Ald. Kelly seconded the resolution. He thought that when the council saw they had acted unwisely they should try and rectify their mistake.

Ald. Styles moved that Ald. Wilson and Kelly compose the committee to wait upon Mr. Hamley.

Ald. Couglan was in favor of the clerk communicating with Mr. Hamley.

Ald. Vigelius proposed that the clerk communicate with Mr. Hamley's agent, as Mr. Hamley himself had not seen fit to reply to former communications.

Ald. Styles and McKillican introduced an amendment to the effect that the clerk communicate with the agent of the property.

Ald. McKillican, Harris, Styles, Wilson, and Kelly spoke to the amendment, and Ald. Wilson and Kelly withdrawing their original motion, the amendment was adopted.

A DEFECTIVE ROADWAY.

A communication was read from the proprietor of the Pacific Telegraph hotel, claiming damages from the city for injury to a horse, harness and buggy, caused by a hole in the road in front of his hotel. Referred to the street committee and city barristers for a report.

The question of enlarging the cemetery again came up, and was the subject of a desultory conversation, but no action was taken and the council adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening, the 30th inst.

IN THE KOOTENAI.

Great Developments in That Promising Region—What is Being Done in the Mines and Claim Work.

(Spokane Falls Review.)

Kootenai lake in winter and the same spot in summer are two different places. The summer scene is as beautiful as imagination can paint it and its accessibility then, too, is as easy as any mining camp in the Northwest. Winter sees a change, the place being bleak and white and shut out from all travel; still it presents a very busy aspect this winter, there being about 100 men at work and many others wintering there to be on hand for the 1889 boom early, and boom it will, if the old prospector's legends and the way they are intended, go for aught—that is, booms come big every calendar year ending with a nine, and as to the interpretation there it is, Kootenai first, last and all the time.

As to the claims, work is progressing well and developments fully equal to expectations. The most notable improvement is in the Blue Bell claim, the only one ever partly opened on the east side of the lake. At a depth of 126 feet it now shows forty feet of concentrating ore, with ore still in the face of the cross-cut, and the ore shows a marked improvement in grade over the surface prospect, now running from 25 to 40 ounces as against 12 to 20 on top. This is the big claim of the camp, but like many other very large ones it does not grade up in assay value with the majority of smaller ones.

The Krao (the first ore shipped from British Columbia) this fall opened a rich shoot of sulphide ore, with wire silver massed together in places through it and at present a force is at work sinking to catch the vein at 70 feet depth. At present there is no telling what the result will be. Certainly the prospects are very rosy for a great strike. This shoot dips straight under a cave over 100 feet long, which theory says was formed by a b dy resettling after formation, most of the crude ore being a carbonate and very soft. Theory may be right.

The No. 1 claim, the last of last summer's big finds, is being opened by a tunnel to tap the vein at about 200 feet depth. The surface work resulted in the shipment this fall of twenty tons of 200-ounce ore, and when top work ceased the prospects fully justified the driving of the tunnel 200 feet lower. The spring will see this tunnel completed, as the work is being pushed with a vim.

The Little Donald is being opened with a good-sized crew of men. It shipped forty tons of 75-ounce ore this fall and at present could duplicate the shipment. All work is done directly on the ledge, which is large and reasonably soft; still water has started progress somewhat. The claim certainly shows to advantage over this fall's appearance, as the ore has steadily improved in value, one small seam running about 1,300 ounces per ton, while the bulk of ore averages about 150 ounces.

The result of the development of this claim and a new and grand strike on the Spokane claim has induced the owners of the Maestro, lying between the two, to put on a force at once and open up. The Spokane strike referred to is in a vein on the property heretofore considered secondary to the vein upon which the work was done last summer, and upon which the sale of a portion of the property was based, and which on the surface showed merely a large vein of quartz, with specks of metal scattered throughout it. The unexpectedly early closing of the Kootenai river last fall prevented its owners getting in an ample winter supply of provisions, so they left but one man with the property, and he has made his pressure felt by working at the handiest place on the claim and uncovering about five feet of mineral assaying forty-five ounces of silver and about fifty-five per cent of lead.

Of the Gallagher family of claims, the "Let Her Go Gallagher" is being opened by a force of six men, who are sinking, but the coming week will cross cut and tap the vein at seventy feet deep. Fifty-two tons of 115-ounce ore were shipped from his claim this fall, and all taken out in sinking but eighteen feet, and all mined and sacked by one man fast enough to keep a fifteen-animal pack-train at work getting the ore to the lake. This claim was discovered last June, and the shipments of ore in so short a time, considering that four miles of expensive trail had to be made and winter buildings of some pretence erected, as well as getting in the first pack train ever at the lake, speaks for itself, and add to this that the claim shows more of the same kind of ore that was taken out and you have a pretty good prospect for a mine. The present sinking was begun on a rich shoot of ore, but after following it north to its dip it gradually turned to the west, and rather than butcher up the shaft it was decided to sink straight down, tap the vein, and if O. K. drift out to the surface and at the same time drive a deep down tunnel.

The Daddy Gallagher has sunk 24 feet this winter and shows about the same characteristics as its relative, Let Her Go Gallagher, but the ore so far is not so high grade nor so abundant. The Whoa Gallagher, Young Gallagher and Gallagher's Grave are idle for the winter, but they will be in the hunt another year.

The Now Then is gradually improving on its fine appearance of the past fall and has a large vein with very rich ore distributed somewhat and an abundance of fair paying ore in sight.

The claims above mentioned are the only ones being worked, beyond necessary assessments this winter, and by spring developments should demonstrate to a reasonable certainty the permanency of the camp. The ores from nearly all the claims but the Gallagher's No. 1, Krao, Falcon, and Now Then are galena. From the ores specified they are for the most part carbonized and oxidized ores, and the variety of ores in reasonable plenty should justify the erection of reduction plants at the head of navigation on the Kootenai river [on American territory] that could handle ores as cheaply as any point in the west. Already the Northern Pacific Railroad has incorporated a line from their main track to the river, and every prospect points to the Manitoba's speedy coming to the same place, while with dead earnest action on the part of the Canadian Pacific line to now get to the lake, the people soon hope to secure transportation, with all the benefits coming from competition.

[The above does not include the Toad Mountain region.]

TOWN TOPICS TERSELY TOLD.

Local and General Happenings Gathered up and Presented in Readable Shape.

The French Hotel has been temporarily closed.

The bachelors of Quamichan propose giving a ball on the evening of the first of February.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Protestant Orphan's Home will be held this evening.

Local sports have backed Cleary, of San Francisco, against a Nanaimo pugilist for $300 a side.

Schr. Walter L. Rich, Captain Seaward, left on a sealing cruise yesterday morning.

A horse attached to a light delivery wagon enjoyed a run at full speed from one end of Yates street to the other last evening, without doing any damage to himself or the rig.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the two Nanaimo pugilists who were engaged in a prize fight on Salt Spring Island a few weeks ago, together with all who witnessed the battle.

A company known as the "Texas Lake Ice Co.," has been formed at Vancouver for the manufacture of ice, and have already commenced the erection of ice houses, where the ice will be stored.

The rumor that a wedding was about to take place drew a large crowd, principally of ladies, to St. John's church last evening. They found the sacred edifice all in darkness, and were unanimous in stigmatizing the rumor as "real mean."

A few weeks ago a watch owned by Geo. Watson, of Nanaimo, was stolen from the E. & N. station. The watch was sent from Victoria, and was in the railway office when a thief broke in and stole it. On Saturday Mr. Watson was the recipient of a handsome new chronometer from Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir to replace the one stolen.

PERSONAL.

W. G. Gaston, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Driard.

R. L. T. Galbraith, of Kootenay, is at the Driard.

Wm. Humphreys has returned from Fort Wrangle.

H. McCutcheon, of the *Inland Sentinel*, is at the Clarence.

J. J. Blake, city solicitor of Vancouver, is registered at the Driard.

Edward C. Payson, of the Peck's Bad Boy Co., is at the Clarence.

F. G. Little, the well known Vancouver contractor, is spending a few days in the city.

Fred Clarke, of Toronto, came over on the Islander last night and is at the Driard.

C. E. Chapin, of the Chicago *Tribune*, left for Port Townsend yesterday on a flying visit.

Alex. McCandless has returned from Southern California, where he has been paying a flying visit.

Capt. Chas. Hackett arrived from Sydney, C.B., on Sunday to take command of his schooner, the Annie C. Moore, sailing on a sealing trip early next week.

J. A. Strong, managing editor of the Nanaimo *Morning Courier*, allowed the light of his countenance to illuminate Victoria on Sunday, to the delight of his many friends.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Quebec was visited by a regular blizzard on Tuesday.

Smith, the absconding Minnedosa bookkeeper, has reached Dakota safe.

Eighty divorce cases are to be disposed of by the Senate at the coming session.

John McClosky, an old man, has been frozen to death near Midgeville, N.B.

The Provencher election takes place to-day. All the candidates are working hard.

H. McDougall will succeed W. C. Matthews as Dun Wiman's agent in Winnipeg.

Major Jones has recommended that the Willamette river be deepened at a cost of $300,000.

The weather at Montreal has turned quite cold, and work on the ice palace is progressing rapidly.

C. L. Field, a grain dealer, with liabilities of $300,000, at Winona, Minn., has been located at Winnipeg.

Chas. Phelps, son of the American minister at London, will return with his father on January 31st.

The Toronto Legislative address, in reply to the speech, will be moved by G. B. Smith and seconded by E. J. Davis.

Father Dowd, of Montreal, has condemned the Catholic Order of Foresters as an order hostile to the interests of the church.

The U. S. S. Vandalia left Mare Island navy yard on Monday, bound for Samoa. She carries 13 guns and is manned by 240 men.

The barge Josephine went ashore on South East Bar, Point Allerton, Mass., on Monday, and three out of a crew of four were drowned.

The will of the late Mrs. Jay Gould has been filed for probate. She leaves her entire estate to be held in trust for her children.

A. C. Mathews, Winnipeg manager for Dunn, Wiman & Co., has resigned his position to take an office in the New England States.

The Czar has presented gold tokens of remembrance to all of the persons who were present on the occasion of the disaster to the imperial train at Borki.

At Spokane Falls, a tramp was stealing a ride on a train when he fell beneath the wheels and derailed several of the cars, his body being ground to a pulp.

The Salvation Army barracks at Welland were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, the inmates barely escaping with their lives in their night-clothes.

Angelo Antone, charged at San Francisco with smuggling opium off one of the British Columbia steamers, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned for three months.

Premier Mercier will give a reception in parliament house, Quebec, on Saturday week, in honor of Albani. At his hands she will receive the freedom of the city of Quebec.

Lieut.Governor Schultz of Manitoba was thrown from his cutter at Winnipeg on Monday, and had his left arm broken. It is feared in his weak condition that serious results may follow.

The deadlock in the Charleston, W. Va., senate was broken on Monday evening by the election of R. S. Carr, as president. One hundred and twenty-six ballots were taken before the result was reached.

A few days before the steamship Alameda left Sydney, a package containing one thousand pounds of gold specie, while being passed from a boat to the steamer, dropped overboard, and up to the time the steamship sailed, had not been recovered.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the czarina has become hopelessly insane owing to the repeated shocks to her nervous system by the reported attempts on the czar's life. She has to be closely watched, as it is feared she will attempt to destroy herself.

E. P. Wright, of Ottawa, has applied to the Dominion Government for a refund of duty paid by him on mining machinery which has been used in developing the mining industry in the Ottawa Valley. The Government have refused to accede to the request, and Wright intends to carry the case further, as he contends he has the same right to import mining machinery free of duty as has British Columbia.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1889.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 19.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The New Arrangement.

On Monday morning the new time table of the O. R. & N. steamers will come into effect, the steamers of the line leaving Victoria for Sound ports at 7 a. m. and arriving from Tacoma, Seattle and Port Townsend at 5.30 p. m. each day.

Obituary.

James Sumner, of Somenos died on the evening of the 15th instant, of cancer of the tongue, from which he has been suffering for the past year. He leaves surviving him a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father.

Incoming Passengers.

The following passengers are on board the steamer Umatilla which left San Francisco for Victoria yesterday: Morris Moss, A. McCandless, H. Morris, Mrs. J. Dorman, Mrs. D. Webb, M. P. Leamy, J. B. Preston, Wing Chong and R. Jones.

To Go to Westminster.

George Adams, who was returned from Westminster, where he had been sent for confinement as a dangerous lunatic, a week or so ago, will be returned to the asylum there on Sunday morning, as the law will not allow his committal to the lock-up or the provincial jail.

Port Townsend's Big Blaze.

On Thursday afternoon, fire broke out in a candy store on Water street, Port Townsend, and in a few minutes the entire block was in a blaze. After an hour's hard work, the firemen assisted by the tug Pioneer succeeded in getting the flames under control. Four business stores were destroyed by the flames and the loss is estimated at $40,000.

Y. M. C. A. at Vancouver.

The Y.M.C.A. of Vancouver is making good progress. The association has increased in membership to 132, and the finances are in excellent condition, all the current expenses having been met and a slight balance left. The association has been re-organized and the constitution of the San Francisco association adopted. The new officers are: President, T. C. Gray; first vice-president, E. B. Sentell; second vice-president, J. M. Murray; Treasurer, G. W. Phipps; secretary, Jas. England.

From Texada.

The C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Maude came in at about ten o'clock last night from Departure Bay. On her last trip she carried a prospecting party to Texada Island, several Victorians being among the number. They found many there before them and prospecting was being carried on with feverish excitement, which reminded the old timers of the days of yore. The Maude brought down no fresh news from the reputed land of hidden treasure. She encountered a heavy gale on Wednesday evening, but fortunately sustained no injury.

The Great Carnival.

Tremendous interest is being taken in the approaching carnival in Montreal. The Governor-General is to inaugurate the festivities and give the entire week's programme his patronage. State Governors, Lieut.-Governors and prominent people from all parts of the world are to view the spectacle. Letters are pouring in to the committee from Europe and the United States, enquiring for particulars. The committee are making extraordinary preparations for a magnificent carnival. Those who cannot go to Montreal for a week of wondrous merriment, will, we hear, find the events in all their marvellous beauty reproduced in the carnival number of the Montreal *Star*, which it is said will be a perfectly stunning number.

Peculiar Accident.

The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* reports a peculiar accident which occurred in that city on Thursday afternoon. A team of valuable horses was standing on Cordova street, when a runaway horse attached to a delivery wagon took fright further up the street and came dashing along at lightning speed. The team of horses was directly in front of the runaway, and being unable to stop his speed he attempted to jump over the other two animals. The result was that the team was knocked down, and one of the animals had its leg broken, and had to be shot to end its pain. The shafts of the delivery cart had penetrated several inches into the body of the other animal, inflicting fatal injuries. The runaway, however, was uninjured. The team of horses destroyed was worth over $500, and was owned by Hayes & McIntosh, butchers.

Complimentary.

The following is from the Toronto *Empire*:

"The special New Year's number of our esteemed contemporary, the Victoria COLONIST, reflects great credit on the management and staff of that enterprising newspaper. The COLONIST is one of the best dailies published west of Ontario, and the issue now before us, surpasses any of its previous efforts; it is brimful of valuable information on topics affecting the well-being of the Pacific Province; it contains a goodly amount of suitable light reading, with several sketches of racy reminiscences of the old pioneer days; and the quality of the illustrations, typography, paper, etc., would reflect credit on any journal in Canada. We congratulate our excellent co-laborer on the success of the past, and hope that increased prosperity may reward the efforts of the future."

Victoria's Ex-Piano Agent.

The *Post Intelligencer* says: Sheriff Cochrane has gone into the musical instrument business on a large scale, having captured eight pianos yesterday. These instruments were shipped here from Vancouver, B. C., by Hermann Peters, who received them on consignment from an Eastern house for which he was agent. After being brought here the instruments were stored in a warehouse at the corner of Third and James streets, whence they were distributed throughout the city to parties who had bought them at their own prices. In this way Peters got away with fifteen or sixteen pianos and organs in Seattle before the manufacturers discovered his rascality. Sheriff Cochrane was instructed by the attorneys for the manufacturers to seize the instruments as stolen property, and yesterday he succeeded in finding eight at various places about town. An agent of Peters' called at several of the places where pianos had been left on Sunday and erased the numbers from them by using acid. Peters transferred the instruments sent to Seattle to W. G. Moodie by a bill of sale dated January 2.

CITY POLICE COURT.

(Before Hon. A. N. Richards, P. M.)

Ah Sun and Ah Yuen were brought up on remand, charged with gambling. Mr. Charles Wilson appeared for the prisoners, and on their behalf pleaded guilty. A fine of $20 was imposed in each case, the lightest penalty provided by law.

Mr. McNamara, of Seattle, from whom George Williams was charged with stealing a watch, was not able to appear and prosecute, and the case against Williams was accordingly dismissed.

The much-remanded case of Mee Wah and other Chinese washee men, again came up, and Mr. Wilson, counsel for the defendants, asked for a dismissal of the case. The magistrate wishing to consider the legal points a little more fully, again adjourned the case for one week.

THE FINAL MEETING.

The Board of Aldermen for 1888 Meet for the Last Time—The Mayor Thanked for Services—The Reporters Come In for a Share of the Good Words—The Final Business of the Year Transacted.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen—the last meeting of the council of 1888—was held last evening in the mayor's office. There were present, Mayor Grant, in the chair, and Ald. Braden, Kelly, Coughlan, Vigelius, Wilson and Styles.

Ald. Coughlan stated that tenders for printing the reports had been received, and Mr. Cohen's was found to be the lowest.

Ald. Braden said he had much pleasure in making a motion. Since the beginning of the past year much had been done. He had been glad to see that the mayor had stuck to his duty during the year. Had the last mayor done as well, much of the trouble of the year would have been avoided. He had always found the mayor energetic, faithful and efficient, and moved a vote of thanks from the council of 1888 to his worship. The work of the aldermanic board was hard and thankless. It cost every member of the board at least $1,000 a year, and the mayor not less than $2,000 a year, to meet the expenses incident to their work as members of the council. In regard to the general audit, he wished to say that he was the first man to speak of it on the platform, in 1886. Mr. Pearse followed, and said that he would assist. In the council afterwards he had introduced the motion in regard to the audit, but it was amended to make the mover Mr. Pearse, while he seconded the motion. Nothing came of the matter, Mr. Pearse stated afterwards that he had obtained legal opinion, and had decided that it was impossible for the council to order an audit for any year but the one the council were then working in. Ald. Braden then proceeded to review the difficulties the aldermen experienced in taking action in regard to the audit, owing to Mr. Fell's habit of leaving the chair each time the matter came up, and the incidents in connection with the audit up to date, and the part that he had taken in it. Since he had been in the council, Ald. Braden thought that he with all the other members of the board, had done their duty. He thought the incoming council was composed of capable, determined men. There would be many important matters, drainage in particular, for them to consider and carry out. He had much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to Mayor Grant.

Ald Vigelius, in seconding the motion, hoped that the resolution would be prepared in suitable style. He congratulated Ald. Braden on the feeling he had expressed. He agreed with him in regard to the harmonious working of the board during 1888. Opposition at the council board, as in every other form of government, was necessary to progress and satisfactory work. He agreed with Ald. Braden that the work of the council was very thankless. He referred to a communication which appeared in THE COLONIST as a sample of the compliments that aldermen receive for hard and faithful work. In the future he would endeavor to do his duty so that no one could accuse him of neglecting Yates street ward. He though the council of 1889 would do their duty.

Ald. Kelly also spoke in approval of the motion, which was carried.

Ald. Harris, Styles and Vigelius were appointed a committee to draft the address to be presented to Mayor Grant.

Mayor Grant had very little to say. Although at times there had exitsted a difference of opinion about the board, he thought all would agree that he had tried to do his duty and assist his council in every way in his power. He was pleased that his associates at the council board recognized that he had tried to do his duty. He did not think anyone could accuse him of ever allowing any private feelings to interfere with the discharge of his public duty. He was glad that the election turned out as it did, although, in a manner, sorry that he had to again assume the responsibilities of the high position of mayor. He promised to lend all the assistance possible to the new council and thought that they would work together in perfect harmony. In regard to the sewerage system, he was becoming a convert to the new separate system in preference to the old combined system. His worship concluded by thanking the council for their expression of approval.

Mayor Grant referred to the great benefit to the public, which was the result of the reporters' work in connection with the meetings of the board. He referred to the hardships and difficulties, as well as careful and effective work of the newspaper reporters of Victoria.

Ald. Braden and Ald. Vigilius had the pleasure of moving a vote of thanks to the reporters who had done good work at the meetings of the council during the year. Ald. Braden and Ald. Vigilius were particularly happy in their remarks to the resolution, which was carrried unanimously.

Ald. Braden referred to the resolution recently passed in reference to the enlargement of the cemetary. A direct offer of a very satisfactory piece of land containing between 9 and 10 acres had been received from Percival R. Brown and he hoped that it would be accepted in preference to any other, as he thought it was the best that could be obtained.

Ald. Vigelius remarked that Mr. Brown had offered the land to him for $4,500. He would suggest that the mayor be authorized to purchase the land, at the price mentioned.

Ald. Styles referred to the situation of the land, which he did not think was quite all that could be desired. He would advise a little delay, so that the council could look about for other and more suitable land.

Ald. Braden thought that the present offer was one which would not be made again. He did not think it would be well to neglect a good bargain.

Ald. Styles considered that it would be unwise to take any action until the council had a chance to see the ground.

Mayor Grant remarked that it would be well to lay the matter over for future consideration.

The suggestion was acted upon and the communication tabled.

Ald. Braden, before the council adjourned, asked the mayor to give Yates street a fair share of representation in the formation of committees for 1889. He did not think Yates street had been fairly treated during the past year.

Ald. Styles, Wilson and Braden indulged in a semi-humorous, semi-official discussion of Yates street ward and Yates street, and the council adjourned at 10 o'clock.

A Business Letter.

Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.

T. Milburn & Co.,

Sirs,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day. Yours truly, C. Thompson.

The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B. *tts

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE SKIL FISHERIES.

Return of the Cariboo Fly from Queen Charlotte Islands.

Interesting Notes of the Trip by Capt. Meyer—The Fishery Station at Saunders' Harbor—Mild Weather—The Fishermen on the Island in Good Health—Loss of the Schooner Skeena with Nine of Her Crew—A Son of Mr. Cunningham's Among the Lost—Wm. Faulkner Drowned on the Skeena.

The steamer Cariboo Fly, Capt. Meyer, returned from Queen Charlotte Islands and the Skeena River last evening. We are indebted to Capt. Meyer for the following interesting notes of the trip, and the particulars of the loss of the schooner Skeena, by which nine persons, including a son of Mr. Cunningham, were drowned:

THE SKIL FISHERY.

It having been found last year by Mr. Henry Saunders and associates, that the prosecution of the skil fishery, at Queen Charlotte Islands, could not be carried on regularly by sailing schooners, on account of the uncertainty of communication, and delay from bad weather, it was decided by the above gentlemen to establish fishing stations on shore, near the fishing grounds, provided regular communication could be had by steamer between Victoria and such stations. Such could easily be arranged by the regular northern coast steamers, provided they could use a passage separating Moresby from Graham Island; but it having heretofore been considered impossible that steamers of any capacity could go through it, the Cariboo Fly was sent to inspect the passage.

Captain Meyer reports that he found no difficulty whatever in going through this passage, and says that if the Dominion government would take some interest in the matter, and erect three or four *day beacons* in certain parts of the channel, any steamer up to twelve feet draught, could go through at the proper stage of tide, thereby being enabled to make the trip from Skidegate to the fishing station at Saunders harbour in from four to five hours, whereas the same distance around either end of the Islands might take so many days, on account of the changeable weather around these islands.

Captain Meyer also reports that he found two good harbors near the fishing grounds, not indicated on the admiralty charts, either of which would be more easy to reach from Skidegate than the one at present selected for stations.

The weather on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's was found to be considerably milder than in the same latitude on the mainland. Not a speck of snow could be seen, except near the tops of the mountains, whereas on the mainland everything was covered down to the water line. Four fishermen left last fall at Saunders' harbor, by McLean Bros., were in good health, and had put up some buildings for a station.

A DEAD WHALE.

A large whale had been cast on shore recently at Saunders' harbor, some of whose bones were brought down by the Fly.

LOSS OF THE SKEENA.

On the 15th of December last, while Mr. Cunningham's schooner Skeena was on her way to Skidegate, she sprung a leak during bad weather, and sank. A son of Mr. Cunningham's, and eight out of fifteen Indian passengers being daowned, while the captain, and a white boy, named Johnson, and seven Indians were saved in a boat.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

On the Skeena River, a white man named Wm. Faulkner, and an Indian, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, while crossing the river. Neither bodies or boat have been found so far. The boat was a good Columbia River fishing boat, and it is supposed that the accident was caused through not having ballast in her.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

The weather experienced by the Fly was very changeable, from fine sunshine on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's, to heavy snowstorms on the mainland side.

TOWN TOPICS TERSELY TOLD.

Local and General Happenings Gathered Up and Presented in Readable Shape.

Two fresh cases of smallpox have developed at Tacoma, W. T.

The mayor and aldermen for 1889 will be duly sworn in on Monday morning.

It is reported that the *Morning Argus*, published at Port Townsend, has been sold.

A genuine hailstorm visited the city yesterday. The stones were not large enough to do any damage.

A new, handsome and thoroughly modern wire sign has been placed on the top of E. G. Prior & Co.'s business block.

The Saanich Agricultural Society held a very successful and very pleasant ball on Thursday evening. Haynes' orchestra supplied the music.

The officers-elect of Colfax Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, will be installed by the officers of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., on Tuesday evening next.

Devlin, the grocer, is making a specialty of his teas and coffees, and offers a sample of his goods free of charge to all who call upon him.

A young married woman, living near Christ church cathedral, is said to have gone to Alaska, leaving behind her many unpaid bills as unpleasant souvenirs with Victoria merchants.

The late Wm. Faulkner, who was drowned in the Skeena river, was a young man aged 28 years and was employed by the B. A. P. Co., being held in high esteem by his employers.

Nightwatchman Samuel Palmer, of the Hastings sawmill, met with a painful accident on Wednesday night, falling down an open trap-door to the floor below, a distance of 18 feet, fracturing his leg near the thigh.

The tower of the Oriental Hotel was illuminated for the first time last evening, the effect of the brilliant electric light streaming through the different colored glass being very pretty and pleasing.

David Craigie, Riley Robbins and their three companions, who were arrested a few days ago, charged with having property in their possession stolen from a Chinese cabin, will appear for trial in the Speedy Trials court on Monday.

Miss Louisa Alcock, daughter of Mrs. M. J. Alcock, of Vancouver, died in that city on Thursday morning of tubercular consumption. The young lady had been rapidly sinking of late, but her demise was not expected so soon. She was a favorite with her acquaintances, who much regret her early death.

A correspondent of the Nanaimo *Free Press*, through the columns of that paper, states that Messrs. Welch, Rithet & Co. are arranging for the establishment of a sugar refinery in this province. While the firm have had in contemplation the venture referred to, they are of the opinion that it would not be a wise or profitable one until there is a better market.

Diphtheria.

"Last January," says J. N. Teeple, of Orwell, Ont., "there appeared diphtheria in our neighborhood. Doctorsran night and day, but I kept right to Hagyard's Yellow Oil and brought my children through all right." Yellow Oil cures all painful complaints and injuries. *tts

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem and a Special Jury.)

Stephen Jones *vs.* The Guardian Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover $4,000, the amount of insurance upon the International hotel, Esquimalt, and furniture, which was destroyed by fire on the 15th February, 1888, the defendant's policy being for $2,000 on the building and $2,000 on the furniture.

The defence set up was that the plaintiff had delivered a fraudulent claim of his losses, as regards the furniture, placing the same at about $3,900, the actual value of the furniture being less than one-half of that sum, and clause 11 of the policy, which provides that a false or fraudulent claim should vitiate the policy, was relied upon. The defence also relied upon the failure of the plaintiff to deliver a sworn statement of the loss.

The plaintiff claimed that the conditions of the policy, so far as they related to the absence of the sworn statement, were waived by the offer which was proved to have been made by the defendant, of $2,500 in settlement.

The plaintiff was not called as a witness, and the defendant's counsel tendered in evidence a sworn statement with reference to the loss, signed by the plaintiff and given before E. Harrison, Esq., S. M., who held an inquest into the cause of the fire. The learned judge ruled that the sworn statement was inadmissible.

The learned judge in his summing up left the whole case to the jury, and overruled the exception of defendant's counsel that the specific question of whether the claim made by the plaintiff was accurate or wilfully false, should be left to the jury.

After an absence of three hours the foreman of the jury announced that 7 out of the 8 jurymen had agreed upon a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $3,500. His lordship accepted the verdict, and denied a motion by the defendants' counsel to deprive the plaintiff of costs.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Walker for the plaintiffs. Mr. T. Davie, Q. C., instructed by Mr. Yates for the defendants.

FULL COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., Crease, J., and McCreight, J.

Wilson *vs.* Whitten.—This was an appeal taken by the plaintiff against a judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem, delivered at Kamloops on the 23rd day of October last.

The plaintiff Wilson was the recorded owner of the mineral claim in Nicola known as the "Mammoth." The claim was recorded on the 17th Dec., 1886. A certificate of improvements was issued on the 5th March, 1887. The claim was re-recorded on 10th Dec., 1887. On the 15th Jan., 1888, the *Gazette* contained a notice that "all mineral and other mining claims in the Yale district had been laid over by the gold commissioner from 15th January, 1888, to 15th June, 1888. No certificate of improvements was recorded between the 10th Dec., 1887, and the 15th June, 1888. The defendant, treating the claim as abandoned mining ground, staked and recorded it on the 26th June, 1888, as the "Domingo claim," and made and recorded improvements to the value of $100, in accordance with the mineral act. The plaintiff sought to eject him and brought an action at Kamloops, which was decided in the defendant's favor by Mr. Justice Walkem, on the ground principally that the plaintiff had not complied with any of the conditions of Sec. 8 of the Mining act, 1886.

From this judgment the plaintiff appealed to the full court, contending that the notice of the laying over of all mineral claims in Yale district absolved him from doing any work on his claim during the close season.

The judgment of the full court was to dismiss the appeal with costs, thereby confirming the judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem.

Mr. Chas. Wilson for appellant; Mr. Eberts, (Eberts & Taylor,) for respondent.

SPEEDY TRIALS' COURT.

[Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.]

The man named Bauk, charged with the larceny of a gold watch, in the Speedy Trials court, yesterday, entered a plea of not guilty. Evidence was received, and the prisoner sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

PERSONAL.

Alex. Garvin, of Comox, is at the Oriental.

Wm. McKee, of Ladner's Landing, is at the Oriental.

Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., will leave for Ottawa on Wednesday.

Mayor Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, arrived down last evening.

Morris Moss is on board the Umatilla, homeward bound from San Francisco.

Ald. R. H. Alexander and F. V. Bodwell, of Vancouver, were passengers by Islander last night.

A. McCandless is a passenger on board the Umatilla, which left San Francisco for Victoria yesterday.

J. M. Sparrow, W. L. Cusack, S. Maclure and F. C. Gamble returned by the Islander last evening.

F. C. Ambridge and A. R. Green, of the C. P. R. at Vancouver, came over last evening and are at the Driard.

C. E. Chapin, of the Chicago *Tribune*, returned to Victoria last evening, after a run over the C.P.R. as far east as Banff. He will remain with us for a week or more.

MARINE.

Steamship Willamette is loading Vancouver coal at Nanaimo.

Ship Snow and Burgess is loading Wellington coal at Departure Bay.

Ship Sintram, loaded with Vancouver coal, is ready for sea at Nanaimo.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz will go in the drydock at Esquimalt on Wednesday.

Ship Commodore will finish loading Wellington coal at Departure Bay to-day, and sail for San Francisco.

The steamer Daisy will leave the ways at the Star shipyard this morning, and the schooner Ariel will go on in her place.

The steamer North Pacific arrived last evening and will leave at 11 o'clock this morning for the Sound ports in place of the Olympian.

The steamer Rustler will leave for Nanaimo, Comox and Cape Mudge to-day. She will place in position the new Dominion buoy north of Nanaimo.

A Queenstown dispatch of the 14th instant says that the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which left New York January 5, passed Browhead at 5 p.m., on the 11th, having made the passage in six days, two hours and and forty-five minutes, and beating the best previous record, which was six days, four hours and forty minutes, made by the Etruria in April, 1888.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

* 37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

sepl-wly.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 20.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Electric Tramway.

Subscriptions to the stock of the National Tramway Company have reached a total of $24,500, with a prospect of an increase to $30,000 during the coming week.

Cherry Creek Mine.

The latest news from the Cherry Creek silver mine is of a most encouraging character. A vein of exceedingly rich ore has just been found, and the prospects of a valuable mine being developed is assured. Samples of the ore may be seen at the office of F. G. Richards, jr., Yates street.

The Manufacture of Pottery.

Messrs. Popplewell, Henbrough and Borrie have formed a co-partnership at Westminster for the manufacture of flower pots and pottery ware, and have leased from Manahan Bros. the pottery works lately erected in the Royal City. The firm has now on hand orders for 10,000 garden pots, and indications are that this new industry will be pushed to its fullest capacity to supply the trade.

Colby, the Medium.

A. W. R. Colby, the slate writing medium, who recently sued the San Francisco *Chronicle*, to recover $150,000 damages for libel, has fled from that city, and is said to be now in Victoria. The *Chronicle* stated that Colby had been at different periods of his life a Baptist minister, revivalist, spiritualist medium, gambler, train-robber and dead-beat. For this statement the medium brought suit for libel, but it is now alleged that the *Chronicle* has obtained proof of the charges made, and Colby fled to avoid prosecution for perjury.

Vancouver Island Building Society.

The annual report of the Vancouver Island Building Society, just issued, shows the affairs of the association to be in a most flourishing condition. Since its inauguration, the society has held 30 drawings, with a result that 49 shares are entitled to an appropriation of $1000, making a total of $49,000 drawn for. Of this amount $36,000 has been paid in loans to 36 shares, leaving a balance of 13 shares entitled to an appropriation of $1000, for which no application for a loan has been made or granted. The amount received for subscriptions during the year was $13,989, as against $10,865 for the previous year, the increase being due to the fact that all the shares are taken up.

Darwin's Theory.

Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest" is simply that the weakly die, while the robust and hardy thrive and live. How true this is of seed growth, and how necessary to sow only that which is suited by nature to live and develop.

D. M. Ferry & Co., the great Seed Growers and Seed Dealers of Detroit, Michigan, supply only the best and purest, raising their own seeds by the most improved methods and with the greatest care, bringing to their business the invaluable aid of more than thirty years' experience. Their Seed Annual for 1889 is a real help to the gardener, and should be in the hands of all who desire to purchase pure and true seeds. Send your name to the firm's address at Detroit, Michigan, and they will forward you a copy.

Heine as an Organist.

Yesterday afternoon Prof. Josef Heine gave an organ recital comprising the gems of all the celebrated composers, both sacred and secular, in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. About three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present to listen to the treat, and a treat it indeed was. Heine is equally great as an organist as he is as a violinist. His touch is masterful and his interpretation of every class of music simply sublime. An effort is being made to induce the celebrated violinist to give a farewell concert under the auspices of the Pandora Street Methodist Church during the present week, although we hope to have him with us again before long, and we trust that it will prove successful, and Victorians will have still another opportunity of listening to his music.

The Sealing Fleet.

The exodus of the sealing fleet is now well under way, and in another fortnight they will all have departed. The schooner Maggie Mac was the first to get out this year, followed yesterday by the Viva, (Capt. Baker), and the Pathfinder, (Capt. O'Leary). Both boats were in splendid sea-going condition, well-equipped and carried in all about twenty hunters and sailors each. The Annie C. Moore, (Capt. Hackett), expects to get out to-day, as well as the Mary Ellen, (Capt. Alex. McLean, sailing) for San Francisco on a hunting and fishing expedition. The Triumph (Capt. Dan. McLean) will also leave during the week. The Mary Ellen carries with her on this cruise in all about twenty-five men, and her fitting out is thoroughly complete in every particular.

Westminster's Municipal Election.

The municipal elections which take place at Westminster to-morrow will be decided largely on the railway question. The railway party and the injunctors have taken definite issues and intend to fight it out on those lines. Both have their committee rooms and their committee meetings, and have reduced the fight to systematic warfare. The injunctors in the absence of an organ are issuing fly sheets which have thorough distribution; while their opponents are using liberally the columns of the local newspaper. The former have made an elaborate calculation showing that in fifty years by granting a bonus of $150,000 the city will pay in the end $3,216,003, or nearly four times the value of the assessable property of the city, while the latter claim that in the statistician of the opposition a great financial genius has been thrown away.

Scott's Wha' Hae'.

The Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment in their hall on Tuesday evening next, which will indeed be "Twa hours at hame" to Scotchmen and their wives and sweethearts in the shape of a Scotch Concert, the programme for which we give below.

PART I.

Chorus, "There was a Lad Was Born in Kyle" .... Burns
Choir.
Solo, (Humorous) "Duncan Gray" .... Burns
Mr. J. G. Brown.
Solo, "Oh Whistle and I'll Come to you My Lad" .... Burns
Miss Bertha Jameson.
Duett, "Oh Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast" .... Burns
Miss O'Neil and Mr. Brown.
Solo, "Memories Dear" .... Burns
Mr. W. D. Kinnaird.
Solo, (Humorous) "John Grumlie" .... Burns
Mr. J. G. Brown.
Solo, "'Twas Within a Mile 'o Edinboro' toon" .... Anonymous
Miss O'Neil.
Chorus, "Green Grow the Rashes O" .... Burns
Choir.

PART II.

Chorus, "Bonnie Dundee" .... Sir Walter Scott
Choir.
Solo, "My Heart is Sair" .... Burns
Miss O'Neil.
Solo, "Robin Tamson's Smiddy" ..... Anoymous
Mr. J. G. Brown.
Piano Solo, Scotch Airs.
Prof. Sharpe.
Solo, "My Love is Like a Red Red Rose". Burns
Mr. Kinnaird.
Solo, "The McGregor's Gathering .... Sir Walter Scott
Mr. W. Robson.
Chorus, "Caller Herrin" .... Lady Nairne
Choir.
God Save the Queen.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bound for Frisco.

The steamer Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon, having on board the following passengers: A. C. Caldwell, J. A. Hale, W. H. Merritt, J. McKay and wife, M. M. English, Wm. Munsie, A. J. McFeeley, C. A. S. Austin, Ed. Martin and wife, Mrs. J. L. Raymur and child, Mrs. W.B. Wilcox and boy.

Heavily Afflicted.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Cunningham, of Skeena River, at the death of his eldest son by drowning. But one year ago, the beloved wife of Mr. Cunningham met her death in the Skeena River by the upsetting of a canoe, and the afflicted gentleman was but just recovering from the shock of this tragic event, when he received the sad news that the sea had robbed him of his son. Mr. Cunningham is at present in Victoria, and knew nothing of the loss of his schooner, the Skeena, and the death of his boy, until after the arrival of the steamer Cariboo Fly on Friday night.

Service of Song.

The following is the programme of the Song Service to be rendered in St. James' church on Wednesday evening, by the St. James Philharmonic Society, the proceeds of the service to be devoted to the organ fund:

Proper Psalm 137, "By Babylon's Wave" .... Gounod
Anthem, "The Garden of Prayer" .. Vernon Rey
Mr. A. I. F. McKiernan.
Duet and Chorus, "I Waited for the Lord" .... Mendelssohn
Mrs. Smith and Miss Arrowsmith.
Sacred Song, "Calvary" .... Paul Rodney
Mr. W. R. Higgins.
Trio, "Where the Faded Flowers Shall Freshen" (From God is Love)
Mrs. Robinson, Mr. S. Y. Wootten, Mr. A. I. F. McKiernan, Mr. C. W. Rhodes.
Sacred Song and Chorus, "Jerusalem" .. Parker
Mr. C. Dempster.
Solo, "The Star of Bethlehem" .... Adams
Mrs. W. J. Goepel.
Recitation and Angels' Chorus, "God is Love"
Mrs. Jos. Robinson, Mr. C. A. Lombard.
Sermon.
Offertory Anthem, Solo and Chorus "As Pants the Heart" .... Spohr
Miss Bate.
Sacred Song and Chorus, "Nazareth" ... Gounod
Mr. S. Y. Wootten.
Trio and Chorus, "O Thou Whose Power Tremendous" (Moses in Egypt) ..... Rossini
Mrs. W. J. Goepel, Messrs J. K. Worsfold and C. W. Rhodes.
Motet, "Hear My Prayer" .... Mendelssohn
Miss Bowden.
Sacred Song
Mr. C. A. Lombard.
Trieo, "We Pray Thee Father Eternal" .... Curchman
Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jay and Mrs. S. Y. Wootten.
Sacred Song, "The Shadow of the Cross" .. Barri
Mr. A. I. F. McKiernan.
Chorus, "Pilgrim's Chorus" (First Cross) .. Verdi
The Benediction.

TOWN TOPICS TERSELY TOLD.

Local and General Happenings Gathered Up and Presented in a Readable Shape.

Police court—*nil.*

A large black wolf was shot at Goldstream yesterday.

Officer Campbell left this morning for Westminster having in charge the crazy man Adams.

Ald. S. Kelly was given a surprise party at his residence, Yates street, on Friday evening.

Messrs. Hart & Isaacs, Johnson street, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Hart carrying on the business.

Mr. E. A. Jenns, barrister, has been admitted a partner in the law firm of Carbould & McColl, Westminster.

Tacoma is to have an electrical railway. Engineers are now surveying routes for the tracks through several of the streets.

Capt. Bole having resigned his position in the Westminster battery, has been succeeded by Lieut. C. M. McNaughton.

Mrs. Dickinson's dancing class and their friends spent a few hours very pleasantly together in Harmony Hall last evening.

Ontario turkeys are taking the place of game in the mainland markets, since the supply of ducks, geese and grouse has begun to run short.

F. G. Richards, jr., offers a number of James Bay residence lots for sale. They adjoin the Caledonian society grounds, and extend to the Dallas road, running along the sea front.

Joseph Nightingale, who met with severe injuries by the glancing of his axe, while out chopping at Cowichan, on Friday, was taken to the Royal Hospital, yesterday.

Andy Copeland while waiting with a crowd on Welch, Rithet & Co's wharf, yesterday, to bid the Viva good-bye, took it into his head to fall into the water. He was fished out looking like a very wet rag on the end of a pole.

Donald *Truth* now appears in four-page form, the pages being exactly double the old size. Though the appearance of our brisk, crisp little contemporary is somewhat changed, it's never-failing fountain of wit and wisdom apparently is in better order than ever.

PERSONAL.

L. Gibson, of Port Townsend, an old Victorian, is in the city.

Hon. Robert Dunsmuir paid a visit to the Wellington mines yesterday.

Jno. Teague, architect, who went up to Vancouver yesterday morning, returned last evening.

Wm. H. Paine, Victoria's best oarsman, left on the Viva yesterday, to try his fortune as a seal hunter. Good luck go with him.

F. S. Barnard, M.P., will leave for Ottawa on Wednesday, to take his seat for the first time in the parliament of the Dominion.

Mrs. Alex. McLean left for San Francisco yesterday, and will be absent several months. Capt. McLean goes out on a sealing cruise in a few days.

E. J. McFeeley, of McLennan & McFeeley, left for San Francisco, yesterday, and will visit New York and other eastern points before returning to Vancouver.

MARINE.

The steamer Olympian is being brightened with fresh paint.

Ship Kennebec, from Nanaimo, has arrived at San Francisco.

Steamship Costa Rica has cleared from San Francisco for Nanaimo.

The steamer Daisy leaves for Chemainus to-morrow. Her first trip after leaving the ways.

The steamer Rainbow stuck on the ways yesterday afternoon, and was not got off until evening.

Steamship Abyssinia will leave Yokohama for Vancouver on or about the 24th inst., reaching Vancouver about the 9th or 10th prox.

Steamship Walla Walla, which sailed for San Francisco yesterday, had a large cargo, over 1,000 tons of general merchandise from the east being shipped from Vancouver.

Steamer Danube arrived yesterday with 300 tons of freight from Vancouver, *ex* Steamer Parthia, and sailed for Portland last evening.

Steamship Parthia, for China and Japan, will leave Vancouver on Wednesday. The vessel has a full complement of freight this trip, and will have to leave 700 tons for the next steamship.

B. B. B. Stood the Test.

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milvelton, Ont. *tts

A Fatal Attack.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occurrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis in a remarkable manner. *tts

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 22.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

For Texada Island.

The C. P. N. Co. have decided to despatch a steamer to the newly-discovered mines at Texada Island, and the steamer Maude will leave on Friday next at 4 p. m.

Rich Silver Mine.

The steamship Idaho arrived at Nanaimo on Saturday, and brought news of the discovery of an immensely rich silver mine at Ship Creek, seven miles from Juneau, Alaska. A careful assay showed $2,164 to the ton.

Obituary.

The remains of the late Joseph Webb arrived by the Umatilla from San Francisco on Sunday night, and were conveyed to Nanaimo yesterday morning by train. The funeral will take place in that city this afternoon under the auspices of Ashlar Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., of which deceased was an esteemed member.

The Alberni Arson Case.

In the Nanaimo police court on Saturday, before Mr. Planta, S.M., Frank McQuillan was charged with having set fire to a house belonging to Mr. J. C. Mollett at Alberni. Mr. Norris applied for a further remand of the case until Monday, which was granted, bail being extended. Mr. W. J. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor) has been retained for the defence.

Speedy Trial.

In the Speedy Trials Court yesterday afternoon, before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., Darby and Grady, two of the five boys arrested on a charge of having stolen goods in their possession, were each sentenced to six months imprisonment. Craigie, Robbins and Sawyers, their three companions were discharged. Craigie and Robbins were a short time afterwards arrested on a second charge of stealing.

Memorial Window.

A proposition has been made to erect a memorial window in the parish church, Kamloops, in memory of the late Judge Haynes, of Osooyos. Mrs. Haynes has coincided with the proposal, and Canon Cooper, now *en route* to England, will make arrangements for the manufacture of the window. A fund has been started and subscriptions may be sent to the *Inland Sentinel* office, Kamloops.

The Smallpox at Bute Inlet.

Mr. McTiernan, Indian agent, and Dr. McGuigan, have returned to Westminster from Bute Inlet. They report that there is now only one case of smallpox at that point. There have been 53 cases of the fell disease there during the last two months, the deaths resulting therefrom amounting to 24. The smallpox was entirely confined to the Indian camps. A strict quarantine will be observed and the necessary steps taken to stamp out the last vestige of the loathsome disease.

Rich Specimens from Texada.

Reports from Texada Island of the recent quartz discoveries are of a most favorable character. New ledges are continually being found varying in richness. The Nanaimo *Free Press* says one specimen brought down, as large as a goose egg, and taken from the "Golden Slipper" ledge by Mr. D. Carmichael, is exceedingly rich, the gold being plainly seen with the naked eye. It is estimated that the specimens will assay $10,800 to the ton. A sample sent down by Mr. Carmichael from his claim near the "Golden Slipper" assayed $300. The Island as yet has been by no means prospected, but so far, the north shore gives every indication of being much richer than the claims already taken up.

A Rich Ore Collection.

Dennee & Devine, the mining brokers on Stevens street, have a cabinet of rich ores from the lower Kootenai country. The ores comprise a complete collection from the Toad Mountain and Warm Springs claims, 175 in all. There are some fine specimens of ore from the Toad Mountain claims, of which there are 110. The Warm Springs claims number sixty-five. These two districts are being rapidly developed. They are located about 250 miles from here, in the most promising portion of the Lower Kootenai. The route to the Toad Mountain is by railroad, stage and water. From here to the Kootenai station it is seventy-three miles. Then the route is by stage, twenty-eight miles to Bonner's ferry. From the ferry to Warm Springs it is 142 miles by steamer, and from Warm Springs to Nelson, on Toad mountain, twenty-eight miles more.—*Spokane Falls Review.*

French Benevolent Society.

There was a large attendance of the French Benevolent Society at the annual general meeting, held on Sunday afternoon. The reports of the various officers evinced most satisfactory progress during the year, and it is to be hoped that during 1889 still more improvement will be made, and still more good accomplished. It is expected that the membership will be greatly increased during the coming year, as the difficulty in regard to the deeds has been satisfactorily arranged, and the property of the association now becomes common property, held in trust for each and every member. The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen to manage the affairs of the society during the present year: Peter Steele, president; Thomas Shotbolt, vice-president; secretary, G. H. Brown. Treasurer, John Wenger; directors, Charles Braund and William Stevenson.

The Good Work Goes On.

On Sunday evening another raid on the gambling dens was organized and successfully carried out by Supt. of Police Sheppard and Officers Thomas and Lindsay. This time the objective point was a disreputable hole on Cormorant street, not far from the corner of Government. The raid was made between six and seven o'clock; the sentry being overpowered before he could give an alarm to those engaged in the game in the room above. Play was running high when the officers entered, and then—a change came o'er the spirit of the scene, and the Mongolians fairly knocked each other over in their eager race for the door. The principals, Ah Quay, Lung Kee, Ah Quong and Pow Way, were captured; and with the implements of the game and a quantity of coin, were taken to the cells. In the police court yesterday each of the wily gamsters was fined $20, the lowest penalty that the court could impose.

Wanted by the Law.

William Garbet, who at one time was a prominent member of the Salvation Army in this city, is now engaged in dodging a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses from Mr. Walter Wilson, of Nanaimo, where Garbet has made his home for the last few months. He is also said to have obtained $75 not due him, from the Nanaimo detachment of the Salvation Army. Up to a few weeks ago, Garbet bore a good reputation, but of late he has fallen from grace, and after indulging in a protracted spree, obtained the money which has got him into trouble, as advance on contract from Mr. Wilson. On Sunday morning while the Nanaimo officers were looking for him, to serve him with the warrant, he quietly boarded the train on the E. & N. railway, on which he was a passenger as far as Russell station. The last seen of him was when he left the train, although the police officers are certain that he has not yet been able to leave the Island, and are confident of his capture.

Severe Winter Predicted.

A. M. Wiggs, of Northern Idaho (no relation of Wiggins, by the way) informs the *Oregonian* that the winter yet to come will be the severest ever known on the coast. Mr. Wiggs bases his prediction on the assertion that the moon is away out of its place in the heavens, being several degrees further north than usual, which, in his opinion, is an unfailing sign of cold weather.

Agricultural and Pioneer.

The Yale and Lillooet district residents met at Ashcroft on the 12th inst., and organized an agricultural association and pioneer society. The agricultural society was first formed, Mr. Chas. Pennie being elected president and Mr. J. J. McKay secretary. A number of the old-timers then came together and organized themselves into a pioneer society. Hon. C. F. Cornwall was elected president, Mr. Chas. Semlin, M.P.P., vice-president, and Mr. John Glassey, secretary. A sumptuous repast was afterwards partaken of in the Ashcroft hotel dining room, and the hours whiled away in speeches, and relating reminiscences, interspersed with music.

The First Fire in 1889.

At about 10:30 o'clock on Sunday night one of the employees of the city electric light station on Yates street noticed flames issuing from a frame house on Johnson street, between Quadra and Blanchard, owned by Ald. Styles, and occupied by Mr. Winston. He immediately ran to the engine house on Yates street, about seven blocks away, and informed the firemen of the blaze, which by this time had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the burning house, and the firemen on arriving on the scene gave their attention first to saving the adjoining buildings, which were in great danger. Fortunately the flames were not allowed to spread, and but one building was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at about $2,000, partially covered by insurance. The furniture contained in the house was insured only a few days before. No one was at home when the fire originated, it is supposed from coal falling out of the stove in which a fire was left burning.

COMING EVENTS

Which Should be Carefully Noted by All Who Wish to Know Where to Spend a Pleasant Evening.

To the lovers of good music—especially good Scotch music—a treat is in store this evening; the programme provided for the Burns' concert to be given in Philharmonic hall leaving nothi g to be desired. The very best talent in the city has been secured by the Y. P. A. of the First Presbyterian church, under whose auspices the concert will be given, and no doubt it will be enjoyed by a crowded house.

For those who take pleasure in listening to clever debating, the ladies of Pandora Street Methodist church have made ample provision for this evening. "Was St. Paul a married man?" will be the question discussed by six of the charming ladies of the church. The debate gives promise of being decidedly amusing as well as instructive and entertaining, and as a good programme of music and other attractions has been arranged in addition, it will in all probability fill the lecture room of the church to the very doors.

"Peck's Bad Boy," who on Thursday evening kept the audience in The Victoria in a roar of laughter for three full hours, will again take the floor this evening, with an entirely new bill—new songs, new specialties, new funny business—and all who go to the Victoria will be sure to enjoy the evening.

To-morrow evening, a service of song will be given in St. James' church, James Bay, the proceeds to be devoted to an organ fund. The programme is of unusual excellence, and all those taking part are well known among the amateurs, vocal and instrumental, of the city.

Professor Heine and his family left yesterday for the mainland to fill engagements, but have arranged to return and favor Victoria with a farewell concert under the auspices of the Pandora street Methodist church on Saturday evening. Their programme will be entirely new, and well worth listening to.

On Friday evening of this week, the annual ball of the Caledonian society, in celebration of the Burns' anniversary, will be given in the Assembly Rooms, Fort street. Every arrangement has been made to ensure the happiness of all attending, and those who love the merry dance, should go, one and all.

CITY POLICE COURT.

(Before Hon. A. N. Richards, P. M.)

Owing to the absence of City Clerk Dowler, who was discharging his official business in connection with the swearing in of the new aldermanic board, Mr. Smith acted as clerk of the police court yesterday morning.

The docket was a light one for a Monday morning, and was quickly disposed of by the magistrate.

Ah Quay, Lung Kee, Ah Quong and Pow Way, four Chinamen, who were caught, red-handed, in the Cormorant-street gambling den on Sunday evening, were each fined $20.

Ah Lin, a bad Chinaman generally, pleaded guilty to supplying liquor to Indians, and was given three months in the Provincial jail to reflect on the magnitude of his sins.

Johnnie, the Fort Rupert, who bought a bottle of poor whiskey from Lin, acknowledged his offence, and not having the wherewithal to pay the fine, was sent down for two months.

James Harvey was charged with committing an aggravated assault, the charge being laid by Mr. W. J. Herring, whose appearance showed that the assault had been very brutal, his face and head being in a terrible condition.

Mr. Macnab Stewart appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Walls for the defence.

Mr. Herring took the stand and detailed the circumstances connected with the assault, no reason for which could be assigned.

On application of the counsel for the defence, the case was remanded until to-day, Harvey being released on $600 bail, himself in $200, and two sureties of $200 each.

MARINE.

The steamer Saturna arrived with a barge coal laden from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Sir James Douglas left on Saturday to replace the buoy on Gabriola reef, which had gone adrift.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Capt. Alex. McLean, bound for San Francisco, stranded on a sand bar in the harbor on Sunday evening and did not get off until Monday morning.

Steamship Umatilla arrived from San Francisco at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and left for the Sound early yesterday morning. She brought 1308 tons of freight, 203 tons being for Victoria, 167 for Vancouver, and the balance for Sound ports.

A new Pacific coast chart from San Francisco bay to the strait of San Juan de Fuca, has been issued from the U. S. coast survey office. It is a great improvement upon the old chart, showing, among other things, all the light and fog signals and areas of visibility of lights and latitudes of light from the Farallones to Cape Beale, Vancouver Island.

Weekly Colonist

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THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

We see that Mr. William O'Brien has met with a reception in Ireland that any man, no matter what his position, might be proud of. Thousands upon thousands of his fellow-countrymen turned out to do him honor. All the methods which the people use to show a public man that they hold him in high esteem were used by the inhabitants of Clonmel to welcome Mr. O'Brien on Wednesday last. There were bands of music, a torchlight procession, complimentary addresses and enthusiastic cheering. Yet Mr. O'Brien has been punished as a criminal and his visit to Ireland is to answer a criminal charge. And it is not in Ireland only that this man who has been found guilty and punished for violating the law of his country is received with respect. In England his associates are men of high character and untarnished honor. If he should go to Scotland he would be welcomed by crowds of law-abiding men with every mark of consideration and esteem. In America his welcome was enthusiastic when he visited it last, it would be still more so now.

Why is it that this man who had broken the law and who would soon have to appear before a judge as a criminal—this man, who has been punished as an evil doer, who has been lodged in a prison cell, and lived on prison fare, is respected and esteemed, not in his own country alone, but in every country where the English language is spoken. It is because the law which makes a criminal of him does not recommend itself to men's consciences as a just and necessary law. There must be something wrong about the law which condemns a man who is admitted by every one, friend and foe alike, to be an honorable man, who would scorn to do a mean act, and whose life has been such that he cannot be suspected of doing what is ordinarily considered a wicked one. William O'Brien's character is without a blemish. This is admitted by the London *Times* itself, which allows that he is a good man, but which condemns him as a "fanatic."

Does it not appear to the impartial and intelligent reader that the policy which makes fanatics of such men as O'Brien—the policy which causes them to consider it their duty to their country to violate the laws which are the outcome of that policy, is unwise? It would seem that the very circumstance that the men whom the Government of Great Britain consider it right to condemn and treat as evil doers are regarded by the great majority of their countrymen as martyrs, and are looked upon by hundreds of thousands who are not their countrymen as worthy of the warmest sympathy and the highest respect, should lead the rulers of Great Britain to conclude that the course that they are pursuing towards Ireland is not the one to accomplish the end they have in view. A policy to be successful must, in Great Britain, be backed by the hearty approval of the great majority of the people. But the treatment that Mr. William O'Brien and his fellow-offenders are receiving at the hands, not of Irishmen alone, but of Englishmen and Scotchmen, should convince Mr. Balfour that his Irish policy does not meet with that approval. One of the alleged violators of the Irish coercion laws was apprehended the other day in Scotland and thousands of Scotchmen were indignant at what they looked upon as an outrage. The law may manufacture criminals by the thousand, but no law can compel men to regard as malefactors those whom they believe in their hearts to have done no evil. The public conscience is on the whole sound, and the masses, when they have time to think, may be trusted to discriminate between what is conventionally bad and what is intrinsically evil. In the case of the offenders against the Irish coercion laws they have decided, and that decision is that the men whom the Irish courts condemn are not necessarily bad or unworthy of their respect. This is an unhealthy state of things and one that cannot last. When the public conscience is not with public policy, the policy must sooner or later give way. The demonstrations in favor of O'Brien and the other men who have been convicted under the coercion laws, whether they are made in Ireland, England or Scotland, are the most certain indications of the weakness of the Government's Irish policy.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NOT AN ARGUMENT.

The Toronto *Globe* says that the assertion, "There is no use in asking the Americans for unrestricted reciprocity; they won't grant it," is no argument against the policy adopted by the unrestricted reciprocity advocates. It may not have the form of an argument, but it contains a suggestion which those advocates would do well to consider carefully. If it were put in this shape perhaps our contemporary would not pronounce it so very ridiculous. Can that policy be called Canadian which cannot be carried out without the co-operation of a foreign nation? When it is known that that nation is opposed to the principles involved in the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, the impropriety of making it the distinctive policy of a great party appears in a very strong light. Suppose a "Restrictionist" should ask the *Globe* "If you prevailed upon a majority of Canadians to favor your policy, what then?" The answer must be unsatisfactory to those who believe in unrestricted reciprocity. The Canadian majority would have no power to carry out their views. They would then be no nearer the attainment of their wishes than they are now. They would have to wait until a majority of the American people came to their views, and when that would be it is exceedingly hard to tell. The Americans have shown themselves to be ultra protectionists, and even those who favor commercial union with Canada are determined to withhold that kind of union until it carries with it political union. Mr. Butterworth was but the other day a strong advocate of commercial union with Canada, but he has been forced to abandon that position, and now he is an annexationist. If the unrestricted reciprocity advocates became triumphant we would have in Canada the very singular spectacle of a party raised to power on a policy which they were powerless to carry out. A good many, perhaps, would not care much about that if office and its spoils fell into their hands, but the people who would naturally expect to enjoy the advantages of unrestricted reciprocity as soon as their friends were elevated to power would not be so easily satisfied. They would feel that they had been gulled, that the reciprocity people had obtained power on false pretenses, that the politicians had promised what they were unable to perform. It seems to us that the people who decline to support those who make unrestricted reciprocity with the United States the main issue between the Opposition and the party in power because they believe that the Americans are opposed to such reciprocity, have common sense on their side. It is those Canadians who make the policy of the Dominion dependent on the caprice of a not too friendly neighbor, that place themselves and their country in a false position.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE formalities of the Presidential election are not yet completed. On the 6th of November the Electors were chosen. On the first Tuesday in January those Electors met and went through the form of electing a President and Vice-President. The votes of the Electors are still to be formally counted and the result announced. This will be done in Congress. The Senate and House of Representatives will meet, and according to rules made and provided, the votes will be counted, and Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton declared duly elected and installed. The election, which was really ended when the votes cast on the 6th of November were counted, is not consummated until four months afterwards, and then not until a number of what appears to be wholly unnecessary formalities are gone through. There has been some controversy whether the whole matter is to wind up in a ball. There are many who oppose this inauguration ball. They don't believe in dancing and merrymaking, and would have the whole inauguration as solemn as a funeral. It seems to us that the ball is the most sensible part of the closing proceedings. After so many dull and meaningless formalities a little natural gayety is quite in order.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

GLOVE(?) FIGHT.

At Minneapolis, on Tuesday night, Patsy Cardiff and Jim Fell fought fifteen rounds. Cardiff had the best of the fight from the start, but as four-ounce gloves were used he was unable to knock out his opponent. In the fifteenth round Fell backed Cardiff against the ropes, and the fight promised to develop into a rough and tumble affair when the police stopped it. The fight was given to Cardiff. No sooner had the decision been given than Fell's friends climbed upon the stage with drawn revolvers and threatened the referee. The police, after a hard fight, forced the crowd back and escorted the referee out of the building. Detective Doyle knocked down Fell's backer, King, and there were a dozen fights all going on at once. About $3000 changed hands on the fight.

INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

The international baseball association, at Buffalo, has rejected the applications of New Jersey, Newark and Wilkesbarre for membership. The salary limit was raised from $12,500 to $13,500. The season is to begin April 30th, and end Sept. 30th. The schedule committee will meet in Rochester in March.

HERE AND THERE.

Clem Austin, the Vancouverite, who is anxious to meet George Shade, of this city, in the ring, is a former resident of Emerson, Man., from which city he obtained his old nick-name, "The Gateway Boy." From his talk, it would appear as if "Gate-money Boy" would be more suitable.

"Amateur" is quite correct in urging the promoters of the rowing club to be up and doing. Organization and preparation should be the work of the winter season, so that when spring arrives everything may be in readiness for a season of good sport.

The Victoria athletic club have in contemplation a visit to the Terminal city.

The prospects of a pedestrian contest between Shade, of this city, and Irvine, of Vancouver, have become so small as to be no longer visible. The Vancouver men want to fight, not run.

O'Connor has decided to go on to San Francisco without visiting Victoria, passing through Vancouver overland, to the Bay City.

CABLE NEWS.

Sir Francis Plunkett Mentioned as the Probable Successor of Lord Sackville.

Gladstonians Pleased at Renewal of Friendship Between Minister Phelps and Lord Salisbury.

The Sultan of Morocco Sends a Mission With Valuable Presents to the German Kaiser.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The extreme cordiality of the relations now existing between Lord Salisbury and Minister Phelps is regarded as likely to hasten the appointment of a British Minister to Washington, and speculation is revived as to who will be selected to fill the place. Sir Francis Plunkett, at Stockholm, is most prominently mentioned, but there are others to whom the place would be very agreeable and whose claims upon the Conservative Government by reason of political services cannot be lightly ignored, so that the choice is very uncertain. Gladstonians are highly pleased at the renewal of the friendship between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps, and hoping for an agreement between England and America regarding Samoa they freely express the hope that the Premier is sincere in his reconciliation and not, on the contrary, using America to offset Germany, playing one against the other. Diplomats are on the *qui vive* for Phelps' speech at the Mansion House to-morrow on the occasion of Lord Mayor's banquet in his honor. The cream of London society, diplomatic corps and literary celebrities, have been invited. The Century Club will give a farewell banquet to Mr. Phelps on Jan. 28, to which reporters will not be admitted.

Unionist Radical Meeting.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Joseph Chamberlain addressed an immense unionist-radical meeting at Birmingham to-night. Mrs. Chamberlain occupied a seat on the platform. A letter from John Bright's son was read stating his father's health was steadily improving. Chamberlain said he was not disposed to over estimate the importance of the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the United States senate, since it was accomplished by a strictly party vote. He expressed his belief that Gladstonians were discovering that home rule by itself was not a name to conjure with, and that henceforth their platform would give prominence to questions on which the liberal might agree.

A Breeze at the Vatican.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Gladstone in a recent letter expressed himself as by no means surprised that the Italians did not know the Irish when even the Pope had not attained this knowledge. The letter has created quite a breeze at the Vatican whose authorities are seriously offended at the British ex-premier's insinuation that His Holiness has steadily been drawing upon false sources of information respecting Ireland and the Irish, when accurate information was abundantly available.

Portrait of Gladstone.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Duncan McIntyre, of Ottawa, has presented the national liberal club here with a splendid portrait of Mr. Gladstone on behalf of the young liberal party in Canada, Mr. Gladstone being asked to sit for the portrait to enable the same to be presented to the club as an expression of the high opinion held in Canada of Mr. Gladstone's patriotism and devotion to the empire.

Paid for Committing Outrages.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—At a meeting of the Parnell commission, to-day, Dennis Tobin deposed he was a member of Kilconoly moonlighters. The leader of the organization had told members that tenants who paid rents were to be raided under order from the league. Members were paid for committing outrages.

Conservative Whip.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—An Irish peer is shortly to be appointed conservative whip in the house of lords, and the announcement has created considerable surprise both in and out of the tory ranks.

The Wisconsin Murderer.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The foreign office has received additional evidence against Johann Kuhn, the Wisconsin murderer, and detectives have gone to Southampton to meet Mr. Sangerond, of Primrose, Wis., who is coming to identify the prisoner.

A Caricaturist Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Pellegrini, the Italian caricaturist, is dead. He made his reputation on London *Vanity Fair*.

Meeting of the New Company.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Comte De Lesseps has called an informal meeting of the shareholders of the new Panama Canal Company.

In Favor of Boulanger.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Patriotic League has issued a manifesto in favor of Boulanger in the coming election. Boulangist papers accuse the mayors of the different arondissements of working in the interest of M. Jacques.

Can Return to France.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The *Gaulois* states that the report that the government will allow the Duc D' Aumaule to return to France is true.

Government Amnesty.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The government has granted an amnesty to all offenders who took part in the insurrection of 1886.

The Morier Incident.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The *North German Gazette* reprints the *Cologne Gazette's* statement that Count Solms Sonnerwaldes, German minister to Madrid, confirms the report of Major Deines on the Morier affair, and the comments of the Russian press on the incident. It is now stated that Morier is only mentioned once in the Geffcken documents. This is a letter from Baron Roggenbach to Prof. Geffcken saying: "Morier will arrive here to-morrow." Advices from Hamburg state that the judicial proceedings to place Prof. Geffcken under tutelage are taking a turn favorable to the Professor.

Emin Pasha Relief.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the Emin relief committee, Dr. Peters, president, stated that the expedition would start in February, and that he had secured the services of many scientists and military men, including Lieutenants Tiedemann and Rust. An adjournment was made till Jan. 31st, when particulars of the expedition will be submitted. On Saturday next the debate on the East Africa Bill will take place in the Reichstag.

Newspaper Strictures on Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The conservative members of the reichstag and the Prussian diet, held a meeting to-day and passed a resolution expressing abhorrence of the articles published in the *Kreuse Zeitung* unfavorable to Prince Bismarck. Copies of the resolution was sent to the Emperor and to Prince Bismarck.

To Congratulate the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The special mission appointed by the Sultan of Morocco to congratulate Emperor William on his accession to the throne has started for Berlin. The mission bears valuable presents.

Marriage of Princess Sophia.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The *Post* announces that the marriage of Princess Sophia of Prussia to the Crown Prince of Greece will take place in the spring.

To Restrict Immigration.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The Austrian press generally comment on the American immigration bill, and pronounce in favor of restricting immigration from Austria to the United States.

Bismarck's Daughter Ill.

MUNICH, Jan. 23.—It is reported here that Prince Bismarck has been summoned to the bedside of his daughter, who is dangerously ill.

Slavers Captured.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Admiral Krantze, minister of marine, has received a despatch from the East African squadron, stating that one hundred native boats have been boarded by the French sailors and that of these only three carried slaves. None had arms and ammunition, and none were sailing under the French flag.

The Slav Society.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—A large number of Moscow merchants have recently joined the Slav society, which is growing rapidly.

A Final Attack on Egypt.

SUAKIN, Jan. 23.—A messenger who has just arrived from the interior, states that 35,000 followers of the Mahdi left Khartoum for Dongola in December, with the purpose of making a final attack upon Egypt.

Will Join the Austrian Army.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The Austrian press are almost unanimous in urging Prince Alexander of Battenberg to join the Austrian army, and there is a strong probability that he will do so in the spring.

A Losing Concern.

PESTH, Jan. 23.—The Hungarian corn ring, which sought to control the maize product of Hungary, has been dissolved, with a loss of one million florins.

Reception to O'Brien.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—William O'Brien arrived at Clonmel to-night, the eve of his trial under the crimes act. He was met at the station by an immense crowd, and as he appeared he was made the recepient of an ovation equal in enthusiasm and sincerity to that which has been given to any man in Ireland in many years. Upon entering the carriage which awaited him, he was escorted to the front of the town hall by a thousand men bearing torches, and a prodigious crowd of men and women on either side, the procession passing through the principal streets. Six bands of music accompanied the procession. From a platform erected in front of the town hall, O'Brien made a stirring speech, in the course of which he said that at the next general parliamentary election the evil bands of coercers would vanish like unclean spirits.

Hailed With Delight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The Czar has decided to abolish the governor-generalship of the southern provinces. The announcement is hailed with delight by the inhabitants of these districts, who regard the imperial decision as the first step towards a passive policy on the part of the government.

The Czarina's Illness.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The fruition of the Czarina's hopes of making a sojourn in Naples is now extremely uncertain. She is affected with a malady resembling palsy, and is slowly growing worse. She has been subjected to paroxysms of nervous prostration and fits of trembling ever since the railway disaster at Rorki.

Freedom of Poland.

WARSAW, Jan. 23.—A large number of banquets took place throughout Poland to-day in commemoration of the *emeute* against Russian authority in 1863, of which to-day is the anniversary. Enthusiastic speeches were made, in which hopes were expressed of achieving the freedom of Poland in the near future.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

John Dwyer, a railroad switchman at Oakland, fell beneath a train on Monday and was cut in two.

Thos. Barton, of Macclesfield, Eng., was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday by a Scotland Yard detective on a charge of forging his stepmother's name to stock certificates amounting to £25,000 sterling. Prisoner acknowledged his crime.

At Omaha, on Tuesday morning, a freight train crashed into a work train, killing the brakeman, John Connors, and severely injuring several passengers. Seven freight cars and an engine were wrecked.

One hundred and twenty Alsatian immigrants arrived at New York on Sunday, and after a short detention at Castle Garden they left for Florida, where they propose establishing a colony.

It is stated at Montreal that the interdictions issued from the Grand Lodge of Quebec and Grand Lodge of England, A. F. & A. M., will be withdrawn at the next meeting to be held in Montreal the last week of this month.

Ford L. Bickhart, who absconded from Oshawa, Mich., in December last, with $8,000, has been located at Sarnia.

A Montreal despatch says it has been decided to increase the price of grey cottons 15 per cent., as the mills are said to be working at a loss.

The wife of Barton, the London forger arrested in Philadelphia, is residing in Southern Manitoba. Barton had recently been visiting Winnipeg.

The dismissal of Customs Collector Ross has created a sensation at Halifax. He is very popular as a citizen, and was collector for eleven years.

Andrew S. Hammersley, cousin by marriage of the Duchess of Marlborough, has been sued by his own daughter to recover $4,000, a part of her mother's estate.

Lieut. Chadwick, naval attache of the American legation at London, will shortly return home, and be succeeded by Lieut. Buckingham, U. S. N.

Hon. Chas. J. Brooks, aged 43, a well-known lawyer of Boston, suicided at the Quincy House, Boston, on Monday, owing to financial reverses.

The Earl of Listowel and son, Lord Ennismore, left Montreal for New York on Tuesday. At New York they will embark on the Celtic for Queenstown.

Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, is at the Grey Nunnery, Montreal, suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart. His condition is said to be very precarious.

Snow has fallen at Montreal to the depth of three feet. At Quebec mountains of snow block the streets, in some localities being almost up to the roofs of the houses.

Light battery E, First artillery, stationed at Vancouver barracks, W.T., has been ordered to proceed without delay to San Francisco. It is probable the battery will go by rail.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Skeena Salmon Packers Want a Modification of Fisheries Regulations.

Serious Illness of Chancellor Boyd—The Board of Trade Banquet at Montreal a Huge Success—Valuable Information Pertaining to British Columbia in the Public Works Report.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—Further sessions of the Canadian Pacific arbitration have been postponed until April the 5th, owing to the serious illness of Chancellor Boyd.

The salmon packers of the Skeena have asked for a modification of the recent fisheries regulations. The petition has been referred to Mr. Mowat for report.

The Government has decided to stop the further issue of *modus vivendi* licences.

The board of trade banquet at Montreal to-night was a huge success. The speeches were patriotic in character.

The report of the public works department, issued to-day, contains much valuable information pertaining to British Columbia.

MAINLAND WEATHER.

The People of the Royal City Delighted with the Performance of the Heine Family.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 23.—Oddfellows' hall was crowded to-night by a delighted audience, listening to the Heine family performance, and the hope is general that they may again favor the Royal City with a visit.

The weather is disagreeable. Almost continuous rain the whole day. It is now clearing up.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Action for Libel Brought Against the "Courier"

By Wellington Miners for Publication of Names of Miners, Denominated "Black legs"—The Participants in the Recent Prize Fight Summoned—Funeral of the Late Joseph Webb.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NANAIMO, Jan. 23.—The *Courier* was to-day served with writs in an action for libel brought against that paper at the instance of Joseph B. Hugo and John C. Hughes, miners of Wellington. The action is for damages, based on the publication by the *Courier* of a list of names of miners denominated "black-legs," in the late Wellington difficulties.

The participants in the late McCann-McGee mill, which took place at Salt Spring Island, and not San Juan, as reported, have been summoned to appear before Magistrate Planta to-morrow afternoon to answer a charge of breaking the statute in such cases made and provided.

The funeral of the late Joseph Webb took place this afternoon under the auspices of Ashlar Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and was largely attended.

PROPAGATING SALMON

At the Fraser River Hatchery—The Delicate and Interesting Process—Myriads of Small Fish Awaiting Distribution in the Streams.

In another month the salmon fry at the Fraser River hatchery will be taken from the troughs in which they have developed from the pea-shaped pink egg into the wriggling salmon. The process of propagating salmon is a most interesting one, and the efforts of Mr. Thomas Mowat, fishery inspector, are proving abundantly successful. A representative of THE COLONIST paid a visit to the hatchery on the 2d of January, and at that time in the half hundred troughs the salmon were in various stages of life. Some troughs contained myriads of the little fish, which, at the head of the current passing through, were lying fully an inch in depth, and literally without number. In others only a portion of the ova had reached the point of breaking through the shell, and this interesting operation could be witnessed. The ova was contained in wire baskets, the apertures of which were too small to admit of the tiny eggs falling through, but so soon as the embryo fish had kicked itself free from this it was possible for it to wriggle through to the running water below and take its chances with the thousands swimming there. Nature supplies them with the food necessary to keep them from want until that period when it is safe to transplant them from their birth place to the various streams, where they will have to shift for themselves. This food is contained in a small sack and is gradually absorbed into the stomach, and really forms that necessary organ.

The artificial process of hatching guarantees about ninety per cent. of the eggs being transformed into fish, a much greater percentage than by the natural process. In depositing the eggs in the hole that has been made in the gravel by the parent salmon, there are many causes to prevent a proper deposit. Brook trout hover around ready to seize upon the eggs, or there may be a failure to attach the silt from the male fish upon them, or in their endeavor to hide the eggs the latter may be crushed by the heavy stones piled upon them. Altogether the salmon ova has a greatly improved chance of springing into life when assisted by the hand of man than when relying altogether upon nature. The eggs when taken from the fish caught in the rivers, a difficult and trying task, are deposited in trays, which are in turn packed in moss and in boxes, so that not the slightest jar will take place. Even a slight disturbance of the ova in its fresh state while *en route* to the hatchery would cause the death of all. After having been safely placed in the wire baskets, which, by the way is an improvment introduced by Mr. Mowat on the old perforated trays, the eggs are constantly watched day after day by men employed in the hatchery. A diseased egg is noted and is removed by means of pincers. If allowed to remain among the healthy ones, the latter would soon all be contaminated and die. After all have kicked themselves loose from the shells, the crippled fish and those exhibiting disease are removed and no effort neglected to keep the infant salmon in good condition until they are distributed into the streams.

It is expected that fully five million salmon fry will be sent out this year, and in the course of four years they will in all probability return to the stream of their nativity, provided the fisherman's net does not stop them and land them in the canning factories on the river. That they do return is substantiated by the fact that there were more salmon in Harrison river last year than ever before, while Indians found sockeyes in the Cowichan river last year for the first time. The coming season will prove, beyond peradventure, the benefit derived from the salmon hatchery, for the time has expired in which the fish hatched out in the year 1884-5 should attain maturity.

Considering the character of the work of securing and hatching the salmon, the cost of the hatchery to the government, is very nominal, and is due to the excellent direction of the painstaking inspector, Mr. Mowat.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 24.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Victoria Building Society.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Building Society will be held at Harmony Hall next Tuesday, 29th inst., at 7:30 p. m., when the election of officers and board of management will take place, and the third drawing for an appropriation will be held.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.

As a result of the decision given by the full court in the appeal case of Wilson *v.* Whitten, heard in the supreme court on Friday last, the claim of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company, at Barkerville, has been re-located by other parties.

"For Value Received."

The following letter expressing the appreciation of the board of aldermen, of the reports of their proceedings during the past year has been received, and is duly esteemed by our reportorial staff:

THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST:—*Sir,*—I am instructed by His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen to express their thanks to the gentlemen of your staff who have furnished reports of the meetings of the City Council for the past year. Yours truly,
W. J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Hall, Jan. 22nd, 1889.

A Hard Egg.

A housekeeper had a funny experience the other day. While breaking some fresh eggs in a glass dish, preparatory to making a cake, she came across one that did not break readily. A harder blow was given on the edge and then another, the latter breaking the dish. A closer examination showed that it was a china nest egg, copied so near to the genuine article that hen, seller, merchant and housekeeper were each fooled in turn.

Victoria Choral Society.

The above society have decided to produce Barnett's cantata, "The Ancient Mariner." The work abounds in fine choruses, thus rendering it especially adaptable to the requirements of the society. The first two choruses, "It is an Ancient Mariner," and "The Ship was Cheered," were successfully rehearsed last night, the members showing especial progress in reading music at sight. Prof. Sharpe made a few remarks on the work, particularly enjoining the members to be punctual, prompt and enthusiastic, as the cantata will be performed in two months at the furthest.

The Scotch Ball.

To-morrow evening St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society will hold their annual ball in Assembly Rooms, Fort street, on the occasion of the anniversary of Scotia's greatest bard, Robbie Burns. The arrangements are in good hands, and the ball promises to be the most successful of the many events which have been held under Scottish auspices. The supper is in the hands of Mr. Anderson, of the Clarence, and it is needless to add that it will be of a delicious character. A large number of tickets have been disposed of, and many of our leading citizens have signified their intention of being present. Delightful music will be provided, and an evening of rare enjoyment is anticipated.

Swindled His Creditors.

George Liot, a Seattle contractor, has skipped from that city, and is said to be in British Columbia. Liot got away with about $1500 in coin, belonging for the most part to his employees. Some days before he levanted he borrowed various sums from his workmen which he failed to pay back. It is said that this is an old trick of Liot's. About two years ago he had charge of a gang of workmen at Farwell, on the line of the C.P.R. He kept borrowing sums of money from the men under him until he had secured $500, when he fled. One of the men now swindled by Liot was one of the victims at Farwell, and it would be imagined the first lesson he received ought to have made him more cautious.

Real Estate Transfers.

Lowenberg, Harris & Co. yesterday sold two lots, 60x300, on Menzies street, James' Bay, for $1,250.

F. G. Richards, jr., yesterday disposed of four lots in James' Bay, and two lots, corner Cook and North Park streets, for $5,000.

The lot, 120 feet square, corner of Douglas and Fisgard street, was sold on Monday last for $11,000.

Lot 24, Chatham street, near Quadra, belonging to the Trimble estate, was sold on Monday for $800.

The property on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets, 60x80, purchased from the Reynolds estate by Lowenberg, Harris & Co., for $17,000, was resold for $19,500 on Monday.

Several sales of suburban property are reported.

A Choice Programme.

The following will be the programme rendered by the Heine family at their farewell concert to be given under the auspices of the Womens' Institute in the Pandora street Methodist church, on Saturday evening. In addition to the regular programme, Mr. Heine will render his latest composition, "St. Paul's Wedding March."

PROGRAMME.

Vocal Duet, "O'er the Hill, O'er the Dale"........ Glover
Piano Solo, *a* March Fantastique........ Bargiel
b Impromptu........ Mills
Violin Solo, "I'll Pirate"........ Ernst
Song, "Come from o'er the Sea"........ Heine
Whistle Solo, "Tarentelle"........ Heine
Song, Scotch Ballad........
Duet, Sonata Op 24........ Beethoven
Allegro in F, Adagio in B, Scherzo & Trio in F, Allegro ma non Troppo.
Reading........
Piano Solo, "Alice"........ Ascher
Violin Duet, Minuet in A........ Heine
Vocal Solo, "What Shall I do"........ Bischoff
Duet, piano & violin, Guillaume Tell........ Osborne DeBariot
Organ Solo, "Grand March of the Knights of Pythias"........ Heine

Opium Smuggling.

A recent issue of Toronto *Life* contains a lengthy article on opium smuggling, in which is found the information that three-quarters of the drug manufactured at Victoria finds its way into the United States without paying tribute at the custom house, the margin created by a tariff of $10 per pound being too great for the average international conscience. The smuggling is said to be carried on systematically, the "operators" having a regularly organized syndicate in this city, with a capital of $100,000. Capt. Harry H. Durand, and George and Charlie Weitzle, are said to be the chiefs in active work across the border, and a well-known man residing in this city, and known to the gang as "Boss Harris," being the heaviest "operator." The syndicate's first consignment was shipped to Sarnia in small tin cans, and trusted men carried it over in their overcoat pockets, on their regular daily trips, as business men. Once within the charmed circle it was easily put into big boxes, well disguised, and in four weeks after leaving Victoria it was in California and paid for—$100,000 being its value there; Mr. Harris' profits being $30,000. The detectives are positive a rich San Francisco merchant is in the syndicate, but the trouble is to prove it. In fact smuggling, like selling whisky illegally, is one of those curious things in which nobody can legally prove what almost everybody knows to be a fact.

Life's interesting article concludes with the statement that there are more opium eaters and opium smokers in the United States to-day than in any other nation under the sun, China excepted.

SACRED SONG.

Last evening was dark, rainy and disagreeable. These three discouraging facts did not, however, prevent the lovers of good music from gathering in St. James' Church in such numbers that the seating accommodation was found to be entirely insufficient to meet the demand. Music can always be divided into two great classes: That which charms the ear, and pleases the senses only; and that which touches the soul, and acts as an important factor in ennobling the race, and making men and women wiser, truer, and better. Sacred music possesses a grandeur which lighter melodies can never reach; and no better programme of sacred music was ever presented in Victoria than that given last evening by the St. James Philharmonic Society under the direction of their energetic conductor, Mr. A. I. F. McKiernan.

The programme was opened with the shortened evensong; Proper Psalm 137, "By Babylon's Wave," Gounod's arrangement, followed by the anthem "The Garden of Prayer" by Vernon Rey. Then followed a magnificent rendition of Mendelssohn's duett and chorus, "I have waited for the Lord;" the duett being sustained in splendid style, by Mrs. Smith and Miss Arrowsmith. Mr. W.R. Higgins was in good voice, and his rich baritone was heard to fine advantage in Paul Rodney's grandest of sacred songs, "Calvary." The trio, "When the Faded Flowers shall Freshen," (From God is Love), by Messrs. S. Y. Wootten, A. I. F. McKiernan and C. W. Rhodes, was received with well deserved approval, as was Parker's sacred song and chorus, "Jerusalem," in which the solo part was well taken by Mr. C. Dempster. Mrs. W. J. Goepel's rendition of Adams' "Star of Bethlehem," and Mr. McKiernan's recitative with the chorus, "God is Love," brought to an end the first portion of the service of song.

Rev. Percival Jenns, in a brief address, was both eloquent and practical, and his appeal to the congregation for funds, brought forth a worthy response in the offertory of almost two hundred dollars.

The balance of the programme, of which space forbids the particularizing, was as follows: Anthem, solo and chorus, "As Pants the Hart," Miss Bate; Gounod's sacred song and chorus, "Nazareth," Mr. Wootten; Rossini's trio and chorus, "O Thou Whose Power Tremendous," (Moses in Egypt), Mrs. W. J. Goepel, Messrs. J. K. Worsfold and C. W. Rhodes, Mendelssohn's motet, "Hear my Prayer," Miss Bowden; sacred song, "King David," C. A. Lombard; Curschman's Trio, "We Pray Thee Father Eternal," Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jay and Mr. S. Y. Wooten, (the gem of the evening); Barri's solo, "The Shadow of the Cross," Mr. McKiernan; and the final, "Pilgrim's Chorus," (First Cross), Verdi. While each and every number was exceptionally well rendered, Miss Bate, Miss Bowden and Mr. Lombard, in solos, and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jay and Mr. Wooten, in their trio, were apparently received with the most favor by their well-pleased audience. The accompaniments were played in a thoroughly artistic and capable manner by Mr. R.H. Benedict and Miss Wolfenden, to whom is due no small measure of praise.

A NORTHERN PUBLIC PARK.

TO THE EDITOR:—Whilst the southern portion of this beautiful city can boast of one of the most eligibly situated and attractive public parks in any part of the world, it is to be regretted that no place of public outdoor recreation and resort is available, or rather provided, for the residents of the extreme northern portion of the municipality. There is, however, an extensive piece of land at the junction of Douglas and Government streets which might be very reasonably acquired and converted into a pleasure and recreation ground for both young and old. The locality to which I refer assumes the shape of the apex of the triangle formed by the two leading thoroughfares mentioned above. For more reasons than one it is not adapted for building purposes, *i.e.*, for private residences; but for the object at present in view it is peculiarly fit. Its extent is three and a half acres, and just at present there is every probability the city could secure it at a very moderate figure. It is to be hoped the question will at least receive the serious consideration of the proper authorities, for, whilst not envious of southern Victoria in the enjoyment of the loveliness and attractions of Beacon Hill Park, it seems only reasonable that Northern Victoria too should have her place of recreation for those who can only occasionally afford time for the lengthy stroll to the far southern city limits. The children attending the ward schools would find the recreation ground a great boon, for some of them live at such a distance from the school-house that it is impossible for them to go home and return within the time allotted for dinner and outdoor exercise. A conference held between the board of aldermen and the board of school trustees would most likely result in placing the project in some tangible shape, and with this purpose in view it is hoped the suggestion contained herein will not be lost sight of, but will be speedily acted upon.

A NORTHERN VICTORIAN.

SANITARY.

TO THE EDITOR:—The new board aldermen for 1889 having placed themselves in working order, and to all appearance with a determination to proceed to business without delay, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the sanitary question for their consideration. I find there exists a diversification of opinion among various city officials and others with regard to the combined or separate systems of drainage. In my opinion the separate system will be far preferable to that of the combined. The basis of my views on this subject are formed from practical experience in sanitary work in England. In that country I had the honor of assisting in the carrying out of several sanitary schemes, the whole of which were on the separate system, and which gave general satisfaction.

I may add that in one instance which came under my notice the authorities had thought fit to adopt the combined system, which proved a complete failure.

Theoretical ideas on sanitary matters are all very good in their place, but I trust that the good sense of those in whose hands this very important question is placed will seek to obtain all the practical advice they can to assist them in their deliberations before they finally decide on a question of such vital importance to the future welfare of this city.

CITIZEN.

CITY POLICE COURT.

(Before Hon. A. N. Richards, P. M.)

The Harvey-Herring assault case was the only one before his honor yesterday morning. Mr. Stuart again appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Walls representing the defendant. Herring's evidence was simply a repetition of that given on Monday. Nothing was said directly, of the wheel within the wheel which is supposed to exist. Herring's statement that the defendant exclaimed "Now I've got you, you d——n informer," lends color, however, to the belief that the assault grew out of a betrayal of the operations of an opium ring, by Herring. Dr. McNaughton Jones gave evidence in regard to the extent of the injuries, and the case was again remanded, bail being fixed at $800.

TOWN TOPICS TERSELY TOLD.

Local and General Happenings Gathered Up and Presented in Readable Shape.

There are rumors of finds of iron ore on Lopez island, eclipsing anything heretofore seen.

Two more cases of diphtheria have developed at Maple Ridge. The majority of the patients are out of danger.

John Aslop and Edward Grooves, two smallpox patients, died in the Tacoma pest house on Tuesday evening.

The offertory taken up in St. James' church last evening will be devoted toward the purchase of a new organ.

Frogs, the musical harbingers of spring, are croaking in every pond. The ranæ are more reliable weather-forecasters than the first swallow.

The ladies of Esquimalt are now holding weekly dances in the Blue Ribbon Hall, Wednesday evenings being selected for these pleasant gatherings.

Special services are being held every evening of this week in the Gorge road Methodist church, the pastor, Rev. J. W. Wadman, conducting the meetings.

The steamer Idaho will take up on her next trip to Alaska, an 80-stamp mill for the Bear's Nest mine, which was recently sold to an English syndicate for $2,500,000.

The corner-stone of the new Baptist church at Vancouver was laid yesterday by E. V. Bodwell. The site for the new building is on the corner of Hamilton and Dunsmuir streets.

Mrs. Wm. Geisler, the widow of Wm. Geisler, who was killed at Sailor Bar Bluff, has taken action against the C. P. R., and has placed her case in the hands of E. A. Magee, LL.B., who will enter suit for $20,000.

Vancouver is agitating for the formation of a local rifle association. The promoters of the scheme are sanguine of success and a meeting is to be held on Saturday night to take steps towards the establishment of the association.

Frank J. Myers, editor of the Juneau *Mining Record*, will be appointed collector of customs for Alaska by President Harrison; Col. French will be United States Marshal; J. H. Keatly, Circuit Court Judge; J. G. Brady, a prominent merchant and former missionary of Juneau, will succeed Governor Swineford.

One hundred and fifty of the lobsters brought from the east, were taken from Tacoma on Tuesday morning by the Olympian and planted near Point Wilson yesterday. Two-thirds of the lobsters are females, each having from 50,000 to 75,000 eggs.

Robert S. Turner, probably the largest and heaviest man in Washington Territory died at Spokane Falls last week. He weighed 360 pounds and there was not a hearse in Spokane large enough to carry his remains to the grave and a spring wagon had to be used instead.

A young man named Lanesdoller has been arrested for poisoning his first wife in Minnesota. He got rid of the wife with the aid of strychnine in order to marry a young girl with whom he had fallen in love. He then removed to Washington Territory. Suspicious circumstances led to an enquiry, and the couple were traced to Port Townsend, where the accused was arrested on Monday. The young wife swooned when she heard the terrible accusation. The prisoner has been taken back to Minnesota.

PERSONAL.

H. B. Scott, Burlington, Iowa, is at the Driard.

F. L. Hager, of St. Paul, is a guest at the Driard.

J. W. and Mrs. Macleod, of Seattle, are at the Driard.

Hon. Justice Crease returned from Nanaimo yesterday.

W. J. McFarland, of Vancouver, arrived down last evening.

R. P. Rithet returned last evening from a visit to Puget Sound.

J. Engelhart and P. Birrell were passengers by the Islander last evening.

D. Chisholm, M. P., of Westminster, left for Ottawa yesterday, accompanied by his niece.

D. M. Eberts, counsel for the defence in the McQuillan case, returned from Nanaimo last evening.

Norman Robertson, of Tacoma, who has been spending a few days in Victoria, returns this morning.

Robert Ward, who has been ill from rheumatic fever, left overland for Southern California yesterday morning.

Joseph Moore, late of Victoria, has accepted a position with Mr. McPhee, of Comox.—*Courier.*

J. P. and Mrs. Thompson sailed for China and Japan yesterday on the steamer Parthia. They will return by way of the Red Sea.

Nelson Carter, of Esquimalt, has returned from eastern Canada, where he has been spending a few weeks very pleasantly with old friends and acquaintances.

James A. Grahame, accompanied by Miss Grahame, left for Montreal this morning to view the wonders of the gorgeous ice palace. They will be absent six weeks.

E. E. Cousins leaves for Toronto this morning and will spend a few weeks in Ontario's capital before going on to England. His many friends in Victoria will miss his good-humored presence and regret the necessity which calls him from among them.

Donald Smith arrived from Nanaimo yesterday by the 1 o'clock train, accompanied by his sister, and registered at the Driard. Mr. Smith is in the best of health, and comes down on a trip combining business with pleasure. He will leave to-morrow for Tacoma should his business here be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by that time.

MARINE.

Schooner Mountain Chief left for Sooke yesterday.

Steamer Alexander will complete loading the machinery for the Comox mines this evening and sail at once for her destination.

Steamship Parthia sailed from Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon for China and Japan with the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Ashton and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins, Miss Collom, Mr. Collom, three Japanese and 29 Chinese. Her cargo comprised 3,000 tons of miscellaneous merchandise.

Vancouver Island Building Society.

The annual general meeting of the above society was held in Harmony Hall last evening. After the yearly report, showing the society to be in a very prosperous condition, had been read by the secretary, several other matters of interest only to the members were disposed of, and the society proceeded to the election of officers for the current year. Messrs. John M. Read, R. B. Erskine, G. A. Carleton, James Fell, Joshua Holland, J. Leonard, and Monroe Miller, were duly elected directors, and they, at an after meeting, again named Mr. Read as their president. Mr. B. Williams was re-elected secretary; Mr. A. H. Maynard, treasurer, and Messrs. R. R. Munro and R. Jones auditors. Two hundred dollars was voted as the remuneration of the directors for the present year, and fifty dollars for the treasurer.

The thirty-first appropriation of the society was then drawn for, and Mr. B. Williams, the energetic secretary, found to be the holder of the lucky number, 234, entitling him to the double prize of $2,000.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1889.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 25.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

For Texada Island.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Maude will leave the company's wharf, for Texada Island, at four o'clock this afternoon, carrying passengers and freight.

Texada Island.

The Nanaimo *Courier* states that up to the present time the number of mining licenses issued from the government office for Texada amount to eighty-seven, and eighty-nine claims have been recorded, of which twenty-four were recorded on the 22nd inst. The government agent, Mr. Bray, states that his time is now fully occupied recording claims and issuing miner's licenses for the Eldorado.

New Cannery Steamer.

Messrs. Spencer and Earle have made arrangements to have a new steamer for use at their cannery built at once by Messrs. Clark & Turpel. The new boat will be about 70 feet in length, and will be fitted with all the most modern appliances to ensure speed, comfort and usefulness. The construction of the tandem engines for the new steamer, 9 by 16 inch cylinder, with 14 inch stroke, has been already commenced at the Albion Iron Works.

Temperance in Cowichan.

On Friday evening, the 18th instant, a Blue Ribbon club was organized at Maple Bay school house, composed of thirty members. The following gentlemen constitute the officers for the ensuing term: President, Rev. W. P. Bowell: vice-president, R. D. Symons; secretary-treasurer, Nicholas May. This is the third Blue Ribbon club Mr. Bowell has organized during the past two years. The others at present are in a flourishing condition. He is to be congratulated on his success.

Burns' Anniversary Ball.

This evening will be given what is likely to prove the finest ball of the season. The Caledonian Society, under whose auspices the delightful affair will be given, have made elaborate preparations to ensure its complete success. The Assembly Hall has been most tastefully decorated. Good music has been secured, and a magnificent dinner will be provided. In fact, nothing has been left undone to make the Burns' Anniversary ball an event long to be remembered with unalloyed pleasure.

Deserted His Wife and Children.

The *Oregonian* reports that a man named Thos. Waklem, has deserted his wife and three little children in Portland, and left for Victoria with another woman. The unfeeling brute of a husband neglected her and failed to provide for her support, telling her she could look out for herself and children as best she could, as he was going away with another woman. The *Oregonian*, referring to the case, says: "The miserable hound, who deserted his wife and children and escaped justice in Oregon, may perhaps get his dues on the other side of the line, where such fellows, when found out, often have things made unpleasant for them."

Mining Machinery.

The steamer Alexander left for Comox yesterday with a quantity of new machinery for the Comox mines, just finished by the Albion Iron Works employes. The engine, Corliss frame; with 16 by 18 inch cylinder, 3 foot stroke, is one of the best that has ever been made in this city. It is of about 200 horse-power, and depends for its power on two Lancashire boilers, also of Victoria make. The hoisting drum, which forms a part of the consignment of machinery, weighs over eight tons. The Alexander carries to Comox a quantity of sundries, hoisting gear, etc., for the coal shute; as well as frogs, switchstands, etc., for the new railway to the mines.

The Steamer Alaskan.

It is stated that in about a month the steamer Alaskan will be brought around from the Portland "bone-yard," and again placed on the Victoria-Seattle route, in place of the North Pacific. The Alaskan was sent to Portland, as it was thought she was too large to enter the Esquimalt drydock, and her hull being very foul she was taken to the Columbia River to rid her of the barnacles. Since then, the Olympian was successfully placed in the Esquimalt dock, and it is now stated the Alaskan before being placed on the Victoria route, will enter the drydock and be thoroughly cleaned. Also, that the O. R. & N. Co. intends to give all its docking patronage to the Esquimalt drydock, so satisfactory has been the work performed upon the steamer Olympian.

North Pacific Canning Co.

The North Pacific Canning Co. are shipping to their property on the Skeena river, about 40,000 feet of lumber and about 100,000 shingles. The lumber and shingles will be taken on board by the Cariboo Fly on her next trip. This lumber is being shipped to provide for temporary quarters and buildings required by the company and their men until such time as the permanent buildings proposed to be erected by the company for their business are erected and completed. As a large quantity of lumber will be required by the company this year for the buildings proposed to be erected by them on the Skeena river, unless arrangements can be made to obtain the lumber required at a more convenient point, about 100,000 feet of lumber will be shipped for them this year.—*Courier*.

Daughters of Rebekah.

The following officers of Colfax Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 1, were installed on Tuesday last by Past Grand Master Carne assisted by officers of the grand lodge, for the ensuing term: Sr. Mrs. Dempster, N.G.; Sr. Miss S. Neil, V.G.; Sr. Miss A. Huxtable, Rec. Sec.; Sr. Miss J. Carne, Fin. Sec.; Sr. Mrs. H. Carne, treas.

Subordinate officers—Sr. Miss Lange, warden; Sr. Mrs. Taylor, conductor; Sr. Mrs. Stratford, R.S.N.G.; Sr. Mrs. Dale, L.S.N.G.; Sr. Miss A. Gosnell, R.S.V.G.; Sr. Mrs. McArthur, L.S.V.G.; Sr. Miss A. Carne, I.G.; Bro. W. H. Huxtable, O.G.; Sr. Young, chaplain.

After the installation Sr. Mrs. Bishop, the retiring N.G., was presented with the past grand's jewel by Past Grand Sr. Mrs. Young, after which an enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

Oriel Sanitary Drain Pipe.

The promoters of the recently patented sanitary drain pipe have commenced its manufacture in this city, and are now prepared to supply it in any quantity. The process of manufacture has been described before in these columns. The pipe has several good qualities, and is specially adapted for drainage and irrigation purposes. Its cost is considerably less than that of similar material, and manufacturers claim that it is equally as good as the best. Mr. Chas. Gabriel has been the leading mover in the matter, and he and his associates deserve every possible encouragement. Thousands of dollars are annually sent to England for drain pipe, which can now be retained in the city. Strong efforts were made to secure the location of the factory on the mainland, but, we are pleased to know, there were better inducements offered here. Samples of the pipe may be seen at the Japanese Bazaar, Government street.

Richmond Council for 1889.

Thos. Kidd, reeve, re-elected by acclamation. Ward A, John Sirr and Wm. F. Stewart, nominated; Stewart declared eletced. Ward B, A. H. Daniels and B. W. Garratt, elected by acclamation. Ward C, David Reid and John Blair, elected by acclamation.

The Seal Fisheries.

A San Francisco despatch says "It is predicted that more sealing schooners will go north this coming season than for many years. Several left port this week. Tidings from British Columbia indicate that many British vessels will be also fitted out for this season."

Changes in the H. B. Co. Management.

A London despatch says: The recent agitation among the shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company is named as one indirect cause of the present change in the board. Mr. Eden Colville has retired from the governorship on account of ill health, and Sir Donald A. Smith is elected to succeed him, Lord Anson becoming deputy-governor. Sir Donald A. Smith is recognized as the most progressive member of the board. Lord Anson has shown also that he is himself keenly alive to the present needs of the company. The *Canadian Gazette* says that both promotions are without regard to seniority and an evidenced desire to infuse vigor and freshness into the management.

Home-Made Woolens.

Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, dry goods merchants of this city, are reported to have closed a contract with the New Westminster Woolen Mills for the entire product of that establishment for the next three years. It is understood that the mill will make a specialty of fine blankets, tweeds and flannels, for which there is a growing demand in this Province. The firm named have already handled a considerable quantity of the goods manufactured at this mill, and so satisfactory have they turned out that the present contract has been made to enable the Victoria firm to push the local manufactured article in preference to foreign makes. The contract will ensure the running of the mill to its full capacity for the period named.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

HERE AND THERE.

It is stated that Mr. Gold, the genial young oarsman of Vancouver, now styles himself "champion of British Columbia." Where he got the title or under what circumstances, deponent sayeth not. Before Mr. Gold can adopt the title with honor, it would be well for him to meet one or two of our local oarsmen who have repeatedly offered him battle. A good race can be arranged at any time that the Vancouver sculler says the word.

Should the fine weather which we enjoyed yesterday continue, Saturday's football match will doubtless prove one of the best match games witnessed for many a long day. The boys turned out well last Saturday and if they guard themselves against backsliding, will soon be in condition to meet, with good chances of conquering, any of the provincial teams.

A benefit to McAuliffe, the defeated pugilist, is being arranged by San Francisco friends.

What's the matter with the Association football club? Have they given up all intention of organizing, and showing their skill on the field?

A well-known firm of bicycle manufacturers in Brantford, Ont., shipped five of their best machines to this province about a week ago. Two of the machines,—Warwick light roadsters, the best mount any wheelsman could desire—are consigned to this city. With the many delightful runs about Victoria, and the excellence of the roads, wheeling should become one of the most popular of sports. An effort will be made to form a cycling club shortly, and all who own wheels or have any intention of becoming acquainted with the "silent steed," will no doubt put forth every effort to popularize in Victoria this delightful and invigorating sport.

Now that it is certain that O'Connor will not visit Victoria, would it not be well for the Victoria Athletics to show that even without his distinguished presence they can provide another entertainment for the delight of our citizens. A repetition of the excellent programme provided at the last tournament would be very much enjoyed.

The Nanaimo pugilists and all who witnessed their recent battle on Salt Spring Island, will appear in the Nanaimo police court this morning.

PERSONAL.

Morris Moss is confined to his room by illness.

Edware Legg leaves this morning for Portsmouth, Eng.

L. H. Ketchum of Juneau, Alaska, is at the Clarence.

R. H. McCoy, of St. Paul, Minn., is a guest at the Clarence.

S. Leiser and J. Lenz came over from Vancouver last night.

Capt. Roberts was a passenger over on the Islander last night.

W. M. and L. Dumbleton came over on the Islander last evening.

Herbert L. Grahame of San Francisco is spending a few weeks in Victoria.

A. H. B. McGowan, secretary of the Vancouver board of trade, is at the Clarence.

Tom. Vincent, late steward of the steamer Premier, arrived by the Olympian last evening.

G. A. Perrin was on the street again yesterday, having recovered from his recent sickness.

Spring salmon have arrived in the Fraser river. The mild weather accounts for the early running.

J. Freeman, Caton & Co's genial representative, has returned from a business trip to all the cities and towns of the province.

The department of public works have called for tenders for the erection of industrial schools at Kamloops and at Kuper.

J. W. McLeod, railway contractor of Seattle, spent Wednesday in the city and returned yesterday morning. He registered at the Driard, and some thoughtless wag added "and wife." It was stated this way in the newspaper "personals" and Mr. McLeod was somewhat surprised and annoyed at the numerous congratulations he received. He is still a lonely bachelor, with no prospects of a change.

ALL QUIET AT ROSLYN.

Plenty of Trouble Soon Sheriff Packwood Thinks.

ELLENSBURGH, Jan. 22.—Everything is quiet at Roslyn to-day. Governor Semple arrived on a passenger train this morning and says he does not consider the situation serious enough to warrant ordering out the militia. He will return home to-night. Sheriff Packwood says there will be plenty of trouble yet, as it is reported the company will bring new men from Illinois to operate the mines. The company say they have enough coal on hand to run them 30 days.

To Captains and Ship Owners.

Just arrived another lot of the celebrated Windsor ship stoves. Call and examine them at GEO. PHILLIPS, 152 Government street. 1*m.

The citizens of Halifax will petition the Dominion Government to grant a liberal retiring allowance to ex-customs collector Ross.

THE MAYOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Improvements Effected During the Past Year—Suggestions for the New Board—Financial Condition of the City—Street Work, Etc.

The report of Mayor Grant on the affairs of the city for the year 1888, which was submitted to the City Council at the last meeting of the year, was as follows:

To the Ratepayers of Victoria City:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in placing before you a report upon the affairs of the city for the past year.

It is gratifying to be able to state that improvement within the city during the year just closed has been most marked. The large number of very substantial edifices which have been erected prove how surely the city is growing. The sum of money invested in buildings during the year 1888 has far exceeded that of any other year in its history, and will tend to give still greater confidence to capitalists in the future steady growth and prosperity of Victoria. There are many reasons why this city possesses a decided advantage over other cities within the province, such as a splendid site, a salubrious, healthful and equable climate, easy access from the Pacific, large concentration of capital, and its situation as the northwest gate for the commerce of half a continent, together with beautiful surroundings and magnificent scenery. All these combine to point to the ultimate greatness of our fair city. Yet, whatever our natural and acquired advantages, the ratepayers and other contributors to the revenue of the corporation should bear in mind that they ought to assist the incoming council to carry on several much-needed works, viz.: a complete and satisfactory water supply, which will be a profitable investment, and a proper and effective system of sewerage. I would also advise the paving, with good material, of a portion of the business streets, which then could be kept free from dust. The saving in sprinkling, mud-scraping and hauling would pay the interest on the outlay. It is time, in my opinion, that a commencement should be made in beautifying Beacon Hill Park, which should be made even more attractive than nature has left it. The fostering of new manufactories and industries should receive liberal consideration, and all matters and things which will in any way promote and induce substantial growth and prosperity in the city, ought to have due attention. To accomplish what is here set forth, it will be found necessary to ask the ratepayers for authority to obtain money by loan, and as the revenue is rapidly increasing without an increase of rate, I can see no valid reason for property owners being afraid of the Corporation incurring a reasonable debt upon the credit of the city to enable needed improvements to be carried on, more especially as the total liability of the city for loans, deducting the sinking funds in the bank, is only $303,084.74. One asset of the Corporation, viz., the water works, if put on the market to-morrow, would bring, perhaps, three times that sum. But it would be most unwise to dispose of them. The city's first-class financial standing will enable the Corporation to sell its bonds in the money market at a low rate of interest; no doubt, for worthy objects, at as low a rate as 4 per cent.

I would advise an amendment to the Municipalities Act, so that loans could be obtained without the necessity of providing a sinking fund, as financiers now look upon the sinking fund system as a waste of money, the borrower, figuratively speaking, in most cases being compelled to sell money at one-half of what is paid for it.

The qualifications of the different classes of municipal voters are, to say the least, badly mixed up and entirely incompatible with other requirements of the Act.

Provision ought to be made for selecting a chairman for the Licensing Board in the absence of the mayor.

HEALTH.

This, to my mind, is a subject for first consideration, for what is wealth without it. I beg to call attention to the remarks to be found in the Health Officer's report in connection with the use of water from wells on citizens' premises, and also as to ventilation in the public schools. During the latter part of the summer there were developed a few cases of smallpox, but with due care and attention serious consequences were averted. The number of deaths exceeded by a few those of 1887, but they were some 40 less than the number recorded for 1886.

FINANCIAL.

The detailed statements given by the accountant and verified by the auditor are attached, and will be found to contain the particulars of the year's transactions. It is satisfactory to know that the increase of revenue over that of last year was considerable, principally from real estate and water rates.

To the liability of the city was added during the year $50,000; $20,000 of this was obtained for improving the water distribution within the city and was duly expended. The balance was to construct a sewer along Johnson street, with necessary branches; but owing to wet weather having set in before the plans were completed it was deemed wise to defer the work until the early spring. The debentures for the above sum sold at a premium of 1⅛ per cent, although they bear 1 per cent less interest than those sold two years ago, viz., 5 per cent per annum.

The Council was enabled to make large expenditures during the year, as will be observed by the statement. The principal items of increase in the ordinary expenditure, over that of last year, were on Waterworks, Streets, Board of Health and Re-audit.

During the early part of the year an examination and re-audit of the corporation books was ordered, and accordingly a committee of four auditors was appointed to commence the re-audit from the first of 1881, and when completed it was found that between the 1st of January, 1881, and the 26th of September of this year, the late Treasurer, Mr. Russell, was short in his accounts to the amount of $5,413.16.

Your Council have experienced great difficulty in keeping the expenditure within the limit, as there is so much to be accomplished that is desirable and necessary.

STREETS.

The steadily increasing trafic throughout the city and the vast improvements in buildings in the suburbs, requiring new streets to be opened, are two factors in the increased expenditure under this head. During the year your Council have been enabled to accomplish considerable in street repairing and in new works, but not as much as contemplated. The sum expended in this department for the year was $52,542.38, the particulars of which will be found in the Street Committee report. Some 2000 yards of rock is on hand, which can be placed where most needed by the incoming Council. The completion of the Dallas Road is a work that ought to be carried out, and which will make a very desirable drive when the Government shall have continued the same to connect with the Foul Bay road. Communications have been sent to the city's representatives asking them to remind the Government of their promise made last session to have the work performed.

WATER WORKS.

During the year very important and needed improvements have been prosecuted by the Water Works Commissioner within the city, in the raising of numbers of branches of small pipes and replacing them by larger ones, as well as the laying of a half-inch main from the north side of the city along Cook street and in continuing the line by way of Beacon Hill to the outer wharf by smaller pipes of such capacity as will give the necessary supply to all consumers on the James Bay side. On the city distribution system the expenditure for the year was $42,499.35, $16,499.35 having been paid out of the general revenue, $20,000 by this year's loan and $6,000 out of the $75,000 loan of 1886; $22,477.15 was paid out of the same loan on account of the 16-inch main, material, right of way and excavation. In the interest of a first-class supply, as well as proper filterage, a further sum will have to be borrowed, so that at the earliest possible date the citizens can obtain all the water desired. A large quantity of water pipes are still on hand, which will be placed as required. An elaborate report by the Water Works Commissioner will be found appended.

CITY LIGHTING.

On account of a deficit in a part of the electric light plant the lighting was for a time not all that could be desired, but repairs were effected and the service since has been generally acceptable. A proposition to still further improve this branch of the city works has received careful attention by a committee of the Council, who recommend an additional new plant whereby portions of the thickly built part of the city will receive more light than is at present obtainable, as well as give to parts of the suburbs, which at present do not get a fair share, a reasonable supply.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It has been found that this branch of the service, under the paid system, has given satisfaction. As will be observed by the report of the chief, no serious conflagrations have occurred during the year. In cases where fires promised to do great damage they were fortunately kept within small bounds. With a complete system of hydrants throughout the city, the chances of loss by fire will be greatly reduced. To assist in keeping the loss by fire down to a minimum the department should be provided with a first-class fire engine, a need which will no doubt receive due consideration by the new Council.

POLICE.

When it was deemed necessary during the year to increase the permanent force by specials it was done; but it is satisfactory to know that the usual police strength was found adequate except in a few cases. It is gratifying to the residents that crime of a serious character has been a stranger in the community. The perpetrators of petty offences have been nearly always ferreted out by the police with commendable alacrity. Generally the efficient condition of the staff is up to the requirements and is a source of satisfaction. To better meet the necessities of the department, including lock-up accommodations, an addition to the City Hall ought again to be considered, and if possible carried out, so that there may be more room for police, prisoners and fire department horses, while the second storey would give more office room, a requirement which is presenting itself on account of the increasing revenue and consequent increase of expenditure.

SEWERAGE.

This is a very important matter, and one that requires the very best and most careful consideration. While it is true that the city is in possession of a complete set of plans, selected by a former committee and council some three years ago, after a great deal of labor on the committee's part, and known as a combined system, yet I believe it would be wise to carefully consider whether or not it would be possible to lift by a few feet, so to speak, that combined plan out of the ground, to save excavation, either by a separate system or by a combination of both systems. If this could be done without endangering the efficiency of this needed work, it would be found to be a great saving in cash.

ROSS BAY CEMETERY.

It was considered by the outgoing council that an enlargement of the grounds is necessary, in which case it would be wise to move in this direction before substantial improvements are made on adjoining properties.

BEACON HILL PARK.

This attractive resort has not received that amount of consideration which its importance demands, although during the year the Council expended upon it fully as much as could be spared from other needed works.

It should be the pride of Victorians to make this spot more attractive still. Toward this end a landscape gardener should be engaged to prepare a proper plan, so that what may be expended on it from time to time will be in the right direction.

THE COUNCIL.

The members of the Municipal Council have within the year devoted much time to city affairs, often, I am sure, to their own serious inconvenience. It could not be expected that all the members would agree on every subject before the Council, but I feel convinced that any differences that existed were simply from looking at the city's interests from different standpoints. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GRANT, Mayor.

MARINE.

Bark Cuthona, from Victoria, has arrived at Honolulu.

Steamship Walla Walla, for Victoria, sails from San Francisco this morning.

Bark Doris Brodersen sailed from Liverpool for Victoria on Monday last.

Steamship Umatilla will leave the outer wharf at 1 p.m. to-morrow for San Francisco.

The inside fittings of the steamer Sardonyx are being replaced with new by Muirhead & Mann.

Steamer Daisy arrived from Chemainus yesterday afternoon with a scow load of lumber for the Sayward mills.

Ship Glory of the Seas arrived at Port Angeles on Wednesday and sailed for Nanaimo in tow of the tug Sea Lion.

Spratt & Gray's employees are busy overhauling the machinery of the steamer Cariboo Fly, now at Spratt's wharf.

The old engines of the steamer Emma have been replaced by a modern compound, 9 by 16 inch cylinder, 12-inch stroke, manufactured at the Albion Iron Works. The Emma will be ready to go out, it is expected, by the beginning of the week.

Steamship Costa Rica arrived at Nanaimo from San Francisco on Wednesday. She will load Vancouver coal for Acapulco, Mexico, and in future will ply between Central and South American ports. She will sail for Mexico on Saturday.

Steamer Danube on her last trip to Portland took 350 tons of China freight brought by the Parthia, and had to leave 500 tons of rice and other merchandise at Victoria. The *Oregonian* says the increasing demand for those wares is becoming so great that another steamer is to be immediately put on the route with the Danube.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-dw

CABLE NEWS.

The Lord Mayor's Farewell Banquet at the Mansion House to U. S. Minister Phelps.

An Article in the German Press Regarded as a Deliberate Defiance to the United States.

Trouble Expected at the Approaching French Election—Garrisons of Paris Strengthened.

Lord Mayor's Banquet.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Lord Mayor of London tendered Mr. Phelps, United States minister, a farewell banquet this evening at the Mansion House. Two hundred and fifty guests were present, including Lord Roseberry and Lord Salisbury, Chief Justice Coleridge, and many leading and scientific men. The Lord Mayor proposed a toast to Mr. Phelps, who was enthusiastically greeted when he arose to reply. Mr. Phelps thanked the Lord Mayor and those present for their kindness and referred to the many kindnesses he had received during his sojourn in England. He said that misunderstandings might arise between England and America, though both governments were anxious to avoid their occurrence, but all differences will be capable of friendly solution. He said he did not know who would be his successor, but he knew that he would be an American gentleman who would be fit to stand as a medium of communication between the two countries, and he was certain Englishmen would give him a friendly welcome.

No Connection with the League.

LONDON, Jan. 24. — Mr. Gladstone writes to a correspondent who called his attention to the fact that a branch of the Irish national league had been named after him, that he had no connection with the league or any knowledge upon the subject whatever. He says: "I suppose my name was used owing to my efforts to free the Irish from oppressive laws, such as are absolutely certain to produce objectionable acts on the parts of some Irishmen, the fewness of which I only wonder at and feel thankful for."

Traced to the League.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Befor the Parnell commission to-day, Capt. Slack traced various outrages in Ireland to the National League, which had been inspired, he said, by the inflamed language of several members of parliament, priests and other leaders of the league. He said the league had practically assumed the government of the country.

An Irish inspector named Rogers deposed that he had found in the house of Anna O'Connor, secretary of the ladies land league of Athlone, letters from Anna to Parnell in reference to the formation of a ladies' branch of the league for the relief of evicted tenants. Mrs. O'Connor's accounts disclosed the fact that the expenditures had been made for the defence of prisoners charged with outrages. Counsel for the *Times* then proceeded to read extracts of speeches made by Parnell. Counsel for Parnell objected, and demanded that the entire speeches be read, not extracts. Sir James Hannen, presiding justice, entreated the *Times'* counsel to shorten the reading.

Contemplated Marriage.

LONDON. Jan. 24.—Mr. A. H. Smith-Barry, conservative member of parliament for Huntingdon, will shortly marry Mrs. Arthur Post.

A Defiance to the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *North German Gazette's* article regarding the Samoan treaties is regarded as a deliberate defiance of the Washington Government.

Riot in County Cork.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—A riot occurred today at Clonakilty, County Cork. A priest named McCarthy was charged in court under the crimes act with inciting people to boycott. A large crowd had gathered outside the court house, and when the court adjourned, two hundred police, who were in waiting, charged upon the people in order to disperse them. Many persons were injured by batons and bayonets. The people returned the attack with stones and bottles, injuring thirteen of the police, three dangerously, and one probably mortally. A large number of people were seriously injured.

Documentary Evidence.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The Dublin *Express* asserts that the London *Times* has received fresh documents of great importance from America, which will be used in the prosecution of its case before the Parnell commission.

Preparing for Trouble.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—It is reported that the usual garrisons of Paris are being replaced by soldiers who are known to be devoted to the republic. The Boulangist organs assert that the police are preparing *emeutes* which will afford pretexts for the arrest of General Boulanger and his friends.

Bismarck in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prince Bismarck appeared suddenly in the reichstag to-day, and immediately afterwards retired to a private room, where he had a conference on the colonial bill with the leaders of the clerical and national liberal parties.

Denies the Whole Story.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The *North German Gazette* denies the existence of a treaty precluding any European power from acquiring, or seeking to acquire, the ascendancy in Samoa. It also denies that England and America have agreed upon any proceedings for the settlement of affairs in Samoa. The German agent in Samoa says, on the contrary, such a treaty would be opposed to diplomatic etiquette, and has officially notified the foreign office at Berlin accordingly. The *Zeitung* continues: "The treaties between Samoa, Germany, England and the United States provide that Samoa concedes to each treaty power equal rights with any other power; but no treaty regarding the neutrality or the independence of Samoa exists between Germany and America.

An Old Case to be Decided.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24.—A decision will soon be rendered in the case of the firing by the Danish commander at St. Thomas upon the American ship Benjamin Franklin in 1854. The vessel was leaving port without the permission of the authorities. The American and Danish governments referred the case to the British minister at Athens for arbitration.

The Netherlands in Danger.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 24.—A pamphlet by Tindall, entitled, "The Netherlands in Danger," which condemns the country's defensive organization on land and sea, has created a great sensation throughout Holland.

The Baby Held a Reception.

MADRID, Jan, 24.—The infant king held a reception yesterday, at which were 2,000 guests, including foreign diplomats, officials, and army and navy officers.

A despatch says oarsman Wm. O'Connor, who is to row Gaudaur at San Francisco, has arrived in that city.

PROPERLY APPRECIATED.

(Maple Bay Correspondence.)

One of the most pleasing incidents that ushered in the New Year, with its attendant good-fellowship and good wishes, was the presentation by the worthy settlers of Maple Bay and vicinity of an address, accompanied with a purse of money, to Mr. Joseph Kier, the mail-carrier to and from Maple Bay and Somenos.

Mr. Kier has, ever since he began carrying the mails, endeavored to give all the accommodation possible to the settlers living along and in the vicinity of the route traveled by him, and the numerous letter boxes attached to or almost growing upon the trees by the roadside are never neglected by Mr. Kier, and the owner of the box is rewarded with a welcome budget of news. In other respects, Mr. Kier has won the confidence of the settlers, and it was to express their pleasure in a substantial manner that the pleasant gathering was held at the residence of Mr. Flett on New Year's eve.

Mr. Kier is very sensible of the kindness shown him and expressed his sincere thanks to the kind friends of Maple Bay for their warm appreciation of his efforts to please them.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sir John Kaye Pays $75,000 for 50,000 Acres of Land.

Opening of the Ontario Legislature—New Voters List to be Prepared in View of the Adoption of Manhood Suffrage—Protest Against the Privilege of Manufacturing Vinegar in Bond.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—Sir John Kaye paid into the department of the interior to-day $75,000 for 50,000 acres of land, at one dollar and a half an acre. The same quantity was bought from the Canadian Pacific at one dollar and a quarter.

The Ontario Legislature opened this afternoon. The bill of-fare was somewhat meagre.

A provincial technical school is to be established, and a new voters' list is to be prepared in view of the adoption of manhood suffrage last year.

The vinegar manufacturers have protested against the withdrawal of the privilege of manufacturing vinegar from spirits in bond.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.

The Irish Leader Escorted to Court by 20,000 People.

He is Roughly Treated by the Police, Which Leads to a Riot—The Crowd Use Stones and Sticks, and the Officers Retaliate With Bayonets—Many Injured.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien's trial began to-day at Carrick-on-Suir, County Waterford. The government had proclaimed the demonstration which was being organized to welcome the Irish leader, nevertheless 20,000 people gathered about the court house to see him when he came. Six hundred policemen with drawn batons charged upon the crowd, clubbing right and left; but they were unable to disperse the throng, whose excitement reached fever heat when Mr. O'Brien appeared and entered the court, the crowd cheering vociferously. Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P., defended Mr. O'Brien in the trial. Messrs. Dennis Kilbride, M.P. for Kerry, and Jas. L. Carew, M.P. for Kildare, have refused to answer a summons for offences under the coercion act. Warrants for their arrest have been issued by a Kildare magistrate.

ROUGH TREATMENT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—As Mr. O'Brien was trying to pass through the court house, he was impeded by the press of the throng. An inspector seized him and dragged him for about thirty yards. Maddened at the sight, the people pressed forward to rescue O'Brien, but were repulsed by the police, who formed around the inspector and his friends and the prisoner. Mr. Healy had a bayonet presented at his breast, but it did not pierce his clothing. The newspaper reporters were treated with violence, also. As soon as Mr. O'Brien entered the court he complained to the magistracy that the police were endeavoring to incite a bloody riot among the people.

THE SCENE IN COURT.

When counsel for the crown had concluded his case against O'Brien, Timothy Healy, O'Brien's counsel, applied to the court for subpœnas for Lord Sallibury and Mr. Balfour, whose speeches, he said were similar to O'Brien's. The application was refused. The people in the courtroom then began to murmur, and the galleries were ordered to be cleared. The court officers proceeded to carry out the order, when O'Brien cried out: "I'll clear out, too," and started for the door. The magistrate shouted, "Stop him!" Then ensued a fierce struggle. A constable grabbed O'Brien, and the people flocked to aid him. Finally, after a prolonged fight, O'Brien, by the people's aid, reached the street, his coat being nearly torn from his back. An immense crowd thereupon escorted him through the town in triumph. The police made

A SAVAGE CHARGE

upon the people escorting O'Brien, batoning them mercilessly. The crowd returned the attack with a fusilade of stones, and used their sticks freely. O'Brien was wounded in the breast by a rifle stock and scores of people were injured. The court hastily issued a warrant for O'Brien's arrest and then adjourned. The police with fixed bayonets patrolled the streets until a late hour. Twenty persons received wounds from bayonets, and at least forty were clubbed by police. Some of the bayonet wounds are dangerous. It is not known where O'Brien is at present, and it is not expected he will appear in court to-morrow.

NANAIMO NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NANAIMO, Jan. 24.—The participants in the late prize fight were up to-day before Magistrates Planta, Bate and Pimbury, and were bound over in the sum of $200 to keep the peace for six months.

The case of Wm. Garbett, or "Buffalo Bill," charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was remanded till Monday, Garbett being released on bail.

A large party of Nanaimo and Vancouver prospectors returned to-night on the steamers Spitfire and Muriel. They bring very favorable reports of the quartz prospects on the island.

A. P. McDonald, formerly member for West Middlesex, Ont., in the Dominion House, died on Wednesday night, aged 76 years

But for a temporary dyke, St. Gabriel Ward, Montreal, would be flooded, there being six and a half feet of water against the dyke.

Archibald Wilson, a Winnipeg bricklayer, has been missing from that city since Saturday last, and is believed to have suicided.

The St. Lawrence river, at Montreal, has risen thirteen feet in four hours. Wharves are submerged and eight feet of water is flowing over them. It is feared the city will be flooded.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A New York Fog Causes a Series of Collisions on the Elevated Railroads.

50,000 Men will Parade at Washington on the Occasion of the Presidential Inauguration.

The Senate Reports Favorably on Two Appropriations for the Samoa Difficulty.

Embezzler Arrested.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—John H. McGay, cashier of the Park National Bank of this city, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with embezzling $1,600.

In a Fog.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A dense fog which prevailed this morning made navigation in the river and harbor exceedingly dangerous. Only one collision, however, was reported. The ferryboat Northfield, while making her 8:30 trip from this city to St. George, collided with an unknown three-masted schooner lying at anchor off Liberty island, and had her rails and forerigging carried away. The Northfield had her quarter and steering gear damaged. The passengers were badly shaken up, and for a time there was considerable alarm among them.

Victory For the Car Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The decision of Judge Wheeler, in the suit of Solon Humphreys and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees of the car trust, against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, for the recovery of about $800,000, was filed in the United States circuit court to-day. The decision is a very exhaustive one, and is a victory for the car trust, Judge Wheeler deciding that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment.

Samoan Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate appropriations committee will report favorably on the two Samoan appropriations proposed in the Senate by the foreign relations committee yesterday.

Down an Embankment.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Jan. 24.—The forward trucks of the engine on special freight train No. 26, bound north, broke last night west of Hartford bridge, the scene of the last great disaster two years ago, derailing the engine and dumping the eight cars down the embankment. The engineer and fireman jumped and saved their lives.

The Dakota Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate committee on territories will hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the Dakota bill.

The Inauguration Procession.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—Governor Beaver, chief marshall of the coming inauguration party, has information that more than 50,000 men will participate in the grand parade. There will be 20,000 composed of marching clubs; 20,000 civilians, and more than 13,000 troops. Of the troops, Pennsylvania will furnish about 8,000.

Series of Train Accidents.

NEW YORK, San. 24.—During the thick fog this morning a collision accurred on the elevated railroad at 104th street station, a train, which had just stopped at the station, being run into by a following train, which was, in turn, struck by a third train. Several of the passengers, and one employe, were slightly injured. About the same hour two trains on the Brooklyn elevated road collided in the same manner. Several of the passengers suffered slight injuries, and the cars were badly smashed. A passenger named Samuel Kniffed became excited and jumped from the train to the street below. He struck on his head and was instantly killed.

Trouble with Moonshiners.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—The revenue officers in north and western South Carolina are experiencing serious trouble with moonshiners. On Tuesday last five revenue officers were fired upon by thirty men, but no one injured. Early yesterday morning the same revenue officers were again attacked by armed moonshiners, and deputy marshal Hightower was wounded. The officers returned the fire and succeeded in capturing one of the moonshiners.

Death of a Representative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Both branches of congress adjourned to-day after passing resolutions of respect to the memory of Representative Burns, of Missouri, and appointing a committee to attend the funeral. No other business was transacted.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE

The Principal Topic of Discussion at Washington.

Senators Frye and Sherman Talk of the United States Going to War—Other Senators of the Opinion that Germany Will Seize the Islands—The Secretary of State Reticent.

(Special to THE COLONIST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Samoan troubles continue to be the topic of discussion in congressional circles. Senators Frye and Sherman, members of the committee on foreign relations, in conversation on the subject, expressed the opinion that the government of the United States should go to war if necessary, to prevent any foreign government from seizing the islands. The secret agreement with Germany and England entered into by Secretary Bayard has not yet been disclosed, but it is believed, on the Republican side of the senate chamber, that it gives Germany undue prominence in the islands. Republican senators claim that Bayard had no authority to make such treaty; but acknowledged that he did come to some understanding which was outside of the existing treaty with Samoa.

WILL GERMANY SEIZE THE ISLANDS?

A member of the senate committee, discussing the general subject to-day, said: "I would not be surprised at any moment to hear that Germany had seized the islands. She had an understanding with England to parcel out the islands of the Pacific, and this is what makes the Germans so careless of American interests."

Mr. Sewell has expressed the opinion that such is the intention of Germany.

Mr. McCreary, chairman of the house committee on foreign relations, visited the state department yesterday, and looked over the Samoan correspondence. On his return to the capitol he said that he could see no obstacle in the way of settling the trouble by diplomacy. He said that he favored asserting the Monroe doctrine, toth in this matter and with regard bo the Panama canal, the resolution touching which, he thought, his committee would unanimously adopt. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy that would indicate that we know what our rights were, and were ready to assert and defend them, he thought, would settle these questions without war.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE RETICENT.

At the department of State, nothing new is obtainable. The secretary will have nothing to say until he receives further advices from the seat of action.

STATEMENT OF A GERMAN PAPER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The secretary of state has received despatches from Minister Pendleton, at Berlin, relative to the Samoan question. The only portion made public to-day was a series of clippings from Berlin newspapers that were not translated. The minister reported that *Das Kleine Journal*, of Jan. 7th, said: "According to official reports from Apia of Dec. 28th, the landing corps of the Olga was sent to accompany the German consul to the camp of the natives in consequence of the destruction of German property and the bodily insults to men of the marine while on leave, the consul going there to institute disarmament. On the way to the Bodelle plantation, the landing corps was by surprise attacked by rebels under the leadership of the American, Klein. A landing was thereupon made by men from the Olga, Adler and Eber, and the natives were thrown back, and several dwellings on the beach destroyed. Lieutenant Sieher and fifteen men were killed and thirty-eight men wounded—a victory, but a costly one, and not one to be rejoiced over. German meddling in the quarrels of the kings Mataafa, Melietoa and Tamasses, has been hailed with rejoicing from several quarters, for the reason that the final result of the business was expected to be the occupation of Samoa by the German empire. England and the United States, however, do not agree to such a consummation, and now that we have even lost some men in a battle with the despised islanders, it is a new leaf in the history of our colonial policy—a laurel leaf, but what sort of one?"

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The German legation has evidently received special instructions from Berlin in reference to Samoan affairs, and the prevailing sentiment in the United States touching the recent operations in these islands. For the past few days a large corps has been kept busy at the legation making translations of articles from the leading newspapers on Samoa, and these are being cabled to Berlin, together with the utterances of public men on the subject.

REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

A Derelict American Vessel Crosses the Atlantic Ocean.

Occupying Over Ten Months on the Journey—Sighted by Vessels Forty-Five Times—Traversed a Distance of More Than Five Thousand Miles, and Ended Her Long Cruise by Going Ashore Off the Coast of Scotland.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A telegram received to-day by the Hydrographic Department of the navy, from Stornoway (in the Hebrides, off the northwest coast of Scotland), marks the completion of the long and erratic cruise of the derelict American schooner, W. L. White, abandoned off Delaware Bay on March 13th last during the great "blizzard." All of her crew were rescued, and the vessel, with masts and a portion of her sails standing, and the ensign set with the union down, started off to the southeast before a northwest gale. Upon reaching the gulf stream she turned away to the eastward, and

COMMENCED HER LONG CRUISE

toward Europe, directly in the track of thousands of vessels engaged in the trans-Atlantic commerce, and now, after an interval of ten months and ten days, she has completed her voyage, and lies stranded on the coast of Lewis Island, one of the Hebrides. Her track, as plotted on the pilot chart, is extremely interesting, illustrating the track followed by a derelict vessel under the combined and varying influence of prevailing winds and currents, as a danger to commerce of such obstructions on the high seas, twenty-six of which are shown on the pilot chart in their latest reported positions, and every great ocean storm adds to the number. The most notable feature about the track of the W. L. White is the remarkable

ZIGZAG TRACK

she followed in mid-ocean, being in latitude 44.51 north, longitude 33.44 west from the beginning of May till the end of October. Previous to this time she followed a course about east, north-east, at an average rate of about 32 miles a day, and subsequently she moved eastward and northward, 1,260 miles in 84 days, an average of 15 miles a day (but during this long interval of three months she remained within this comparatively small area drifted back and forth by the Gulf Stream and the Labrador currents, and tossed about by the varying winds). During these six months alone she was reported by thirty-six vessels. In her course of ten months and ten days she traversed a distance of more than 5,000 miles; was reported forty-five times, and how many more times vessels passed dangerously near at night and in thick weather cannot even be estimated.

The passenger train on the Union Pacific collided with a freight train near Cheyenne on Monday night, and several passengers from the Pacific Slope, who were going east, were badly shaken up, but none were seriously injured. The baggage car and four freight cars were destroyed.

BIRTH.

AARONSON—In this city, on the 21st instant, the wife of A. A. Aaronson, of a son.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON-MANSELL—In this city, at Christ Church Cathedral, on the 22nd January, by Rev. A. Beanlands, Geo. W. Anderson, son of G. W. Anderson, M. P. P., of Lake District, to Emma J, eldest daughter of Henry Mansell, Esq., merchant, of this city.

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE NEXT Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada application will be made for an Act to incorporate the Society known throughout Canada as the "Independent Order of Foresters," the objects of which Society are:—

1. To unite fraternally all persons of sound bodily and mental health and good moral character (under fifty-five years of age), and educate them socially, morally and intellectually.
2. To establish a fund for the relief of the sick and distressed members.
3. To establish a Benefit Fund, from which a sum not exceeding $3,000 shall be paid to each member, his beneficiary or legal representative, under the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of said Society.

Uxbridge, Dec. 27th, 1888.
McGILLIVRAY & CHAPPLE,
jan19-w-9t Solicitors for Applicants.

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1889.

A SUGGESTION.

Many parts of British Columbia appear to have been intended for sheep-raising. The climate is exceedingly favorable to sheep and the wool is as good as the best grown in Oregon. There are in Vancouver, and on the islands adjacent to it, large tracts of land on which sheep can be raised without much expense and with very little outlay for labor. What is wanted is a home market for the wool. This, woollen factories would supply. The woollen fabrics manufactured in this country are, considering the stage to which the woollen industry has arrived and the appliances used, exceedingly good. Better blankets than those manufactured in Westminster cannot be had anywhere, and the tweeds and flannels made there show what can be done with the wool of the province if the best skill and the most improved machinery were used in its manufacture. British Columbia could consume all the woollen goods two or three factories could produce. In these days when everyone, even the ladies, wear tweeds, there is a good demand for this kind of cloth in the province, and if a good honest article were made here British Columbians would soon come to prefer it to the cheap, but poor stuff that constitutes so large a proportion of what is imported. And the same may be said of flannels and other woollen goods. Would not a woollen factory, properly equipped, do well in Victoria? A factory employing, say, fifty or sixty hands would add very considerably to the trade of the city and would be a market for the wool raised in the different parts of the Province. Would it not be worth the citizens' while to give some encouragement to a woollen manufacturing company. The matter is well worth thinking and enquiring about. Victoria should not stand still. It should encourage every industry suited to the circumstances of the country, and the manufacture of woollen goods seems to be one of these. We have the pasture and we have the climate for successful sheep-raising; we have also a sure market for a very considerable quantity of woollen goods such as can be made from British Columbia wool; why then should not British Columbians manufacture their own woollen cloths?

HOSTILE OR NOT?

The Hon. Mr. Mowat at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet spoke of the United States as a "hostile" nation relatively to Great Britain and her dependencies. Mr. Erastus Wiman in a speech which he made a few days ago at the Lincoln Club, protested against the people of the United States being considered hostile to Canada. He said that they were not hostile but the reverse. The million or so of Canadians who have made the United States their home have no reason to look upon the American people as unfriendly to Canada. Warming with his subject he went on to say: "They will testify to the unstinted welcome they have received at the hands of Americans, the abundant opportunities afforded them for the pursuit of fortune, happiness and homes, and will most truthfully bear witness that so far as the pronounced sentiment is concerned there is always the heartiest and kindliest feeling towards the Dominion and its people." Mr. Wiman admits that in times of great political excitement an anti-British feeling is displayed in the United States, and that politicians feel themselves under the necessity of regulating their words and acts so as to appear in accord with that feeling, but he says they deplore the necessity that is laid upon them and regret that the pressure brought to bear upon them is, for the moment, too great for them to resist. He reminds his hearers, however, that the feeling is not American, but that it is cherished by people who have come from the British Empire, or their immediate descendants. There is too much truth in this, but Canadians cannot help seeing that the respect and admiration which very many intelligent Americans feel for Great Britain, and for those connected with her, are not strong enough to enable them to risk the loss of a few votes rather than simulate a hatred and a hostility which they do not feel. When Mr. Mowat and other Canadians see American citizens speaking in the most disrespectful and unfriendly way about the British nation, and acting as if they wished for nothing more than to pick a deadly quarrel with her, they may well be excused if they give their neighbors credit for sincerity, and believe that they feel the hostility which they display and express.

We are very much inclined to believe that Mr. Wiman is to a very great extent right, and that there are many of the very best Americans who regard both Great Britain and Canada with friendly feelings. They have, indeed, no reason to feel otherwise. There has been time enough during nearly one hundred years of almost uninterrupted friendly and mutually profitable intercourse to soften the hard feelings engendered by the war of the Revolution. The pilgrimage which the Prince of Wales made to the tomb of Washington was sufficient to convince American citizens that no feelings of resentment are entertained against the Republic by any class of the British people, and Canadians as a community have given the Americans no cause to treat them in any but the most friendly manner. There is no reason why Americans and Canadians should not live side by side in the most neighborly way. Neither has anything to gain by quarrelling with the other. United States citizens know this and so do Canadians. And it is this conviction which keeps both peoples calm and cool when the anti-British orators, and the tail-twisters who pander to them, breathe threatenings and slaughter against Great Britain and the loyal subjects of Queen Victoria wherever they may reside. Still we think it would be much better if American public men, whether they are candidates for the Presidency or ward politicians, were not subject to periodical attacks of Anglophobia.

THE EAST AFRICAN TROUBLE.

The failure of the Germans to establish their trading company in Eastern Africa has been followed by the most disastrous results. Their insolent and oppressive treatment of the natives has caused all white men to be hated and suspected and the prejudice against the whites has spread far and fast. The Arabs, who dread the influence of both English and Germans, have succeeded in filling the minds of the chiefs of the negro tribes with distrust even of the missionaries whom they had begun to look upon as their friends. The indications now are that every Christian missionary will be driven out of Eastern Africa and that they will not for some time regain the ground they have lost. An alliance between the British and the Germans for colonizing purposes is a very bad one for the British and it does not appear as if it would do much for the Germans. The British know how to deal with native races and the Germans do not. The consequence has apparently been that while the Germans have derived no good from their association with the British, the British have suffered very much from having the Germans for such near neighbors. The Germans have incurred the enmity of the Arabs and negroes and men who have had no connection whatever with the German outrages, but who on the contrary greatly disapproved of them, have been made to feel the effect of this enmity. The cause of Christianity and civilization appears to have been put back twenty years at least by the unjustifiable conduct of German officers and German settlers in Eastern Africa.

UNCLE SAM'S BACK UP.

The Samoan difficulty begins to look serious. The days are past when a powerful nation can do exactly as it pleases with the barbarous or semi-barbarous countries with which it has dealings. There are now other powerful countries on the watch, and if their interests are interfered with by the encroaching and ambitious nation, it is warned not to go too far. This is the case with Samoa. Great Britain, the United States and Germany, guaranteed to the Samoan's the preservation of their independence. But Germany has become ambitious of late to become a colonizing nation. It wants to get new markets for its products, and in other ways to enlarge the sphere of the activities of the German nation. Its manner of dealing with half civilized peoples is rough and over-bearing, and its colonizing experiments on that account are not by any means successful. The Germans evidently desired to increase their influence in Samoa, and went about the work in such a way as to create a disturbance in the country, and to excite the indignation and the jealousy of the United States, and in a lesser degree, of Great Britain. They brought about a civil war among the islanders and in aiding the side they favored, got rather roughly handled. In their attempt to overawe the hostile Samoan party, they bombarded native towns and destroyed a good deal of property, that of some American citizens with the rest. The injured Americans of course complained to their consul and the consul telegraphed to Washington. The accounts transmitted showed the Germans to be altogether in the wrong. Of course they were one-sided and may not have done justice to the Germans. The result was that the President sent a message to Congress on the subject of the Samoan difficulty and the whole of the United States Pacific squadron has been ordered to Samoa. Admiral Kimberly is on his way there in the Trenton, the Nipsic is there already, the Dolphin has orders to call at those islands, the Vandalia left Mare Island last week for the same destination, and the storeship Monongahela has been sent there with supplies for the fleet. The United States Government evidently means business. When these warships all arrive at the Samoan Islands the Americans will greatly outnumber the Germans, and if Admiral Kimberly sees fit to use force or to threaten to use it, he will be able to do just as he pleases. In the meantime communications have passed between the United States Secretary of State and the German Minister, Count Arno. The Count states that the interference of the German forces was necessary for the preservation of the property of the Emperor's subjects, and that Germany will respect the treaty rights of the United States and all other powers in Samoa. He says further that the force which attacked the Germans was led by an American citizen named Klein. Secretary Bayard asserts that he knows nothing about this Klein, and that he is certain that he was never employed by the United States Government in any capacity. He also intimates the determination of the United States to preserve to Samoa its autonomy as it has promised. It is not likely that there will be any further trouble in Samoa. The firm attitude taken by the United States Government will convince the Germans that it is in earnest, and that they will not be permitted on the pretext of protecting the property of German settlers to take possession of the Samoan Islands. Those islands are not worth going to war about, and it is not the policy of Bismarck to make an enemy of the United States. The Germans will, in all probability, cease interfering in the affairs of the Samoans, and the officer who was so unlucky as not to succeed in depriving the Samoans of their independence will very likely be rebuked, not for his want of principle, but for his clumsiness.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

JUDGE Barrett, of the New York Supreme Court, has given a very important decision in the Sugar Trust case. The action was brought by the State against the North River Sugar Refining Company to forfeit its charter, on the ground that it virtually passed out of existence by selling out all its stock to the Sugar Trust and closing up its works. By this decision it appears that a chartered company cannot give up the control of its business to any combination of companies. The company cannot transfer the powers and privileges extended to it by the State. It cannot act by deputy. It must act itself or not at all. With respect to the North River Company the judge said:

"This combination having asked and accepted the favor of the law, it cannot complain that it is taken to task for grossly offending its letter and spirit. Fortunately the law is able to protect itself against the abuse of the privileges which it grants, and while further legislation, both preventative and disciplinary, is desirable, yet there is existing plain law and plain sense enough to deal with corporate abuses like the present, which, if allowed to thrive and become general, must inevitably lead to the oppression of the people, and ultimately to the subversion of their political rights."

According to this Trusts which are composed of corporate bodies have no cohesion. The bodies that compose them have not the power to combine, and are on that ground illegal. Judge Barrett's decision will be appealed from, and the case may yet be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

ACCORDING to the *British Trade Journal* the French copper ring which was to regulate the price of copper all over the civilized world is itself in a bad way. It had at the opening of the present month to carry a load of one hundred and twenty thousand tons of copper. Prices were falling and the prospects of the combination were anything but bright. The French speculators have grievously miscalculated. They must have left some very important factor out of their calculations. They find now that it is no easy matter to run counter to the laws of trade.

TAKING THE OATH.

The Mayor and Municipal Council for 1889, Duly Sworn in.

His Lordship, Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., took his seat on the bench in the Supreme Court shortly after noon on Monday for the purpose of administering the oath of office to the mayor and alderman elect for 1889. Mayor Grant was first presented by City Clerk W. J. Dowler, and the usual oath subscribed to. Ald Kelly followed, and was sworn in; and then it was decided to amend the form so as to incorporate the oath of allegiance to her majesty the Queen, with the oath of office. The amendment was then made and the oaths of office and allegiance were then taken by Mayor Grant and Aldermen S. L. Kelly, W. D. McKillican, John Coughlan and D. R. Harris, his lordship unintentionally omitting the oath of allegiance when swearing in Ald. Goodacre and Ald. J. B. Harrison. The omission was noticed by Mr. J. W. Taylor, and the two aldermen were again obliged to go through the form provided by the law to ensure their fidelity to the city's and country's best interests. The corporate seal of the city was then handed to Mayor Grant by his lordship who expressed the hope that during his second term of office his actions would be such as would show the electors that he was deserving of the expression of their good opinion that they had made at the polls. He had only to quote for the guidance of his worship the words of the apostles: "Take heed that ye fall not by the way."

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

A Complete Victory for the Railway Party—They Elect Their Entire Ticket.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WESTMINSTER, B.C., Jan. 21. — The municipal elections to-day resulted in a complete victory for the railway ticket, every one of their candidates being elected. The full poll is as follows:—Curtis, 188; Ewen, 182; Reid, 182; Jaques, 161; Cunningham, 160; Townsend, 158; McPhaden, 157; Scoular, 142; Calbick, 124. These gentlemen form the Royal City's aldermen for 1889. The opposition candidates are as follows:—Ackerman, 117; Edmonds, 80; Herring, 60; Ovens, 57; Wise, 54; Lord, 31; Webb, 22.

THE HEINE CONCERT.

The Victoria was crowded from pit to gallery last Friday, when M. Josef Heine and his talented wife and daughter added fresh lustre to the laurels which their wonderful music has won from appreciative and delighted Victorians. Many of our citizens have attended all three of Heine's concerts and will not lose an opportunity of hearing him again and again, whenever they are able to enjoy the treat. Last evening's concert, which was given under the auspices of the Y. P. A. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, was financially, as well as in every other respect, a great success; the building fund of the church being increased by upwards of $150. Heine's playing was as brilliant, masterful, sympathetic and artistic as ever, while Mrs. Schwengers' beautiful rendition of the solo, "The Nightingale's Trill," proved a treat little expected, but very much enjoyed by one and all. Mrs. Schwengers is looked upon as Victoria's most popular vocalist, and her full, rich, bird-like soprano voice, thoroughly under control, was never heard to better advantage than in the charming selection which she made last evening. The masterpiece of the evening was, however, the rendition of the immortal heart song—"Home, Sweet Home," by the Heine family, the piano and violins blending in such sweet melody as to touch the hearts of every one in the audience. The great musician has decided to give an organ recital in St. Andrews church at three o'clock this afternoon. Everyone will be welcomed, and the church will no doubt be literally packed with the lovers of music.

We understand that Heine, the violin *virtuoso*, and family, are at the Revere House, Pandora street, and likely to remain for a week in this city. If inducements were offered to him to give one more musical soiree, consisting of almost exclusively classical music, it would redound to the credit of Victoria's cultivated taste, and be a treat to all lovers of good music.

There may be a caviller or two who question Heine's title of "Musician to H. M., the Queen of England," but they forget that a traveling artist in the hands of an *impressario* does not interfere with the latter's mode of advertising. Expressions such as "world-renowned, wonderful, etc., etc.," are an *impressario's* language, but not those of a modest, amiable, cheerful artist, such as we found Mr. Heine when calling upon him at the Revere House. In answer to our query as to his familiarity with the great classical masters, he simply reached for his Amati and gave us parts from Bach's, Beethoven's, Mendelssohn's, Spohr's, DeBeriot's, etc., etc's works. It is only justice to say, whether or or not he be "Musician to H. M., the Queen of England," or to other crowned heads—that he is an artist by the grace of God, an artist thoroughbred! Alas, a blind one, but nevertheless, one whose execution on the violin calls to memory an Ernst, Viuxtemps, Sivori and Joachim.

SAUKIN, Jan. 18.—There are rumors in the bazaar that the dervishes are massing at Khartoum, with a view of marching upon Dongola, and that the Mahdi is contemplating an invasion of Egypt.

CABLE NEWS.

Failing to Keep Prof. Geffcken in Prison, Bismarck is Trying to Prove Him a Lunatic.

America's Immigration Laws Lead to the Proposal That Canada Should Adopt Similar Legislation.

Chances of Boulanger's Election Less Favorable—Completion of the Fastest Vessel Afloat.

Chances of Boulanger's Election.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Although the chances of Boulanger's election to the Deputies from the Department of the Seine, next Sunday, are infinitely better than those of any other candidate, they are much less favorable than they were a few days ago. The patriotic league will give him its unanimous support, but the action of the Freemasons and trades unions in resolving to oppose him will draw from him a great many votes, which have hitherto been regarded as being certain for him. The independent Conservatives have nominated M. Etienne Laney, formerly a deputy for the department of Jura, and it is also expected that his candidacy will help Boulanger somewhat by drawing votes away from M. Jaques.

The Emperor's Allowance.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—In spite of the powerful opposition which has been manifested against the proposal, the German federal council have agreed to support the principle of an increase of the Emperor's personal allowance. The expenses of the Kaiser are greatly in excess of those of his grandfather and are steadily becoming larger. Emperor William I. was possessed of an enormous fortune, upon which he drew freely too, in defraying his personal expenses; but that fund was dispersed at his death, and the present Emperor has comparatively nothing except the sums coming to him from the treasury, which are inadequate to his needs.

Fastest Vessel Afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Messrs. Harland & Wolfe, Belfast shipbuilders, who have just completed the White Star steamship Teutonic, express their belief that she will prove to be the fastest vessel afloat. The greatest possible pains were taken in her construction, and her lines were altered several times in the effort to render them perfect.

Pleased with Naples.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Gladstone has informed a correspondent of the *Daily News* at Naples, that he finds the air of Naples so invigorating that he has resolved to remain in that vicinity to the end of his stay abroad, without visiting Rome.

Bi-Metallic League.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has accepted the presidency of the Bi-Metallic league, the affairs and aims of which organization are prosperous and promising.

Collision on the Mersey.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20th.—While leaving the Mersey yesterday, the steamship Wyoming, for New York, came into collision with the French steamer Henry the Fourth. The stern of the latter vessel was badly damaged, and she was towed to Liverpool. The bows of the Wyoming were stove in and she returned to Liverpool to-day.

The French Election.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Jaques has issued an appeal to the workingmen of Paris, in which he declares General Boulanger has hitherto attempted to curry the favor and support of the capitalists, and is not a friend of the workingmen.

The Geffcken Letters.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The *Cologne Gazette* prints extracts from Geffcken's Roggenbach letters, in which disrespectful remarks are made about the Emperor Frederick and the present Kaiser. The *Gazette* declares that certain interesting and important documents affecting Sir Roger Morier have not been dealt with because their publication would compromise the interests of the state.

Order of the Red Eagle.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—At the festival of the Red Eagle, the Emperor conferred the order of the Red Eagle of the second class, with oak foliage, upon Count Arco Vallejo, German minister at Washington, and a similar decoration, with ribbons, upon Herr Fiegel, German consul-general at New York.

Subjected to an Examination.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Professor Mendel, the eminent physiologist of the Berlin University, spent twenty-one and a half hours in an examination of Professor Geffcken yesterday. The latter's friends deny that there was any necessity for subjecting him to the ordeal, or that there existed any reason why he should be placed under tutelage.

Decorations Plentiful.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—On the occasion of the Ordenfast to-day, the Emperor conferred 500 decorations, principally on the military.

Banquet to Prince Alexander.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—The Emperor gave a grand banquet this evening in honor or Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

Mahdists Defeated.

SUAKIN, Jan. 20.—Refugees from south of Berber report that the Mahdists have suffered a severe defeat on the White Nile, toward Wadelai, at the hands of regular troops, presumably Emin's followers.

Talked It Over.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—United States Minister Phelps had half an hour's talk with Lord Salisbury to-day on the Samoan difficulties.

American Immigration.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Times*, commenting on the American immigration reports, says: "The Americans have no lack of excuse for strengthening their immigration laws." It will be interesting to hear what evidence exists to support the statement that English officials export criminals. A good extradition treaty would probably banish from America more ruffians than the most stringent immigration law would keep out of the country. It is impossible not to feel that things are to be made harder for immigrants, to maintain a higher rate of wages for American workmen." The *Standard* says: "The prospect opened by the action of the New York gold beaters is not an agreeable one, yet it is difficult to find a remedy. It seems only too likely that the notion that the New World is always eager to welcome men of all kinds, will within a short time, be altogether untenable. We admit that the American people have a very strong case; still, they are not unlikely to find in the long run very serious disadvantages resulting from the connection."

The Real Rulers of Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the case of Prof. Geffcken, asserts that Prince Bismarck and his son Count Herbert, are now regarded as the rulers of Germany. They have been unable to keep Geffcken in prison as a traitor, the Court having decided there was no evidence to sustain the charge and they are now endeavoring to have him shut up as a lunatic. Whether they will be able to do this remains to be seen; but if they shall fail it will not be because they neglect any means at their command to accomplish their purpose.

Canada Should Retaliate.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The proposal on the part of the United States to strengthen their immigration laws by drastic enactments has stirred up a good deal of feeling on the subject here. Not only is the matter watched with interest in England, but the question is exciting a similar degree of concern on the continent. Not, perhaps, as a measure of retaliation, but as a means of purifying the moral atmosphere, it is suggested that the colonies, and Canada in particular, have recourse to similar legislation, and thus close the gates against the only classes who are likely to leave the United States, and who do leave that country, both for the country's good and in order to keep out of jail.

Gladstone Was Obdurate.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—There is general regret among the advocates of Irish home rule that Mr. Gladstone has decided not to go to Rome. Cardinal Manning and other eminent Catholics and home rulers pleaded with the ex-premier and urged his presence in Rome, and the circumstance of his being received by the Pope would have an excellent effect in favor of the Irish cause; but Gladstone was obdurate to their entreaties.

Germany Will Explain.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Berlin learns that Germany will immediately take measures to come to an understanding with the United States Government with regard to Samoa.

Corner in Steel Rails.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Rhymney Iron company, through its directors, is advocating the formation of a corner in steel rails, the combination to embrace sixteen firms.

A New Field of Immigration.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—Despite repeated warning from the Bishop, 400 families will leave Limerick to-morrow to embark at Queenstown for the Argentine Republic.

A Liberal Offer.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—Lord Lucan has offered his tenants, in County Mayo, a release from all other arrears of rents, on condition that they pay one year's back rent.

Protest Against Sheehy's Arrest.

GLASGOW, Jan. 21.—The liberals have called a hurried meeting to protest against the arrest in that city to-day of Mr. David Sheehy, M.P. for the south division of Galway, on a warrant issued in Ireland.

Excitement in Scotland.

GLASGOW, Jan. 21.—An immense crowd gathered at the railway station this afternoon to witness and express their opinion upon the departure of commoner Sheehy for Ireland. The police, fearing trouble, took the route by water from Greenock, and thus evaded the popular outcry against them. A very largely attended indignation meeting was held under the auspices of the liberals to denounce the action of the goverment in serving Irish warrants in Scotland, and the excitement resultant from Mr. Sheey's arrest and removal to Ireland is intense and rising.

A Sunday Riot in Paris.

PARIS, 21.—L'Avenue Duquesne was the scene of political riots last evening. Twenty persons were injured, and two of the rioters were arrested. Supporters of Boulanger were out in force and participated in the riot.

Pasteur Decorated.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The King of Greece has conferred the grand cross of the Order of the Saviour on Professor Pasteur.

The Kaiser's Birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—A majority of the sovereigns of the German states will visit Berlin on the occasion of the birthday of Emperor William next Sunday.

Forged Bonds.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—A man was arrested here to-day having in his possession 4 per cent. Spanish interior debt bonds, with forged titles, to the face value of 250,000 francs.

Consul-General at Zanzibar.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—It is stated that Lieut. Wissman will be appointed German consul-general at Zanzibar, which office he will undertake in addition to his other duties.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall Street, New York. au15-1y

FISHERIES, 1889.

FOR SHORT:

WE make intelligently, *every kind of a Net, Seine and Pound*, for Pacific Fisheries, with experienced hands, and feel a confident ability to hand over, in any magnitude, to our patrons, good and well-made wares, fully up to our reputation, at a fair price.

Also, Rope-walk made Cotton Rope, superior to machine kinky rope. Letters replied to, and samples by mail.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Boston Office—94 Commercial Street.
dec7-d6t-w3mo

OREGON Willamette Valley, 50 x 150 miles, U. S. Census Reports show OREGON to be the HEALTHIEST STATE IN THE UNION. Grass always green; no cold winters; no hot summers; no cyclones; no thunder storms; no failure of crops; cheap living; magnificent scenery; rich prairie and timber land cheap. A 10-acre fruit farm at Salem produces more income than a section of farming land in the Mississippi Valley. Illustrated pamphlet free.

jl17 BOARD OF TRADE, Salem, Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON, } DIRECTORS.
CUYLER A. HOLLAND,

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad 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 16th, 1887. e24-tf-dw

LADIES WAUKENFAUST,

—AND—

CORK SOLED BOOTS!

Just the Thing for Winter Wear,

—AT—

ERSKINE'S Boot and Shoe EMPORIUM,

132 GOVERNMENT STREET, COR. JOHNSON.

mar23-d&w-1yr

FOR SALE,

—AT THE—

150 Mile House, Cariboo Road.

HAVING decided to close our business we offer for sale our entire stock of Merchandise, consisting of:

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, and Liquors, including Bar Fixtures;

—ALSO—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

The stock is a first-class assortment and of recent purchase, and well suited to the requirements of the trade, and will be sold *en bloc*, below cost, on easy terms to suit purchasers. Possession given at any time. The premises can be leased from Mr. Gavin Hamilton for any term desired.

We also offer our whole stock of

CATTLE, HORSES AND MULES;

—ALSO—

Pasture and Meadow Lands, of about 800 Acres.

The Meadows being as good as any in the country.

This is a chance seldom met with. The "150 Mile House" being the very best business centre in the upper part of British Columbia. It is a stand so well known amongst the business community that an intending purchaser has only to make a few inquiries to find the advantages to be gained by making the above purchase. Satisfactory reasons for selling given to intending purchasers.

THE "KEITHLY CREEK" BUSINESS TO BE CONTINUED AS USUAL.

jan18-w-2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Second Annual General Meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company will be held in the Company's Office, 62 Wharf St., on Thursday, January 24, 1889, at 3 p. m., when the Annual Report of the Company will be presented. Members are requested to attend.

M. H. COWAN,
dec23 Manager.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON THE First day of July, 1888, the General Office of the BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COMPANY (Limited), was transferred from Victoria, B. C., to ASHCROFT, B. C.

All business communications to be addressed to Ashcroft, B. C.

J. J. MACKAY, General Agent. S. TINGLEY, Manager.
sep14-1t-w2mo

BELMONT

Jersey Dairy and Stock Farm,

J. W. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

BREEDER OF JERSEY & AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

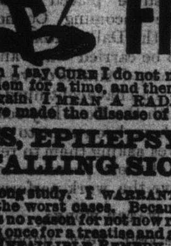
Choice young Stock for sale. Buyers invited.
COLWOOD P. O. nov11-wkly-5t

Land for Sale!

IN SPALLUMCHEEN.

800 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED AGRICULTURAL Lands, in three lots. Grand Climate. Short Winters. Terms Easy. For further particulars apply to

R. S. HANNA.
Vernon, Dec. 13, 1888. dec16-w-tf



I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

DR. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

je28-w1y

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ALL PERSONS claiming to be creditors of J. M. CAMPBELL, of Lillooet District, are required to send in their claims to EWEN BELL, of Clinton, B. C., the Assignee in trust, on or before Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1889, after which date the said assignee will distribute the moneys in his hands ratably amongst those creditors only who may then have proved their claims.

Dated the 5th day of December, A. D. 1888.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Victoria,
dec7-w-4t Solicitors for the said Ewen Bell.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF SWAN & TOMPKINS, OF Comox, B. C., has been this day dissolved, Mr. Tompkins retiring.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned under the style and title of

"BENTLEY AND SWAN."

We beg to call attention to the fact that Mr. Tompkins' connection with the firm has entirely ceased.

WALTER BENTLEY.
ROBERT SWAN.
Comox, Sept. 7th, 1888. sep30-d1w-w3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Graham Island, Queen Charlotte, and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of A. Freeman's claim, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH.
Dated, Victoria, B. C.,
January 21st, 1889. jan22-w;2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for timbering purposes of the following described tracts of land, situate in Coast District, B. C.

(1.) Commencing at Johnson's Point, on the west side of Nakwakto Narrows, Seymour Inlet, thence north westerly along the south shore of Seymour Inlet, 320 chains more or less; thence due west 240 chains moreor less, to the shore of Queen Charlotte Sound; thence south easterly along said shore to Slingsby Channel; thence along said channel to the place of commencement.

(2.) Branham Island, situate in Coast District, near the entrance of Seymour Inlet, and containing 2,500 acres more or less.

August 15, 1888. LEONARD G. LITTLE.
sep22-d1t-w2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Work for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, under Section 59 of the "Land Act, 1884," situated at Bentinck Arm, Coast District:—Commencing at a post near the shore, thence running westerly eighty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence easterly eighty chains; thence northerly twenty chains to place of commencement.

JOHN CLAYTON.
September 11th, 1888. sep14-w-2mo

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase 640 acres of land in Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at a point near the head of Campbell Lake, 20 chains due north of the south-west corner of Lot 51, Sayward District, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JOHN E. GLOVER.
Dated Dec. 28, 1888. dec29-2m-w

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, for pastoral purposes, situated in Goldstream District, commencing at the north-east corner post of section 3; thence true north 73 chains; thence true east along the south boundary of section 6, 40 chains; thence true south 82 chains to the north-west corner of section 1; thence southerly 5 chains to the north-east corner of section 2; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of section 2, 40 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 315 acres, more or less.

T. W. PATERSON.
Victoria, Dec, 29, 1888. dec30-w-2mo

TAKE NOTICE, THAT I INTEND TO apply, sixty days after date, to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, situate on Smith's Island, Coast district, described as follows: Commencing at a post on the north side of Smith's Island, said post being measured from a point on Smith's Island opposite the eastern boundary of the Inverness Cannery and about ¼ of a mile east thereof: thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains; thence N. 40 chains; thence W. along the shore to the commencing point, and including the blind slough running over the middle of the land.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 16, 1888. A. YOUNG.
oc17-w-2mo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to buy 160 acres in the District of Cariboo, which is situated following the course of Rislin Creek, about ten miles above my pre-emption and one and a half miles north-east of Rislin Creek, commencing at a point marked A. P., E. corner; thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Chilcotin,
1st Dec., 1888. A. PROVIS.
dec15-w-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land situated in Rupert District, and described as follows; Commencing at a post at the mouth of a small stream on the north shore of Rupert Arm, Quatsino Inlet, at its head, and running north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the shore, and thence following the shore line in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing three hundred and twenty acres.

Dec. 21st, 1888. E. M. SKINNER.
dec22-w-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase the undermentioned tracts of land situate in Lillooet District, described as follows:—

TRACT 1—Commencing at the south-east corner of section 6, range 6, west, township 4; thence north 80 chains; thence east 59 chains, more or less; thence south 80 chains; thence west 50 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

TRACT 2—Commencing at a post 25 chains, more or less, due west of the south-east corner of section 5, range 5 west, township 4; thence north 80 chains; thence east 50 chains, more or less; thence south 80 chains; thence west 50 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

TRACT 3—Commencing at a post 40 chains due south of the north-east corner of section 2, range 1 west, township 4; thence west 120 chains, thence south 120 chains; thence east 120 chains; thence north 120 chains to the place of commencement, containing 1440 acres.

TRACT 4—Commencing at a post 40 chains due north of the south-west corner of section 3, range 1 west, township 4; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains to the Indian Reserve; thence west 9 chains to the north-west corner of the Indian Reserve; thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of the Indian Reserve 22 chains, more or less; thence west 37 chains, more or less; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains to the place of commencement, containing 550 acres, more or less.

Victoria, B. C., B. VAN VOLKENBURGH.
January 21st, 1889. jan22-w-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease, for timbering purposes, of the following described tracts of land, situate in the undermentioned Districts, viz.:—

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

TRACT 1.—Commencing where a post has been planted on the eastern side of Texada Island, south-easterly from a small island close to the shore of said Texada Island, the bearing of which is about south from the mouth of Eagle Creek, on the mainland of British Columbia; thence south 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 100 chains, more or less, to the shore line of Malaspina Straits; thence following the shore line in an easterly direction to the place of commencement, containing 1,000 acres, more or less.

TRACT 2.—Commencing where a post has been planted at North West Bay, on the Straits of Georgia, north-west from the Trail Islands; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the shore line of North West Bay; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the place of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

TRACT 3.—For that one of the Thornmanby Islands lying west of Buccaneer Bay, Malaspina Strait, containing 640 acres, more or less.

TRACT 4.—Commencing at the north-west corner of the Sliamen Indian Reserve, which lies north-west of Harwood Island; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to the sea shore; thence following the shore line in a south-easterly direction to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

COAST DISTRICT.

TRACT 1.—Commencing at the north-west corner of the Indian Reserve at Forbes Bay, Homfray Channel; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 120 chains, more or less, to the shore line of Forbes Bay; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the point of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less.

TRACT 2.—Commencing at a post on the north shore of Toba Inlet, about (1¾) one and three quarter miles west of Brettell Point, where three small streams empty into a small bay; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains, more or less, to the shore line of Toba Inlet; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the place of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

TRACT 3.—Commencing at the south-east corner of the Hastings Saw Mill Co.'s limit, which is situate on the northern shore of Cardero Channel, about one mile west of Picton Point; thence north 60 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to Cardero Channel; thence following the shore line of Cardero Channel in a south-westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

TRACT 4.—Commencing at a stake situate on the west shore of Frederick Arm, about two miles west of Somer Island; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the shore of Frederick Arm; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

TRACT 5.—Commencing from a stake about one mile north-west from Owen Point, Phillips' Arm; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the shore line near Richard Point; thence following along the shore line to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

SAYWARD DISTRICT.

TRACT 1. commencing at the north-west corner of the Indian Reserve at Squirrel Cove, Cortez Island; thence south 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 100 chains; thence east 100 chains to the point of commencement, containing 1000 acres, more or less.

TRACT 2. Commencing from a post situate on the west shore of Cortez Island south-east of Plunger Pass, thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains, thence east 120 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the shore line, thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the place of commencement, containing 1700 acres, more or less.

TRACT 3. Commencing from a post situate at the head of a small bay on the south side of Cortez Island, north of the "Three Inlets;" thence north 20 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the shore line; thence following the shore line in an easterly direction to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

TRACT 4.—Commencing at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve at Cape Mudge, Valdes Island, thence north 125 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of the Indian Reserve to the shore line of Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line in a northerly direction to the south-west corner of Lot 5 Gowland Harbour; thence east 31 chains, more or less, to the south-east corner of said Lot 5; thence north 100 chains, more or less, to the southern boundary of Lot seven, thence east 20 chains, more or less, to the north-west corner of the Indian Reserve at Drew Harbour, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the S. W. corner of the Indian Reserve, thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the shore line of Sutil Channel, thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the place of commencement, containing 5,500 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 24, 1888. JOHN E. GLOVER.
jan8-w-1m

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1889.

THE CLAIMS OF THE NORTH.

Our correspondent "North Victorian," makes an excellent suggestion. This city needs squares. Beacon Hill Park is a beautiful pleasure ground but it is not all that is required. It is not in the city. What is wanted to supplement it are openings in the city itself—breathing places near to the dwellings of the people where the air which circulates through the city may be purified and where the women and the children get the exercise they need, and the men, tired after their day's work, may sit or lounge or stroll and enjoy themselves without first having to take a long walk. The citizens of North Victoria have a good claim for a place of recreation. They are at a very considerable distance from the public park and they cannot reap any advantage from it without losing time which they cannot always spare when they need fresh air and rest. The piece of land is in a convenient situation and is well adapted for a public recreation ground. A square in the centre of the city, a fine park on its south side, and the modest triangle at the north side are the very least that Victoria should have in the way of recreation grounds. It was a great oversight that spaces for public squares were not reserved when the town was laid out. In places of far less importance than Victoria ample provision has been made for recreation grounds. The mistake that has been made should be corrected with the least possible delay. Land in Victoria is becoming more and more expensive, and if the plots now available are not secured at once they may be taken by private citizens and built upon, and so lost to the city for all time. In appropriating land for squares the Corporation would be conferring a benefit not only on the citizens of Victoria of the present generation, but of all future generations. The comfort, the convenience and the health of Victorians demand that they should have squares easy of access to them all, and the present is the right time to secure them. As they are intended to be for the use of the citizens of the future as well as of the present, it is only fair that citizens of the next and other generations should pay their share of the money required to purchase them.

A CONFIRMATION.

The Alaska *Free Press* confirms the sad and disgraceful stories that have of late been current respecting immorality in Alaska. The heading which it gives to the article in which it discusses that unpleasant subject is significant. It is "Diabolical but True." The story it tells is a very disgraceful one and shows that the Indians, male and female, have not been elevated by their intercourse with the whites. Our northern contemporary admits that there is a trade in Indian women and girls constantly going on in all parts of Alaska. The men sell their female relatives to the white men, and mere children are often bought and sold. The impression which the *Free Press* seeks to convey is that Indians go into this beastly business voluntarily and that, dreadful to say, they send their girl children to the missionary schools in order that they may learn the language and ways of white people and so bring a higher price in the girl market. Nothing is said of the ill-usage which the poor creatures receive but there is a hint of one of the dreadful consequences to the Indians of the state of things that is allowed to exist. The miners do not appear to be worse than their neighbors in this matter. There is no occasion, one of their leading men says, to use force, the Indians are more willing to sell than they are to buy. From the account we infer that the Indians, men and women, are fearfully depraved, and what is very sad indeed, is that among the worst of them are boys and girls, or rather young men and women who have attended the missionary schools. The writer of the account before us has evidently contracted a strong prejudice against Mr. Jackson, the educational agent, and it is hardly safe to depend on what he says regarding that functionary. But it is most deplorable and a reproach to civilization that the Indians of Alaska cannot live among a civilized and a nominally Christian people without suffering both moral and physical deterioration. The Government of the United States will no doubt, now that the horrible abuses have been exposed, use its authority to bring about the reforms that are so greatly needed.

CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

We are glad to see that the number of persons presenting themselves for examination before the Civil Service Examiners is decreasing. The very great eagerness exhibited by young Canadians for positions in the Civil Service was a bad sign. It indicated that there is a large proportion of the young men of Canada who are either unable or afraid to struggle for an independent livelihood in the various walks of life open to them in their own country. A living can be, with comparative ease, made in the public service. The work is, for the most part, routine requiring for its successful performance a minimum of intelligence, enterprise and energy. A man who enters the Civil Service has, it may be said, no career. The prizes which life has to offer the energetic and capable Canadian are not for him. He may have promotion in the service and a few hundred dollars a year, if he is uncommonly lucky, may be added to his salary, but he is cramped and fettered by the restraints of office, and the chances are that after a few efforts to better his condition he becomes a patient and unambitious official drudge, having no part in the busy bustling world, which he catches glimpses of through the windows of his office. He is in, not of the world. The world's discipline which brings out the qualities which were latent in his dull schoolfellow and the world's chances which lift him out of the rut in which he started, are not for him. He is not required to "rustle," and he misses the benefits which men more meagrely endowed by nature gain by rustling. The consequence is that nine out of ten of the successful candidates for posts in the Civil Service are, so to speak, buried in the offices in which they are employed. The remaining tenth win the prizes which the departments have to offer, and what are they after all? They are small and valueless compared with what the same men might have gained if they had entered the race of life open to all-comers when they were young and vigorous, and they have paid for them by a lifetime of toil of the dullest and most deadening kind.

The Civil Service presents but a barren and unexciting field for the energies and the activities of the average young Canadian, and we are glad to see that it is beginning to lose its attractions for our young people. Office hunting is an unproductive and demoralizing employment, and the life of an office-holder is far from being an enviable one.

We see that 381 young men passed the Civil Service examinations which were held a few weeks ago. Of these 251 have taken the preliminary test and 130 the qualifying test. The number of candidates for examination has fallen off considerably. Formerly the examinations were held half-yearly. and at each examination a thousand and more candidates offered. Now, the examinations are yearly and there are not half the number of candidates. One reason of this very noticeable decline in the number of candidates no doubt is that it has come to be known that the man who passes even a brilliant examination is by no means sure of an appointment. He is simply qualified for an appointment, but the chances of his getting one if he has no influence are very slim indeed. This may be fortunate for him, but he generally does not think so at the time. Seeing how very few of those who pass the Civil Service examination get employment in the public service young people conclude that there is very little to be gained by qualifying themselves for those examinations.

SOME FIGURES.

The report of the Minister of Internal Revenue affords some evidence as to the real progress of temperance in the Dominion. We see from it how many gallons of spirits and malt liquor were manufactured in it last year ond are able to make a comparison with the number distilled and brewed in previous years. We find that the excise revenue for the years 1887-8 was $6,010,561, in 1886-7 it was $6,466,151. In 1883-4 it was $5,545,391. The part of last year's excise revenue paid by the distillers was $3,099,016, the year before it was $3,737,339. But although the revenue from spirits was greater in 1887 than it was in 1888 there was a greater quantity manufactured in the latter year. Here are the figures: In 1886-87 the quantity of spirits manufactured was 5,119,506 gallons, in 1887-88 it was 5,514,589. In 1883-84 there were manufactured in Canada 4,207,576 gallons of spirits. The average quantity distilled for the last five years has been 4,315,537 gallons. So that last year's product of the distilleries was 1,199,052 gallons above the average. The report says that the increased production last year was due to the necessity of laying in a stock of spirits for maturing as required in view of the provisions of section 148 of the Inland Revenue Act. From this we infer that the quantity actually consumed last year was not greater than that of former years.

We find that the quantity of malt manufactured in the Dominion last year was 54,282,943 pounds, of this 5,470,338 pounds were exported. There were in the beginning of the year 20,270,834 pounds of malt in the warehouses, and at the end of it 19,770,599 pounds. In 1883-84 the quantity of malt manufactured was 55,447,616 pounds, and the average for the four years ending June, 1887, was 51,960,269. The quantity of malt liquor brewed last year was 15,944,002 gallons; the year before it was 14,786,285. The quantity produced at an earlier date is not given. From these figures it would appear that the consumption of malt liquors is on the increase in Canada.

The material used in producing the 5,514,589 gallons of proof spirits distilled in Canada last year were :—

	POUNDS.
Malt	4,606,544
Indian Corn	74,285,727
Rye	11,622,004
Wheat	2,256,809
Oats	1,380,889
Barley	91,893
Molasses	90,499
Total	94,334,365

The conclusion which may be drawn from these statistics is, we think, that there has been no very great decrease in the consumption of home-made strong drink in the Dominion during the last five years.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

As many have not the means at hand of finding out who the Governor-General of Canada at any given date, we give below a list of the Governors-General since the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It is as follows:—Lord Sydenham, 1841; Gen. Sir R. Jackson, Administrator, 1841; Sir Charles Bagot, 1842; Lord Metcalfe, 1843; Lord Cathcart, 1845; Earl of Elgin, 1847; Lieut.-Gen. Rowan, 1847; Sir Edmund Head, 1854 and 1857; Sir William Eyre, Administrator, 1858; Lieut.-Gen. Williams, Administrator, 1860; Lord Monck, 1861 and 1866; Gen. Sir John Michael, Administrator, 1865. Since Confederation: Lord Monck, 1867; Sir John Young, afterwards Lord Lisgar, 1868; Lord Dufferin, 1872; Marquis of Lorne, 1878; Marquis of Lansdowne, 1883; Lord Stanley of Preston, 1888.

Capt. Worth, of the steamer Wilmington, is a powerful man. On Sunday last he had a row with his mate, a man named Johnson. Johnson made a pass at the captain, when the latter let out with his right and the result was deplorable. Johnson had his jaw mashed, and Capt. Worth broke three fingers of his right hand, so hard did he hit him.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 23.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Good Work Appreciated.

The St. John, N. B., *Sun* remarks: "THE DAILY COLONIST, of Victoria, B. C., issued a very creditable special number on the 1st inst. The illustrations, including a large lithograph of the steamer Islander, put to blush what Montreal and Toronto papers call their first-class work."

What a Strike Costs.

A letter from a New South Wales coal firm regarding the recent trouble with the coal miners at Newcastle, says at the close of the strike the shipping in port represented over one hundred thousand tons register, and the loss by the strike to the ship-owners and the district in general is estimated at fully $2,500,000.

Injunction Served.

An injunction has been served on the steamer Barbara Boscowitz owing to a dispute as to the ownership of the vessel. The steamer was to have sailed for northern ports this afternoon, and an application will be made to-day to dissolve the injunction so as to permit of the steamer sailing on the advertised time.

"Buffalo Bill" Surrenders.

William Garbet, Buffalo Bill of Salvation Army fame, for whom the police have been looking for the past few days, walked into the police court yesterday morning and gave himself into the custody of Officer Hawton. He was afterwards handed over to Dominion Officer Lewis and sent by Supt. Roycraft to Nanaimo, where he will stand his trial for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Wrecked at Sooke.

During the high wind which prevailed on Wednesday night last, the schooner Triumph, owned by Mr. Geo. Byrnes, was driven on shore near Sooke and completely wrecked. She had just completed her cargo of hay and potatoes for Messrs. Young Bros. of this city and had set sail for Victoria when the wind became boisterous and the two men in the schooner lost control of her. Both men escaped with their lives, but the schooner is a complete wreck. The cargo was valued at $250.

Heine's Farewell.

On Saturday evening next, Heine, the great musician, will give a farewell concert under the auspices of the Women's Institute, in Pandora Street Methodist Church. His programme is unusually good, and his latest composition, St. Paul's wedding march, should certainly be heard by all. It was suggested by the interesting debate of last evening, and in the event of those who believe that St. Paul never was married, commenting on its propriety, the requiem will be given as well.

In a Muddle.

The Delta municipality, in Westminster district, is at present reported to be in somewhat of a muddle. The question of qualification was not seriously considered, and it has now been found that three of the members of last year's board were not duly qualified according to the Letters Patent. It is also stated that at present in several of the wards there is not one man duly qualified for the office of reeve or councillor, and therefore the Letters Patent have been surrendered to the government, so as to allow of their being altered and amended. It is not known whether the late council will hold office until their successors are elected, or resign at once.

A Careless Driver.

Yesterday afternoon the careless driving of a city hackman came within an ace of being the cause of a very serious accident. A lady was crossing Broughton street, on Government, near the telegraph office, when this reckless jehu whirled around the corner without even casting a glance before him. The horses passed so close to her that in springing to save her life, she slipped and fell, the hack passing not three inches from her. She was fortunately uninjured, though the driver did not stop to investigate the results of his carelessness. The lady thinks that she can identify the hack, and if she can it is very probable that the foolhardy driver will lose his license.

Tenders for Bridges.

Tenders are invited by the chief commissioner of lands and works, up to noon of Thursday, March 7th., for the erection of bridges over the North Arm of the Fraser River to connect Lulu and Sea Islands with each other and the mainland. The bridges will be of different designs, and separate bids must be made upon each. Design No. 1 is composed of nine iron combination Pratt truss spans of 140 feet each, one similar span of 100 feet, two Howe truss swing spans of 140 feet each, and 700 feet of pile trestle approach. Design No. 2 is composed of 47 Queen truss spans of 40 feet each, two Howe truss swing spans of 100 feet each, and 1560 feet of approach. The contractor will be obliged to give satisfactory security for the fulfilment of the contract, and for the maintenance of the bridge for a period of six months from date of completion of the work.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine

For February contains several exceedingly interesting and finely illustrated articles which are bound to attract attention. In these days of Shakespeare controversy, Mr. Archer's "What is Known About Shakespeare," with its many faithful pictures, will prove especially valuable. Walter Edgar McCann writes a readable article about Annapolis, Md., calling it "A Finished City." Here, too, the illustrations are of actual scenes in the quaint old city. Emma Raymond Pitman's "Palestine; its Social Condition and Missionary Aspects," continues the record of missionary work, and the article and pictures on "Summer Resorts in Australia" draw a striking contrast between the snow and ice of our climate and the sunshine and flowers of the Australians at the same time of the year. "The Home of Jeanne d'Arc" revives the memory of that heroic girl, and the "Two Famous Scotch Abbeys" will send readers to their Scott's novels to refresh their memories. Besides these, there are the usual installments of stories, and several beautiful poems, together with a number of copies of famous paintings, which are always to be found in this magazine.

An Automatic Car Coupler.

For many years railroad men have felt the need of an automatic car coupler which would remove the cause of the majority of accidents to their fraternity on the rail. Many have endeavored to supply the want, but their inventions have generally proved either too costly or too complicated to be of any practical service. At last, however, it appears as though a perfect coupler had been devised, the invention upon which Mr. T. W. Paterson, of this city, received his patent from Ottawa on Saturday evening, being all that could be desired. It is so constructed that it cannot get out of order. Cars provided with it can be attached in the ordinary way to any other railway stock. It is simplicity itself, in its operation, and absolutely automatic, the pressure of the link throwing the coupling pin into position. The Canadian patent has been already secured, and the department at Washington is considering the invention, and will, in all probability, grant an American patent on it as well. Mr. Paterson may expect a rich reward for his inventive genius in filling the long-felt want which his automatic car coupler supplies.

Failure of a Dyking Scheme.

About two months ago a number of settlers at Langley subscribed about $3,000, to be expended in building a bridge across Cromarty slough in order to reclaim a quantity of land in that vicinity. A force of men was employed in the work and the amount subscribed expended, but unfortunately, through bad management, the whole thing, so far, has proved a failure.—*Columbian.*

Wedding Bells.

At Christ Church Cathedral last evening was celebrated the marriage of Geo. W. Anderson, of Shore & Anderson, and son of G. W. Anderson, Esq., M. P. P., Lake District, to Emma J., eldest daughter of Henry Mansell, Esq., merchant, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Beanlands in the presence of a large congregation. The service concluded, the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where a *recherche* repast was partaken of. The happy couple are well known in Victoria and highly esteemed, and were the recipients of many handsome presents. They have the best wishes of a host of friends for a happy and prosperous life.

THE SCOTCH CONCERT

Last Evening in the First Presbyterian Church a Decided Success.

The hall of the First Presbyterian church was crowded to the door last night, notwithstanding the counter attractions at the Methodist church and theatre. The concert was one grand success from beginning to end, *encore* after *encore* being demanded and responded to. It would be invidious to mention any one particularly where *all* acquitted themselves so well. Choruses as a rule are seldom *encored*, but the rendering of "Bonnie Dundee" was so very fine, that they were forced to respond. Too much cannot be said of this choir's steady improvement in choral singing, and great credit is due the leader. The following is the programme with *encores*: Chorus, "Rantin Robin," choir. Solo, "Duncan Gray," Mr. Brown; *encore*, "Scots Wha Hae." Song, Miss Jamieson, "Oh, Whistle and I'll Come to You, My Lad;" *encore*, "Land o' the Leal." Duett, "Oh, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," Miss O'Neil and Mr. Brown. Song, "My Love is Like the Red, Red Rose," Mr. Kinnaird. Song, "John Grumlie," Mr. Brown; *encore*. Chorus, "Green Grow the Rashes," choir.

Chorus, "Bonnie Dundee," *encore*. Song, "Memories Dear, Mr. Kinnaird, *encore*. Song, "Twas Within a Mile O' Edinboro' Toon," Miss O'Neil, *encore*. Piano solo, Prof. Sharpe, *encore* Song, "Robin Tamson's Smiddy," Mr. Brown; *encore*, "When the Kye Came Hame," Chorus, "Caller Herrin," Choir, "God Save the Queen" brought the best Scotch concert ever given in Victoria, to a close. Regret was expressed by many at the absence of Mr. Robson, who was to have sung that fine song "The Macgregor's Gathering." Mr. Robson was indisposed, being confined to his room. It is trusted that another of these popular concerts will, ere long, be given by Mr. Brown and his choir.

TOWN TOPICS TERSELY TOLD.

Local and General Happenings Gathered Up and Presented in a Readable Shape.

The schooner Ariel is being hauled out at the Star shipyard for repairs.

Mr. Lawrence Vodden died at the hospital in Nanaimo on Sunday, aged 58.

Harmon, the would-be-suicide, has completely recovered, and will be discharged from the hospital to-day.

Gus Thomas, the Premier's smallpox patient has left for Helena, Montana, to rejoin the Kerry Gow Company.

Mr. C. McDonough, of Westminster, fell though a trap door on Saturday night, sustaining painful injuries.

Mr. Hector McDonald has completed the sale of his farm on Lulu Island to McMinn Bros. for the sum of $5,500.

George Shade has returned from Vancouver, having been unable to get "on" a match with Irving of that city.

The members of the Nanaimo board of aldermen for 1889 gave a dinner on Monday night, Mayor Bate presiding.

A two story addition will probably be made to the Southgate building in order to increase the facilities of Angus & Gordon and Lenz & Leiser.

J. S. Bennett has secured the contract of cutting 1,200 tons of ice for the C.P.R., at Kamloops, and expects to begin work on the river next week.

Len Kow, a Chinaman, while under the influence of liquor, amused himself by firing a revolver at passers by on Cormorant street yesterday morning.

The steward of the Royal Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a box of apples from Mrs. Hugh McDonald.

The officers elect of Colfax Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, were installed into their respective offices last evening by the Grand Lodge Officers, I. O. O. F.

In our report of the annual meeting of the French Benevolent Society we unintentionally omitted the name of Mr. Wm. Muldoon, who is one of the directors for 1889.

The attention of the sanitary officer is respectfully directed to an accumulation of filth in the back yard between Cormorant and Fisgard street. It is a very hotbed of disease.

The car-load of lobsters sent from the east have arrived at Portland. Judge Swan has made arrangements to have the lobsters planted in Scow Bay, just outside of Point Wilson.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Building Society takes place in Harmony Hall to-morrow evening. A drawing for an appropriation will take place immediately after the business meeting adjourns.

A mainland paper says Rev. P. McF. Macleod, of Victoria, has signified his intention of visiting Kamloops sometime in February for the purpose of organizing a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society there.

A half hour's amusement was afforded onlookers on Yates street yesterday afternoon by the efforts and failures of a Chinaman to catch a dozen lively chickens. Perseverence, however, at last brought him success, and secured him his New Year's dinner.

The Harvey-Herring assault case will again come up in the police court this morning. It is stated that the reason for the assault was that the injured man gave information to the American authorities in regard to some opium transaction in which his assailant was concerned.

PERSONAL.

Jacob Sehl is in Westminster.

R. L. T. Galbraith, Kootenay, is at the Driard.

R. E. Lemon, of Revelstoke, is at the Clarence.

Mrs. E. C. Neufelder is visiting friends in Victoria.

Senator Reid and wife, of Quesnelle, are the guests of E. C. Baker, M. P.

E. G. Prior, M. P., will leave to-morrow morning for Ottawa for the session.

D. W. Gordon, M.P., of Nanaimo left for Ottawa this morning by the Islander.

Robert Ward leaves this morning on an overland trip to Southern California, where he will spend a few weeks.

Robt. J. Byers is purser of the steamer Umatilla. He was employed on the Sound steamers about four years ago, and has hosts of friends in Victoria.

ST. PAUL WAS A BACHELOR,

Or at Least, Such is the Opinion of Those Who Listened to the Debate of Last Evening.

A good, keen debate, provided always that the subject chosen be a suitable one, neither hackneyed nor "prosy;" always proves interesting. When the debated question is as unique as the one selected by the ladies of Pandora street Methodist church, last evening, the contest of wits cannot but cause an immense amount of fun for all who have the pleasure of listening, and who derive instruction from the arguments brought out, as well as amusement. There were, in all, between three and four hundred present in the lecture room of the Pandora street church last evening, and before the debate was concluded, one and all had agreed that in one vocation, at least, now usurped by man, woman would be a tremendous success; the "learned counsel" on both sides proving brilliant in argument and oratory. The chair was taken by Reverend Mr. Starr, who announced that it had been at first intended to hold a spelling bee, the trustees of the church to be the contestants, but the trustees failed to come to the scratch, and so the ladies were forced to fall back on their own resources, and the coming debate was the result. He had heard nothing but debate, for days and nights. In fact, for the last few nights he had not been able to get his usual amount of sleep, owing to the fact that the partner of his joys and sorrows, sleeping or waking, could talk of nothing but St. Paul. He did not know how the other husbands had suffered, but he had had his full share of debate while it was in preparation. Before the great question of the day, or rather the evening, was disposed of, however, he would call on Miss Hammond for a piano solo, and Miss Terry for a vocal solo.

Both numbers were well rendered and well received, Miss Terry giving "The Birds' Farewell" in so pleasing and artistic a manner that an *encore* was enthusiastically demanded. The ladies engaged in the debate then came forward and took their seats on the platform; Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Chase and Mrs Adams, to uphold the doctrine that St. Paul was a benedict; Mrs. Starr, Miss Lazenby and Mrs. Gardner, contending that he lived and died a bachelor.

Mrs. Grant first expounded her views on the question. She thought St. Paul was married, and was inclined to the opinion that his wife had been the "thorn in his flesh" that the apostle referred to. St. Paul was a wise man; there was no questioning that, and consequently he was married, of course. He placed a high estimate on the gifts that God gave to him, and would not be likely to ignore the fact that with a wife's help he could do far more than he could unaided by a loving helpmate. Then, she thought, he could not have advised the ladies as he did if he had been a single man. She thought St. Paul married, and then seeing how domestic cares prevented his wife from doing as much church work as before, advised all the other ladies to remain single. She thought that the "opposition" would contend that St. Paul was not married, because his wife was never mentioned. Neither was his mother, yet it was to be presumed that he had one. She then quoted eminent authority in support of her contention that the great apostle was married, and sat down, the limited time accorded to her having expired.

Mrs. Starr, with anecdotes and witty bon mots, succeeded in convulsing her audience with laughter, and then proceeded to pick to pieces the arguments of her opponent. This having been done to her satisfaction, she ventured to enlarge upon the fact that in no place in the Bible was St. Paul's wife or children mentioned. If he had been married it was very peculiar that he would not have mentioned his family. If he had been a widower he would have been sure to mention the dear, dear departed—especially if he was looking around for a second wife. St. Paul was always around with the women, and Mrs. Starr thought that no wife would ever have allowed him to trail around with ten or twelve women, and not make her presence known. St. Paul was a tent maker and knew how to sew. Consequently he must have learned how to mend his clothes and darn his socks, and therefore scorned the aid of women. She hoped the days of tent makers would some day come back.

Mrs. Chase, in supporting the affirmative, did not contend that there ever was a "Mrs. Paul." She thought there was a "Mrs. Saul," however. She might possibly have died or have been divorced. "Mrs. Saul," to her mind, appeared a blue-eyed, sunny haired, dressy little body. Saul doubtless thought her an angel before they were married. Afterwards he became disgusted with the back hair and the front hair, and the hoops and the panniers, etc., etc., etc. And so he spoke of a woman's best adornment; a meek and quiet spirit. Mrs. Saul had her "say" in the house, so her husband said "Let the women keep silent all." No doubt the little wife was somewhat vain, and perhaps not quite a companion for the apostle. Mrs. Chase next enquired how St. Paul could have been able to talk intelligently about kissing, if he had been unmarried? He advised the brethren to salute each other with a kiss, and "the brethren," embraced the women as well.

Miss Lazenby had been called upon to take part in the debate on very short notice and in consequence had less to say than she would otherwise have had. Her few remarks were received with a great deal of enjoyment by the audience.

Mrs. Adams contended that St. Paul was married, and that his wife was a help and comfort to him. She did not know whether they kept house or boarded, but she was certain that if Mrs. Paul accompanied her husband in his journeyings, she "helped fold the tent and do the work."

Mrs. Gardner, last but not least of the speakers, proceeded to demolish the arguments of her opponents at the rate of about 225 words per minute. She thought if Paul had been married, he would never have dared to say "let the women keep silent." When Saul was a young man he wanted to marry a priest's daughters but she went back on him, and it was not likely that he would care to repeat the experiment.

Mrs. Grant then took a few moments in which to review the question for the affirmative, and corrected Mrs. Starr in one important particular. Mrs. Starr had said that Paul could probably darn his own stockings. She did not think that he would be apt to wear "stockings."

Mrs. Starr, taking the floor to reply, at once attacked Mrs. Chases' theory that St. Paul, if not married, would not have known anything about kissing. She would like to see a man who hadn't kissed somebody before he married, she said; and a musical masculine voice at the back of the room murmured, "HERE, *Here!*" She then closed the debate by quoting a list of authors, and left the verdict to be given by the audience, who decided in her favor.

Refreshments were then served, and the merry gathering broke up, hoping to enjoy another similar treat before many days.

At Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, Bertie Robinson, a prostitute, was shot by J. B. De Rucey, during a drunken row.

The annual convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance is being held in Toronto. One hundred delegates are present.

P. O. HOME.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting—The Institution in a Flourishing Condition—New Addition to the Present Building.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Protestant Orphans' Home, was held in the parlor of the Home, Rae street, at 8 o'clock last evening.

There were present Mr. A. A. Green, president; Mr. J. H. Lawson, secretary; Mr. James Hutcheson, treasurer; Mesdames Cridge, A. J. Briggs and G. Rudlin; Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge and Mr. Edwin Johnson, Q. C.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the bishop.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion adopted.

The secretary then read the annual report, which was as follows:

The committee have to submit to the subscribers their report on the affairs of the Home for the past year, and it affords them much pleasure to state that the efficiency of the Home has been well maintained and the support received most liberal. During the year ten children have been admitted, principally from Nanaimo and the mainland. The number in the Home at present is thirty-two, seventeen boys and fifteen girls. Although there has been some sickness in the Home during the year the children have, on the whole, enjoyed good health, and the thanks of the committee are again due to Dr. Milne for professional services and valuable advice as to sanitary arrangements, etc.

The management of the Home by the matron Mrs. Walker has been very satisfactory. The household arrangements have received the careful attention of the ladies committee whose aim has been to provide a comfortable and cheerful home for the children and at the same time to practice economy in the expenditure. To their exertions the success of the institution is in a great measure due.

In the accompanying statement will be found full particulars of the year's income which amounts to $2858.80. It is gratifying to the committee to point out that the receipts this year are larger than usual, several large donations as well as bequests from friends of the Home having been received.

The expenditure for maintenance, etc., amounts to $1792.84, particulars of which will also be found in the treasurer's account. The additions to the building, referred to in last year's report, have not been lost sight of by the committee although the work has been delayed. Plans have now been prepared and it is proposed to proceed with the work at an early date. The estimated cost amounts to $2,500 which will absorb the greater portion of the funds in hand. The committee have no hesitation in incurring the expenditure, however, additional accommodation being urgently required, and feeling assured that the liberal support hitherto received from all parts of the province will be continued and even increased if needed. The committee gratefully acknowledge numerous contributions of clothing, provisions, fruit, vegetables, etc., from kind friends, a list of which is annexed. They also desire to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Payne, who has for a number of years rendered service in hair-cutting for all the children without charge, the annual value of which amounts to a large subscription. In conclusion the committee desire to render heartfelt thanks to Almighty God who has been graciously pleased to bless and prosper the institution, and they pray that all efforts made for the care of the destitute children may be accompanied by His blessing.

J. H. LAWSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., 22nd Jan., 1889.

The report was adopted as read.

The treasurer's report was then read. It showed a balance from last year of $1.577.87; subscriptions for 1888, $1,134.20; per ladies' committee, $131.40; receipts from other sources, including donations, legacies, proceeds of entertainments, etc., $1,554.45, making the total receipts of the year $4,436.67. The expenditure for the year under all heads was $1,792.84, leaving the handsome balance on hand of $2,643.83.

This report was also adopted as read.

The president stated that, in view of the large balance on hand, it was deemed advisable to proceed without delay with the new addition to the Home, in order to afford accommodation for many children, applications for whom were being constantly made. At present the Home contained 32 children; but when the proposed addition was completed, the capacity of the Home would be almost doubled, and there would be accommodation for about sixty children. The plans had been prepared, and the new structure would be built in the rear of the present building, would be two stories in height, and contain six large rooms, in addition to bath rooms, lavatories, etc.

The following committee of management was then appointed: Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. J. E. Starr, Rev. P. McF. McLeod, Messrs. J. H. Lawson, A. A. Green, J. E. McMillan, R. P. Rithet, A. J. Langley, David Spencer, N. Shakespeare, Wm. Wilson and James Hutcheson.

The ladies committee will be appointed at a future meeting.

Before adjourning Bishop Cridge moved a vote of thanks to the officers for their untiring efforts on behalf of the Home during the past year, and also to the ladies who devoted so much of their time to the good cause.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Edwin Johnson and carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

MARINE.

Steamer Rainbow is receiving repairs to her machinery at the Rice Mill's wharf.

Steamship Parthia will sail from Vancouver for China and Japan to-day.

Steamer Isabel is to be placed on the route between Comox, Nanaimo and Vancouver, commencing to-day.

Steamer Alexander will commence loading mining machinery at Welch, Rithet & Co.'s wharf to-day for the Union Mines at Comox.

Steamer Cariboo Fly is advertised to sail for Naas and Skeena Rivers, Port Simpson and way ports on Saturday, February 2nd.

Steamer Alexander passed the sealing schooner Mary Ellen off Neah Bay yesterday morning, and the sealing schooner Walter L. Rich off Callum Bay, both bound out, with fair wind.

Steamer Alexander returned from the Cape yesterday, having towed the ship Commodore to sea. The Commodore has 3,000 tons of Wellington coal on board, and is bound for San Francisco.

The steamer Glad Tidings is tied up at Janion's wharf for general repairs to her engine and machinery. She will go on the ways next week to have her hull thoroughly overhauled.

Ahead of All.

I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in my family for years and have found it ahead of any preparation of the kind in curing colds, etc. I can especially recommend it for children. Alex. Moffatt, Millbrook, Ont. tts

A Fatal Attack.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occurrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis in a remarkable manner. *tts

CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Will not Aid Female Immigration to British Columbia.

And Declines to Assist Canon Cooper in the Matter—Protest Against the Application of the Berne Copyright to Canada—The Ministers Gone to Montreal to Attend the Board of Trade Banquet.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Canon Cooper interviewed Hon. Mr. Dewdney to-day for the purpose of securing government aid towards bringing out English female immigrants to British Columbia. As the government has decided to stop all assistance to emigrants, the required aid cannot be given.

A big delegation of book publishers, printers and others interviewed the government to-day to protest against the application to Canada of the principles of the Berne copyrights convention.

Most of the ministers have gone to Montreal to attend the board of trade banquet.

THE SAMOA DIFFICULTY.

Orders Issued for the Despatching of English War Ships.

England Desirous of Avoiding Offence to Germany, but is Observing a Policy of Firmness—Germany Has Not Yet Arrived at an Understanding with the U. S.—Minister Phelps Successful in Coming to an Understanding with Lord Salisbury as to Joint Action in Samoa.

[Special to THE COLONIST.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The admiralty authorities observe the utmost reticence as to the matter of sending ships to Samoa; but it is nevertheless true that necessary orders despatching them have been issued. The government is proceeding with the greatest caution, and is doing everything possible to avoid giving offence to Germany, but at the same time is observing a policy of firmness which must have the effect of checking the encroachments of the Berlin government upon the rights of others.

NO UNDERSTANDING ARRIVED AT.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The statement that Germany has arrived at an understanding with the United States with regard to Samoa is solely without foundation.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The statement telegraphed here by the Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle* that the German government has virtually come to an understanding with the United States regarding Samoa, is not believed here, though it is thought that the overtures which will ultimately be made to the end of effecting a settlement of the difficulty, will come from Berlin. The moment Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador, heard that Minister Phelps was closeted with Lord Salisbury yesterday, he hastened to the foreign office in a hansom cab. This is very unusual, as the Count generally goes to the foreign office in a coach and pair, and with all of the additional

POMP BEFITTING HIS POSITION.

Undoubtedly the ambassador smelt a rat, as he received information of Phelps' visit within a very short time after the American minister's arrival. The circumstances are arousing suspicion that Phelps is being, or at least has been, shadowed by employes of the German embassy. Mr. Phelps' call at the Foreign Office was the first he haf made since the Sackville incident. He went, ostensibly, to bid Lord Salisbury and his associates farewell; but really with the purpose of seeking an understanding with England with regard to joint action in Samoa, and in this pursuit he asserted he was completely successful.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale To-Day!

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

Sweeping Reductions to Clear Out the Winter's Stock.

Men's Overcoats from $12 to $18, for $11.00
Boy's " very cheap.
Men's White Shirts, 50c., good ....were 75c
Boys' White and Colored Shirts, 50c., were $1.00
Men's Grey Flannel Shirts, $1.00......were $1.25
50 Boys' Suits for $2.65 each, were double that price.
Men's Leather Mitts, 50c.............were 75c
Men's Kid Gloves, lined, 90c..........were $1.25
Men's Heavy Blue Shirts, $2.00 ......were $2.50, a bargain.

These Goods must be sold, to make room for Novelties on the way.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
Johnson Street.

Telephone Call, 563. sep-dw

NOTICES.

[L.S.] HUGH NELSON.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of February, 1889, to have been commenced and held, and every of you, GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

ALEX. E. B. DAVIE, *Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of the Province of British Columbia stands called for Thursday, the Twenty-first day of February, 1889, at which time, at Our City of Victoria, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of the month of JANUARY, 1889, you meet Us in Our said Legislature of Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable HUGH NELSON, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Private Bills.

NOTICE.

The time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on Thursday, the 21st day of February next.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Dated VICTORIA, 10th January. 1889. jan12

TAX NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Assessed and Provincial Revenue Taxes for the year 1889 for and in the Electoral Districts of Victoria City, Victoria and Esquimalt, together with the Coast Districts and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Railway, exclusive of other lands owned by the Company in British Columbia, are now due and payable at my office, Government Buildings, James Bay, at the following rates:—

Real Property Tax, if paid on or before the 30th of June next, ½ of one per cent.; if paid on or after the 1st of July next, ⅔ of one per cent.

Personal Property Tax, if paid on or before the 30th of June next, ⅓ of one per cent.; if paid on or after the 1st of July next, ½ of one per cent.

Income Tax, if paid on or before the 30th of June next, 1 of one per cent.; if paid on or after the 1st of July next, ¾ of one per cent.

Wild Land Tax, if paid on or before the 30th of June next, 7½ cents per acre; if paid on or after the 1st of July next. 8½ cents per acre.

Provincial Revenue Tax, $3 per capita.

Parties liable for such Taxes are requested to note the above and govern themselves accordingly.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

January, 1889. jan13-2w

FISHERY NOTICE, 1889

WE BEG TO NOTE THAT OUR SEINE and Trap Twines are all made like a laid-up-rope, hard for long service and easy hauling; and NOT OF THE SOFT FLABBY KIND OF TWINE.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.
Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.
d2w-tts-1mw

FOR 1889!

Now is the time to Subscribe for the

WEST SHORE MAGAZINE,

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The mass of information it contains covers the entire Pacific Northwest completely, and deals with all subjects of interest to those seeking information of this region. For the current year THE WEST SHORE will surpass in excellence the volume just closed, and will be a complete exponent of the resources of, and a careful chronicler of all new enterprises of importance in, the entire region embraced within the limits of Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, British Columbia and Alaska, together with a multitude of superb engravings of scenery, cities, industries, etc., of the country described.

TWELVE ART SUPPLEMENTS,

All elegant engravings, in colors or tints, will be issued, one with each number. These supplements are 17×23 inches in size, and represent some object of general interest or some feature of the Magnificent Scenery of the west, and will alone be worth the price of the magazine.

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L. SAMUEL, Publisher, PORTLAND, OREGON.
jan22-4tw

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1889.

CHEATED.

Men and women who want to get rich in a hurry were taught a severe lesson by a worthy pair, Mr. and Mrs. Friend. Mr. Friend, of New York, professed to have discovered a method of refining sugar by electricity. He went to England to find the capital necessary to carry out his invention. Some English capitalists heard his story, and when they had seen specimens of his electrically refined sugar, they advanced him the money he needed. After a while the Electric Sugar Refining Company, of New York, was established. The refinery was built. It was a mysterious place, for the process was a secret which no one should be allowed to steal. When the stockholders assembled to see how the sugar they admired so much was made they saw the raw sugar hoisted into one part of the building, and the refined sugar, beautifully white, pouring out of shoots in another part. Of the intermediate parts of the process they saw nothing. The secret chambers were not opened to them. They went home wondering and admiring, and the stock immediately afterwards made a jump upwards. An agent, representing the British stockholders made a voyage to New York, was shown samples of the beautiful sugar, saw the building in which it was made and returned home and told his principals that there were millions in it. Friend before this had died but his wife who is a woman of resources took the management of the concern. The Electric Sugar Refinery being rather slow in producing the promised results enquiries were made and suspicions were excited. Mrs. Friend seeing trouble in the distance suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. The stockholders at last instituted an inquiry. They broke into the secret chamber and found there, not electric apparatus, but a few copper seives and a crusher or two. The wonderful secret was then revealed. The electric sugar was nothing more than refined loaf sugar chemically treated so as to remove all remaining impurities and crushed. The castles in the air which the stockholders had built were demolished almost instantaneously, and the money they had invested instead of yielding them a rich return disappeared with the artful and deceptive Mrs. Friend. Some say that a million dollars has thus vanished, and others say that it is only three hundred thousand.

THE BEHRING'S SEA BUSINESS.

One of the international matters that calls for a speedy settlement is the right of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction over Behring's Sea. Is the vast expanse of ocean that is known by that name included in the territorial waters of the United States or not? The indications were last year that the Government of the Great Republic had doubts on that question. At any rate, it did not interfere with vessels of foreign countries in the way it did on previous years. President Cleveland did not lose sight of the matter, for we see that in his last annual message he stated that his endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of the fur seal in Behring's Sea had not been relaxed, and that he hoped to be enabled soon to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional *projet* with the maritime powers for the approval of the Senate. This appears as if he found the claim for exclusive jurisdiction by the United States could not be maintained and that he had been endeavoring to come to some agreement with other nations for the preservation of the seals. This would be a reasonable way of proceeeding, for no one wants to see the fur seals exterminated. But as we have seen, Mr. Cleveland's arrangements with foreign nations, no matter how necessary or how reasonable they may be, have not much weight with the Senate, or rather they are not treated with even respectful consideration because his administration made them.

We see that other proceedings have been taken in the Senate with regard to this seal-taking business. On the motion of Senator Hoar a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to it all correspondence with the British Government in regard to the right of fishing, taking seal or navigating the Behring Sea or the adjacent waters; also the circumstances in regard to the seizure or release of any British vessels in or near said waters by the United States; also all regulations, rules or directions promulgated by the United States Government or any of its departments in relation to fishing or taking seal in said sea or waters. The resolution further requests the President to inform the Senate whether any rules and regulations concerning such fishing or taking seal are enforced against citizens or vessels of the United States which are not enforced on the citizens and vessels of other countries. It is pretty evident that the Senators want this information not to assist them in coming to a reasonable agreement with foreign nations, but to enable the United States to reassert its claim to the exclusive possession of Behring's Sea. The attitude of the Republican party on the fisheries question has not been either reasonable or conciliatory. It has endeavored to confine Great Britain's jurisdiction on the eastern side of the continent within the narrowest possible limits, while on the western side it has claimed for the United States maritime rights that are exercised by no other nation on the face of the globe. It has seized and confiscated ships engaged in catching seals a hundred miles and more from United States territory, while it has created a great disturbance and become almost furious when Canadian authorities seized vessels fishing within three miles of British territory and found violating the plainest provisions of the Fishery Treaty. If the new Republican President acting in concert with the Republican Senate insists upon an acknowledgment of the claims of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of Behring's Sea, it is to be hoped that Great Britain will continue firmly to refuse to admit any such claim, and will insist upon the matter being submitted for settlement to an impartial international tribunal.

The committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries instructed to inquire into the Alaska business and to find out whether the rights and interests of the United States in Behring's Sea had been violated reported that the seals in that sea had been wantonly destroyed. They said that 200,000 seals had been killed in order to capture 30,000, that hardly one in seven of the seals shot had been recovered. On what grounds this assertion has been made it is not known, but the testimony of the committee's witnesses was very far from being the truth. Veteran seal hunters say that nearly all the seals shot are taken, and that it is very unusual to lose a seal that has been killed. The unnecessary slaughter they affirm is made by the Alaska Commercial Company's men who kill quite a large number of young seals whose skins are of no use. When the correspondent of the *New York Tribune* attributed the wanton slaughter of seal to British seal hunters he either stated what he knew to be untrue or he made a random accusation on a subject about which he knew nothing. Neither British sealers nor American "poachers" are such reckless destroyers of the fur seal as the men in the employ of the Alaska Company.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The Americans boast that theirs is the freest country in the world. This is very questionable. Freedom of speech is considered the most important right of the member of a free community. If the institutions, or the laws, or the customs, of a country interfere with perfect freedom of speech, its inhabitants, whatever the form of government under which they live may be, cannot be said to enjoy liberty in its highest form. What restrictions, if any, ought to be placed on liberty of speech is a matter on which people differ very widely. Many maintain that no man should be free to dessiminate opinions dangerous to society. But what is an opinion dangerous to society? There are a thousand answers to this question, all differing from each other. Some say that certain opinions relating to religion are dangerous to the well-being of of society, and men should not be allowed to desseminate them. Once admit this and you give governments the power to prosecute men for conscience sake, and it is easy to see that this would open the door to religious persecution and to intolerable tyranny. Others again say that certain doctrines relative to the organization of society and the possession of property are dangerous, and those who hold them should not be permitted to teach them by voice or pen to their fellow-citizens. Who is to be the judge of what social changes are dangerous, and what are safe? A government invested with the power of deciding what teachings are pernicious and what wholesome and proper, would be in a position to put a stop to all reform. If a citizen, before he made a speech or published a book, had to appear before a government censor to convince him of the wholesome tendency of the views he purposed to propogate, liberty of speech and liberty of the press would soon come to be nothing but a name. It was liberty to discuss questions relating to government and the organization of society that the police of Chicago sought, the other day, to curtail. The Anarchists of that city have a society which they call the Arbeiter Bund, which holds its meetings periodically. The mayor forbade the meetings of this society, and he was upheld in this proceeding by the Chicago *Tribune* and other newspapers. These Anarchists had violated no law, but the mayor held that their principles led to the violation of law, and therefore the discussion of them should be put down by force, if necessary. Was this an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of speech, or was it not? In England, Anarchists, Socialists, Communists, Atheists, and all others who hold extreme opinions, are at perfect liberty to meet and discuss subjects of all kinds. As long as they refrain from committing a breach of the peace, the officers of the government do not interfere with them. Enlightened Englishmen say that perfect freedom of discussion prevents the doctrines taught by these people becoming dangerous. The free discussion of these "dangerous" doctrines demonstrates their absurdity and their inapplicability to the circumstances of the people, and is much more likely to convince their advocates of the untenableness of the position they take, than to make converts among intelligent and thoughtful men. They say that these doctrines have made far less progress in Great Britain, where speech is free, than in the continental countries of Europe in which it is under great restraint. Besides, these advocates of freedom contend, if our institutions cannot survive the freest discussion they must fall. But the mayor of Chicago and many of its citizens do not reason in this way and they were determined to put down anarchism with a strong hand. The anarchists applied to a judge for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with their meetings. He did not grant them the injunction they asked for but he told them that if the police tried to break up their meetings they had good grounds for an action against the authorities. The law may be on the side of the anarchists now but the question is, if any very considerable number of the citizens of the United States hold the same views and are actuated by the same spirit as the mayor of Chicago and those who uphold him, will the law be long in favor of free speech when its exercise is opposed to the opinions and feelings of the majority? The institutions of the Republic have as yet had no great strain placed upon them in this direction. The intolerant men among them have been satisfied with those extra-legal practices and proceedings that men resort to when they wish to silence and intimidate those who try to teach what the majority dislike. But the indications are that they will not stop at tar and feathers, riding on a rail, social ostracism and other methods more or less effective in stopping the spread of dangerous opinions. The Chicago incident shows that they are inclined to call in the aid of law to silence those who they think ought not to speak. Will such curtailment of the liberty of speech effect the purpose sought? Is not the British way the best and more consistent with true freedom?

ANOTHER CHANGE OF BASE.

The report that the Liberal party has withdrawn from its platform the unrestricted reciprocity plank, is most probably true. The wonder is, not that the Liberals have abandoned that policy, but that they ever took it up. It seemed strange to see a Canadian party adopt a policy that it was impossible for it to carry out without the co-operation of a foreign nation. Tariff reform, or even absolute free trade, could be brought about by the Canadians themselves if a majority of the people was in its favor. All that was required would be to get that majority. But if the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity were able to gain a sweeping majority at the polls for their policy, they would be as far as ever from getting what they wanted. They would have to win over to their side a majority of the United States Congress. This they would very likely find it impossible to do, for the last presidential election, which was run on the tariff reform issue, showed that a majority of the states are opposed, not only to having free trade with any country whose products come into competition with their own, but that they disapprove of lowering their present high protective tariff in favor of any country. It was then unwise and unpractical for a Canadian political party to make the main issue between it and its opponent a change in the fiscal policy of the country, which it would be impossible for it to effect, even if it should be victorious. It is evident that Mr. Laurier and the leading liberals see the awkward position in which they have placed themselves. They could not honestly promise their supporters free trade with the United States, even if they did come into power. The most they could do would be to tell the people they were willing to establish free trade with the United States as soon as the Americans were willing to reciprocate. But when that would be they could not have the remotest conception.

The issues of Canadian parties must necessarily be Canadian. The trade relations with a foreign country can never be a part of its policy until the attitude assumed by that country is well known. Of course it is competent for a Canadian party to adopt the British trade policy, which is to admit nearly all the commodities produced by foreign countries free, without requiring them to reciprocate. But there are very few indeed in the Dominion who are prepared to support a British free trade policy.

There is something humiliating in the attitude of a country which is continually begging an unwilling neighbor to grant it trade privileges; yet that would be the attitude which Canada would assume if the unrestricted trade party should come into power. The Government would, in order to fulfil the pledges of its members and to carry out its policy, have to go on its knees to the United States Government to beg it to establish mutual free trade with Canada. The answer it would most probably receive would be the same as some Americans have already made to the advances of Canadian Liberals, which was: "We cannot unite with you commercially unless you are also prepared to unite with us politically." The unrestricted trade Government would then find itself without power to carry out its policy, for there are very few indeed in Canada who are prepared to sever their connection with Great Britain in order to obtain the advantages to be derived from an unrestricted trade with the United States. The abandonment of the question of unrestricted trade with the United States leaves the Liberal party literally without a policy and a party without a policy is too weak to hold together long.

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.

Some six months ago the town of Oskaloosa, which was going to the dogs at a rapid rate, chose a matron for mayor, and a town council composed wholly of ladies. The citizens having tried a male regime until they found it a failure voluntarily placed themselves under petticoat government. It is a little singular that the women of the town opposed the change and that the female ticket was elected by the votes of the men. Many of the old civic politicians looked upon the female corporation as a good joke on a big scale and expected to be amused at seeing the lady councillors make a muddle of the city's affairs. When the new council was inaugurated the boys assembled from far and near to see the women make fools of themselves. They were, however, badly disappointed. The mayor, whose name is Mrs. Lowman, made a sensible (we had nearly written "manly") inaugural address recommending reforms which if carried out would not be exactly palatable to the boys young and old. And the council did carry them out with a firm hand, perfectly regardless whom they inconvenienced or whom they offended. Their first reform was to institute a stricter observance of the Day of Rest. In Oskaloosa the laws for keeping the Lord's Day holy were more honored in the breach than in the observance. Stores and stalls were open all day long and some of the shopkeepers did business on that day. The lady councillors compelled the keepers of livery stables, groceries, barber shops and restaurants, to close their places of business. Kansas is a prohibition State, so there are no hotel bars or saloons. The enforcement of the law was no sham. The man or woman who violated the Sunday laws was hauled up and remorselessly punished. There was no use in going to law with the corporation. The ladies did not go beyond their lawful powers, and the judges upheld them in what they were doing. They next undertook to suppress all places of amusement whose tendencies were immoral. The proprietors of "fly by night" shows and entertainments of the broad variety sort were unable to get licenses, so they had to shut up shop. The ladies looked well after the druggists and any of them caught selling whisky on the sly soon found themselves before the tribunal of ladies, from whom they received no mercy. The lady Councillors would not accept railway passes and they compelled the railways passing through the town to observe the regulations as to speed. In fact their administration is described as strict but just. If the ladies are a little narrow they are scrupulously honest. With regard to town improvements perfect impartiality is observed. Everyone has a fair show and a common councillor counts no more than an ordinary citizen in the matter of platforms, drains, etc. Their administration and authority has been eminently safe in a financial way. Taxes do not increase with the visible improvement and the advance in real estate values. The regular meetings of the Council are marked by a dignity and decorum too often lacking in the public boards of greater cities. The members are well up in parliamentary tactics and Mayor Lowman follows the lines pointed out by the authorities, no matter where they lead or whom they may run over. The ladies have become apt debaters and are quicker at repartee and rejoinder than any of their predecessors in office. On the whole, the experiment tried in Oskaloosa has been eminently successful. The lady aldermen have proved careful, energetic, economical and in every way capable. If they have been a little too strict in some directions their strictness has done no harm.

A NEGLECTED COAST.

It is hard to say enough in praise of the enterprise and the public spirit of the Victoria merchants who, at their own risk and expense, are doing what is necessary to establish and develop the skil fishery. These gentlemen are showing a spirit of self-reliance and independence which does them infinite credit. They do not wait for the slow and tardy action of government to do what is necessary to place that fishery on a proper footing. They do their own prospecting and they seek a short and practicable route to the fishing grounds through narrow channels which the government has neither buoyed nor lighted. It is seen in the account of Capt. Meyers' voyage of discovery that he was forced to try a passage separating Moresby from Graham Island in which there was not a single buoy or beacon for his direction and guidance. That passage, supposed to be dangerous, the plucky navigator found to be quite safe for craft drawing twelve feet of water. This discovery will be of the greatest use to those who may hereafter navigate those waters, for it will enable them to make a trip in four or five hours which by the route heretofore followed might take as many days of risky and unpleasant sailing. It is not right that it should be left to private enterprise to make such discoveries as this. The risk which the captain of the Cariboo Fly ran in attempting a passage hitherto considered unnavigable was considerable, and if the result had been other than it was and his vessel had come to grief, who was to compensate the owners for the loss of time and for any damage that might be done to the steamer? It is clearly the duty of the Dominion Government to explore all the channels and to make a complete survey of all parts of the coast of the Province.

The northern coast of British Columbia has been sadly neglected by the department of Marine and Fisheries. Although the trade with the northern coast settlements amounts to at least three-quarters of a million of dollars annually, and is rapidly increasing, yet for a distance of eight or nine hundred miles, counting the side channels, there is on all that stretch of coast neither light, beacon nor buoy, to help the mariner. Many of the channels are narrow and intricate, and the safety of the shipping of the province urgently requires that they should be lighted and buoyed. The work would not be very expensive. Capt. Meyer says that the erection of three or four day beacons in the channel which he explored would make it quite safe, and would save vessels sailing from Skidegate to the Saunders' fishing station, a voyage of four or five days. Buoys and lights on other parts of the northern coast are equally necessary, and would be quite as serviceable. All the aids to navigation on the British Columbia coast should not be confined to the short distance between Vic oria, Vancouver and Nanaimo.

The navigator of to-day cannot afford to pursue his voyage after the leisurely manner of the old Hudson Bay Company's steamers, which came to anchor almost every night in some snug harbor. Economical reasons require him to make all the expedition possible, and make the best use of every hour in the twenty-four. We would ask the Dominion authorities if it would not be well to employ some of the time of the government steamer, during part of the year, in exploring the northern coast of the province, instead of having her anchored in front of the custom house, where she is neither useful nor ornamental. The work that she could do would be of very great benefit to the province, until a proper hydrographic survey of the whole coast is made. Charts of the northern coast have become a necessity, and there are none in existence on which the navigator can depend.

We earnestly hope that the condition of the northern coast of British Columbia will engage the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. A very little enquiry will convince him that the welfare of the province absolutely requires those improvements which make navigation safe, and with which the coast of the maritime provinces on the other side of the continent are so liberally furnished. He should bear in mind that the Dominion has a Pacific coast as well as an Atlantic coast, and that the former is of quite as much importance to the Dominion as the latter.

CANADA'S RESOURCES.

Mr. Erastus Wiman has contributed a most interesting article on the Dominion of Canada to the *North American Review.* Though written principally for the information of citizens of the United States, Canadians who wish to form a true estimate of the value of their own country would do well to study it carefully. Mr. Wiman thinks it will surprise the inhabitants of the United States to learn that their northern neighbor which very many of them look down upon with lofty contempt, possesses an extent of territory, if Alaska is excluded, greater than their own. The area of the United States prior to the purchase of Alaska, he tells us, was 3,036,000 square miles, while Canada stretches out to fill 3,470,000. Canada, he adds, in extent forms forty per cent. of the whole British Empire. It may be thought that this is not a fair way of coming at a true estimate of the value of Canada to its inhabitants or to the Empire generally, for a country is not valuable merely for its extent of surface but for the proportion of it which is capable of yielding products necessary for the sustenance and comfort of man. It is generally supposed that a very large part of Canada is wholly unproductive and will never contribute anything towards the aggregate wealth of the country. This objection is not nearly so strong as it appears at first sight. So late as thirty years ago very little was known of the capabilities of Canada. More than half of what now constitutes the Dominion was regarded as an inhospitable desert that was unfit for the habitation of man. The vast region between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains was thought to be an irreclaimable wilderness, and British Columbia was considered a sea of mountains too barren and too distant from civilized countries ever to be of any value to the Empire. But it is now found that the plains of the North-west are exceedingly fertile and capable of supporting a large population, and of contributing to the support of older and richer countries; and British Columbia has been found to possess great and varied resources which, when developed, will make her one of the richest and most important sections of North America. And who can predict what new sources of wealth Canada may be found to possess? She is just beginning to be known, and it is hard to tell what will be the estimate formed of her thirty years hence.

Mr. Wiman's paper will do much to correct erroneous impressions formed of Canada by those who have derived what knowledge they have of her from persons almost as ignorant of her true condition and resources as they are themselves. He takes a great deal of pains to show them that the climate of Canada is no bar to her becoming wealthy, populous and powerful. He directs attention to the fact that the parts of the United States which most closely resemble Canada in climate, are the parts which have developed the fastest and become the most populous and influential. To show the importance of the northern, and what are regarded as the cold parts of the continent, he informs his readers that the tonnage which passes through the Sault Ste Marie Canal in seven months, is equal to that which passes through the Suez Canal in twelve months. He says: "Here in the northern part of North America, between two inland lakes, with only one shore of these developed, a commerce has been created which equals that between two oceans whose traffic is almost as old as the universe, and contributions to which are made from every clime and country on the globe." Mr. Wiman shows very clearly that Canada's climate is not such a drawback as many people consider it, if indeed it is a drawback at all. The country which yields fine crops of wheat is capable of producing nearly everything that is necessary for the comfort of a large population. Where wheat grows other cereals flourish, vegetables of all kinds will grow, many fruits can ripen, cattle can be raised, and a fine race of men reared. This is shown to be the case in every province of Canada. The ground yields abundantly where the cultivation is at all skilful, and the men and women who are brought up on the soil are the equals physically and intellectually of any race that any country in the world can beast of. With agricultural advantages that few countries possess, Mr. Wiman shows that Canada possesses other resources which cannot fail to make it rich and important. It has forests of immense extent, in which grow the finest timber of many kinds. It has valuable fisheries on both sides of the continent, and its immense lakes and its majestic rivers also abound in fish. Its mineral resources can only as yet be guessed at. Coal, iron and limestone are found at both extremities and in the middle of the country. Gold, silver, copper, nickel and other metals abound in various parts of it, and it contains the richest deposits of salt on the continent. Mr. Wiman shows that Nature has been generous to this Dominion, and that its inhabitants have availed themselves of her liberality to an extent of which the American people have no conception. It is, he shows, in its present condition a most desirable country and its prospects are particularly bright. His object in giving such a glowing description of Canada it would at first sight appear to create in the minds of the American people a determination to possess so goodly a land. Some of his remarks lead to that conclusion, as for instance these:

And now, having most inadequately set forth some of the plainly marked features of the greater half of the North American continent, it remains to be asked: what destiny awaits it all? It is true that the statements made herein are nearly all in the nature of surprises, but they take on this form mostly because of the hitherto good-natured indifference of the people of the United States in all that relates to Canada. But a change in this respect impends. The Canadian question forces itself upon the public mind for adjustment; and aside from serious complications, involving the relations with a European power, whose navy is the only menace this country may fear, the circumstances of the hour make it imperative that at last a policy must be decided upon, continental in its character, and continental in its consequences.

This policy is not annexation, as the Canadian reader would, from the tone and language of the passage be apt to suspect, but commercial union. He says what is very true, that a very large proportion of the people of Canada will not even listen to proposals of annexation, but he thinks that they might consent to some form of commercial union with the United States. As many Canadians believe that commercial union implies, or would certainly lead, to political union, Mr. Wiman may have greater difficulty in bringing Canadians round to his views than he thinks. But whatever his intention was in writing the paper on Canada for the *North American Review,* he has done Canada good service in directing the attention of United States citizens to the vast resources possessed by the Dominion of Canada, and in assisting Canadians to form an adequate estimate of the greatness of their own country.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Sir Henry Tyler Speaks About Its Relations with the Canadian Pacific.

The following is the reference made by Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk, at the annual meeting of the shareholders, as published in London *Engineering News* of December 1st, 1888:

Now I come to the most delicate portion of my duty. I know you will expect me to refer to the Canadian Pacific Railway; and I will begin by reading a letter which I have received from Mr. Miley, one of our proprietors:

"Dear Sir,—When the Great Western and Grand Trunk companies were promoted, the government of the time, recognizing that in a thinly-peopled colony, shareholders would be induced to invest more from the future than the immediate prospects of dividends, was careful to point out that, being brought under the ægis of the Government they would be protected from the opposition of rival companies. How has this promise been kept? I will pass by the building of the Canada Southern which directly opposed both the old lines, for I quite agree with your remark at the last meeting, that it is useless opening up old grievances; but the patience of our shareholders seems only to provoke further attacks on the part of the Canadian Pacific, and we are now threatened with a further opposition by the building of a line from London to Detroit, which will give almost the unique example of four lines serving the same district, running parallel within a few miles of each other! Further, when last year the board proposed amalgamation with the Hamilton and North Western Railway, they issued a map showing the railway system of the district involved. I must confess that to me, and doubtless to the great majority of my fellow shareholders, this map was, to use an Americanism, an eye-opener, and few, I imagine, had any idea that the government, in the face of their promises, had, in a sparsely peopled district, promoted or permitted an opposition at so many points where there can scarcely be sufficient traffic to pay a single company. Some nine years ago our then president, Mr. Richmond Potter, pointed out how vastly in excess, in proportion to the population, the Canadian railway system was to that of the United Kingdom; since then, the mileage has, I believe, been more than doubled, while the population has only fractionally increased, and of all railway systems the Canadian has been, and remains, the most unremunerative and disastrous. The reason is not far to seek, and though on previous occasions you have deprecated allusions on the part of shareholders—and doubtless for valid reasons—to our treatment at the hands of the Dominion Government, I think it is now imperative that a strong protest should be made against what I cannot but think is a grievous injustice and want of faith.

J. MILEY."

You may readily understand that the subject of the Canadian Pacific and its relation to the Grand Trunk formed the subject of a great deal of anxious discussion between myself and Mr. Hickson and the Grand Trunk officials on my recent visit to Canada. I have never underrated the importance of this question, though I have not feared that the competition of the Canadian Pacific would be such a serious matter as some gentlemen—especially those who are sometimes interested in lowering the price of our securities—pretend to believe. But I have always held the same views, and stated the same views. I have always said that the Canadian Pacific proper, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and connecting various Canadian Provinces one with another, and establishing a Canadian route between the two oceans, was an object of Imperial as well as of Canadian importance, calculated to enlist our sympathies and our warmest wishes, and even to ensure our co-operation; but when that laudable object was mixed up and combined with a series of projects through other portions of the Dominion, unnecessarily, and I may say ostentatiously, competing with the Grand Trunk Company at every point, then we should have been more than mortal and less than human if we had not experienced some sense of injustice, and some prickings of indignation, and more especially so when Parliamentary assistance and Government interference were thrown openly and heavily into the scale against us, and when good faith and friendly relations were not always adhered to in quarters where such influences might have been most expected to prevail.

Now, these extensions of the Canadian Pacific Railway are still being pushed forward with the aid of subsidies from the Government. A line has been completed to Guelph, and is to be extended to Goderich. That is one project they have in view. Then, again, what they call the West Ontario Pacific Extension has also been subsidized, and is being constructed parallel to the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railway for 110 miles, from London to Detroit; and I am sorry to say that we have not found it possible to make an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific on what we consider reasonable terms, to use our existing lines, of which seventy miles is double, in place of making a new line between those points. Mr. Hickson was most anxious to make such an arrangement, even though it would give them a means at once of competing on very favorable terms against us.

We received various telegrams and letters from Mr. Van Horne on the subject. We replied to them, and tried to negotiate on what we thought a reasonable basis; and we also said, if we give you this opportunity, on the very low terms proposed, of using our line, and of being practically joint owners of our line between London and Detroit, ought you not to give us similar facilities from Nipissing to Sault Ste. Marie, and make fair arrangements for exchanging traffic at Nipissing for Toronto and Ontario points? We had a right to expect that they would reciprocate, and give us such facilities. But no; that was a very different matter, and we could obtain no favorable reply on that point; indeed they are still sending traffic for Ontario more than 200 miles round by Smith's Falls, rather than allow it to flow over our line from Nipissing direct to Toronto and other points. Much correspondence has passed, but Mr. Van Horne has not answered the very courteous letter which Mr. Hickson wrote to him on September 27th on these subjects.

It would really appear that the Canadian Pacific are determined, if the British public will subscribe the money, to make their own line between London and Detroit; and they are to have a meeting on November 19, with a view to a guarantee of the capital for that line by a lease of it to the Canadian Pacific, and in the correspondence with Mr. Van Horne he asserts that he can raise the necessary money at 4 3-10 per cent. In the course of the above correspondence, Mr. Van Horne referred to another line the Canadian Pacific Company have obtained powers for, and intend to construct, from Sudbury Junction to Claremont, Ontario, which would be, say 300 miles long, and would cost, say £1,500,000. It remains with you, gentleman, and others on this market to decide whether they can do so. So long as they can get money from London the will go on building, but is it worth while for us in London to subscribe for competitive projects of this description? That is a question for you to answer.

The Canadian Pacific have—besides constructing and projecting the several railways described above—been long contemplating an extension from Woodstock to Hamilton. They are also contemplating extensions into Montreal and Toronto at very considerable cost, and are pushing out in numerous other directions, which I need not here refer to. This being so, I feel that the time has come when I cannot, in addressing you, ignore these questions of so much importance to the Grand Trunk Company; and I cannot avoid, therefore, alluding to the subject, and discussing it in public, at the same time keeping, I hope, within the bounds of prudence and good policy in doing so. I earnestly desire that all such questions between the two companies should be discussed without any personal feeling, and simply from a business point of view; but from that point of view we are bound, in order to determine in many respects our own action and our own policy, to consider seriously what are the probabilities in regard to the future of our aggressive competitor.

You know that up to the present time the Canadian Pacific Company have been very successful in obtaining, as they required them, large measures of assistance from the Canadian government, and they have also obtained, whenever they have asked for it, large sums of money from the British public; and I have always understood investors to say, "We do not know much about the Canadian Pacific, but they are sure to get further assistance from the Canadian government which is bound to carry them through." There has been a feeling, in fact, that whatever their difficulties might be, the Canadian government was bound to assist them, as the government agents have by issuing their loans.

Having regard, then, to these extensions which the Canadian Pacific are now making, in competition with the Grand Trunk Company, and to the future course, and the future action, and the future commitments of the Grand Trunk Company, it is of the first importance for us, I think, to seek a reply to a few very pertinent, though perhaps not very agreeable questions, which we would otherwise not care to discuss in public. Now, the first question which we have to consider is—Is it possible that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be able to obtain any further large measure of assistance from the Canadian Government? We cannot conceive that the Canadian Government would themselves answer that question in the affirmative. Then, in the absence of this probability, how far will they be able to raise all the money which they may require for these numerous extensions and projects in the British money market—from the British public—from you, in fact, gentleman? I will leave you to answer that question.

Then the third question I have to answer is this: As time goes on the renewals are required, and as the accounts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company come down to an ordinary basis, will their net profits suffice to pay their fixed charges, amounting as they now do—since they obtained their last $15,000,000 guarantee from the Canadian Government—to $4,085,084 a year—upwards of two million dollars every half year? If their resources and net profits are sufficient, we shall have a very formidable rival to contend with; but we shall not be found, depend upon it, unequal to the task. If their net profits are not sufficient in any half year to meet all these fixed charges, then, gentlemen, what will happen next? because some very important questions must then arise, as to whether the Canadian Government will not, in any case, have to take over and keep open that portion of the line which connects Montreal and the Pacific; and what is then to become of the other parts of the extensive system which they have been constructing, and are constructing, mostly in competition with the Grand Trunk Railway throughout Canada, and even beyond its borders. These, gentlemen, may be inconvenient questions, but they are vital in importance to us, having charge of the enormous interests of the Grand Trunk Company. I think we should be absolutely neglecting our duty if we did not seriously consider them, and if we did not also at this juncture direct your attention to them. Sir George Stephen has, as you are aware, retired from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Company, and has stated his reasons for doing so; and we are bound to consider whether any crisis is likely to occur in the affairs of that company, and, as far as we can ascertain the facts, further to compute the time when, if such a crisis seems at all probable, it is likely to be expected. Meanwhile you will have observed that the Northern Pacific has taken over, and has commenced to work, the Red River line of the Manitoba government, and that, therefore, some of the grain and produce of Manitoba may find its way to Duluth, and so by propellers to our lake ports, if it does not do so by rail in the meantime. In fact, the Canadian Pacific Company, now that they have spread their network of lines over so extensive a territory, will, necessarily, be exposed to the disadvantages of competition, which they have so eagerly applied to us; and they may not, perhaps, accept so patiently and with so little complaint, and will feel even more keenly and substantially, evils such as they have nowhere hesitated to inflict.

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My baby has been troubled with eczema on his face, neck, head, ears, and entire body. He was one mass of scabs, and we were obliged to tie his hands to prevent his scratching. I have spent dollars on remedies without effect, but after using one box CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP the child is entirely cured. I cannot thank you enough for them.

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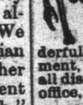

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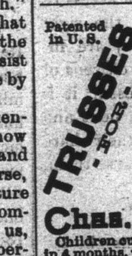

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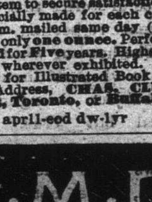

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ASSESSMENT No. 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN Assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office in Victoria, B. C., on or before the 11th day of February, 1889, from and after which date all shares and certificates on which said call shall then remain unpaid, shall be deemed delinquent, subject to interest and costs, and will be dealt with according to law.

Victoria, 9th January, 1889.

By order of the Board,

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

jan10-dw

The Perry Creek Gold Mining Company,

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

December Assessment, Due Jan. 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 17th December, 1888, an assessment of Five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable on or before the 17th January, 1889, to the Secretary of the company at the company's office, Victoria, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessments shall remain unpaid on the 19th January, 1889, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at Public Auction, and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 29th January, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

HENRY JACOBY, Secretary.

The Company's Office, Government St., Victoria. nov10-5t-1w

NOTICE.

MR. J. R. FELKER INSTRUCTS ME TO request that all claims against him may be at once sent in, and all debts due to him paid to me forthwith.

J. ROLAND HETT, Barrister-at-Law.

Victoria, 15th January, 1889. jan17-w-4t

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

Sole Ag'ts for British Columbia,

Cor. Government and Johnson streets,

sep30-1yr-sun-th-sat-dw VICTORIA, B. C.