

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895

THE BURNING QUESTION.

The Manitoba school question will, no doubt, for some time to come be the principal topic of political discussion in every province of the Dominion.

The question really at issue is the rights of the minority in Manitoba, no matter whether that minority is Protestant or Catholic.

It will no doubt be asserted that the action of the Government is an invasion of Provincial rights. But it is no such thing.

Now, when the Province of Manitoba entered the Dominion it made an agreement with the Dominion.

In and for the province the said Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the Union.

This was agreed to by the representatives of the people and became part of the law of the Province.

The first school law of the Province established separate schools. It was enacted in 1871 and remained in operation until 1890.

The Roman Catholic minority then appealed to the Governor-General-in-Council against the act of the Legislature.

When the Legislature was dissolved the act of the Legislature was not renewed.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

If the political economists could only make up their minds to lay down their axes for a little while, and study the problem given them by the Nelson Tribune...

Under present conditions capitalists have their full measure of grievances. Home and foreign competition, unsafe investments, falling interest, the disappearance of profits, dissatisfied workmen, long-winded laborers, impatient creditors, greater demands upon their purses for charitable institutions, and a general increase in taxes every day, numbers of capitalists live in daily dread of bankruptcy.

It is impossible in these days to take up a British periodical without finding in it the most depressing and desponding statements as to the state of the business of the country.

There were on January 1 of this year, in England and Wales alone, 116,478 able-bodied adult paupers. It is a fact that most of these regarded their working points of view would be found hopelessly inefficient.

There are no eagle screams in Governor Lewelling's description of the actual conditions of life surrounding the average man and the average woman in a great state of the American Union.

Our amusing evening contemporary had an eruption of capital letters on Thursday evening. We trust that it has got over it by this time.

It is a sure indication of weakening of the brain. Such an efflorescence never appears in the columns of newspapers that are conducted by men whose minds are strong and whose nerves are in a healthy condition.

We are the more disposed to conclude that there is something wrong with our neighbor's upper story because the capitalists are used to create the impression that the country was in a prosperous condition during the Grit period, when it was every year, as the official returns show, getting poorer and poorer, and that it was losing hundreds of millions during the years when every Canadian knew that it was doing well.

The Roman Catholic minority then appealed to the Governor-General-in-Council against the act of the Legislature as they considered they had a right to do under subsection 2 of the Manitoba Act quoted above.

When the Legislature was dissolved the act of the Legislature was not renewed.

A MERRY-ANDREW.

Some literary buffoon was permitted to play his antics in the editorial column of yesterday's Times. Having neither sense enough nor knowledge enough to treat a serious subject seriously by granting grotesquely and by cutting clumsy capers.

The editor of the Macleodfield Gazette and Herald wrote earnestly and feelingly of the condition of English industries and English workmen and workingwomen after fifty years' experience of free trade, and the writer who for the nonce occupies the position of editor of the Times replies frivolously and heartily by comparing the Macleodfield Journal to the Eatenwill Gazette.

Although the Times permits its contributor to crack jokes on such a pitiful subject as the present condition of the English people there are thousands of able men in Great Britain who discuss the matter most seriously and who are at their wits' end to find some way of rescuing the people of the country out of the slough in which they are floundering.

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THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

The reports which during the last few months have reached us from time to time with regard to outrages alleged to have been committed by the Turks in Armenia are of such a nature as to shock every person who has placed any reliance upon them.

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The intelligent citizen who examines the report of Messrs. Haskins and Keating carefully must, we think, regret that the City Council did not last year engage the services of a first-class engineer to look into and report upon the whole matter of the water supply.

We notice that in the official instructions the area of the watershed is given as 2,177 acres, exclusive of the lakes, and that the annual report for 1893 places the average rainfall for the past 20 years at 29.66 inches, and the minimum rainfall about 18 inches.

There are heaven-born engineers in the city who will no doubt pronounce these thoughtful remarks of professional men a piece of nonsense, and the two thousand odd that feed Elk Lake can easily supply a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants with all the water they need.

While we have not been called upon to consider the question of the capacity of the works, we deem it our duty to suggest that before incurring any large expenditure, which appears now to be contemplated, it would seem advisable to investigate the possibilities either of adding to the watershed or of raising the lakes so as to impound all the water that the drainage area will yield.

This is very much like what we said a few months ago, when the by-law to raise money to improve the waterworks and to purchase the watershed was under consideration; but the City Council, backed up by the meetings held in the City Hall, sought the suggestion that any expenditure should be consulted. They knew all about it; "common-sense" was a safe enough guide for them.

According to statistics recently published in the London Times there were consumed in Great Britain during 1894 27,536,815 gallons of spirituous liquor; 28,845,620 gallons of wine and cider, and 1,142,596,692 gallons of beer.

We do not think that there are many citizens of Victoria who will unite with His Worship the Mayor in denouncing the celebration of the Queen's Birthday as "com-folery." The celebrations hitherto held have not been foolery, but something very much the reverse.

This is what the Toronto Telegram says about "the late exodus": "Grit colonies of the United States in the past have tended to drive out of Canada the people who might have helped the Opposition into office if they had stayed at home."

SPOITS AND PASTIMES.

VICTORIA LACROSSE CLUB.

The Victoria Lacrosse Club held their annual meeting last night in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, the president, Mr. W. H. Ellis, in the chair.

Robert Irving was elected president and J. G. Miller secretary of the James Bay Lacrosse Club at a general meeting held in the club house on the Caledonia grounds yesterday evening.

The Second Fifteen-Fall back, H. Wilson, three-quarter back, P. Flanagan, E. Scholefield, J. Bryn and C. Moore; half backs, H. Beaman and P. Daniels; forwards, C. J. Wintour, F. Macrae, J. H. Austin, A. Green, H. F. Hanson, J. E. Egan, A. J. O'Reilly and F. Daniels; reserve, J. Nelson.

The teams selected for the return match between the above, which is to be played at Beacon Hill this afternoon, are as below: The Second Fifteen-Fall back, H. Wilson, three-quarter back, P. Flanagan, E. Scholefield, J. Bryn and C. Moore; half backs, H. Beaman and P. Daniels; forwards, C. J. Wintour, F. Macrae, J. H. Austin, A. Green, H. F. Hanson, J. E. Egan, A. J. O'Reilly and F. Daniels; reserve, J. Nelson.

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INCREASING

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WINNIPEG mounted p burned last e'clock; a tota \$2,000 in the City. The Galt, at Methven and is a to 15,000 bush St. Tru Methodist o day.

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MONTREAL junior Cons official news all the Coma in the inhabi of the order-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Payment of Members Endorsed by a Narrow Majority After Brisk Discussion.

Increase of Naval Reserve Proposed - A Necessity to Meet the Waste of War.

LONDON, March 22. - William Allan, Radical Member for Gateshead, moved this evening in the house that the members receive payment for their services. He reminded the house that a similar resolution was passed in the session of 1892, with the government's approval, although no subsequent action had been taken.

Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Conservative member for Exeter, offered an amendment to the effect that further burdens should not be imposed on the members.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the payment of members was the logical outcome of the extension of the franchise.

THE NAVAL RESERVE. In the House of Lords to-day Lord Brassey commented upon the insufficient number of men available for manning the navy.

THE DAILY NEWS says there is every reason to believe that after all Leonard Courtney, the advanced Liberal candidate, will be the next Speaker of the house.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) TORONTO, March 21. - The hotel keepers' association elected the following officers: President, H. Maxey, Hamilton; first vice, D. Sayer, London; second vice, E. X. St. Jacques, Ottawa; secretary, Wm. Armstrong, Toronto; treasurer, E. D. McKim, Montreal.

MONTRÉAL, March 21. - Mr. Shortis, the father of the Valleyfield murderer, and his son have reached here from Ireland. They have not yet seen the prisoner. The father will provide all the funds for the defence of his boy, who may get off on the insanity plea.

HAMILTON, March 22. - The Hamilton presbytery has approved the call from Fort Erie to Rev. P. C. Langell, late of British Columbia. The induction will take place on April 2.

WINNIPEG, March 22. - In order to encourage the drying industry the Manitoba government proposes to bonus private stearies or cheese factories up to a limited amount.

BEAUFORT, March 22. - H. A. Massey, of Toronto, has offered \$10,000 for the erection of an addition to Albert college buildings, provided a like sum is contributed by other friends of the institution. Premier Howland has contributed \$1,000.

QUEBEC, March 22. - The Quebec and L'Isle d'Orléans Labor Council have resolved to petition against state aid to General Booth's Canadian colonization.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., March 22. - The anti-confederation league held a public meeting in British hall on Tuesday night, 4,000 people attending. Mr. G. Knowling acted as chairman. Resolutions were adopted requesting the government to refuse to send delegates to Canada, and speeches were made by leading citizens against annexation to the Dominion.

WINNIPEG, March 22. - The Northwest mounted police caisson at Regina was burned last night. The fire started at five o'clock; its origin is unknown. The building is a total loss. The loss on stock is \$3,000; insurance \$2,000.

ST. THOMAS, March 22. - The first Methodist church here was burned yesterday.

FORT WILLIAM, March 22. - Fire at West Fort William yesterday destroyed the houses occupied by J. Campbell, A. Shanks, J. Jammond, Doc Baker and Mr. Kennedy besides the Ontario house, McLean's store, Clark's drug store and five other buildings, which cost between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

TORONTO, March 22. - In view of the petition sent to Lord Ripon recently against the Canadian copyright act, the Canadian Copyright Association has cabled Lord Ripon advising him that an official statement containing the arguments in favor of the Canadian copyright has just been issued by the association, and also calls Lord Ripon's attention to a letter by Librarian Lansfield, of Hamilton, Ontario, published in to-day's London Times.

CALGARY, March 22. - A mass meeting was held last night, at which the speakers were Messrs. Haultain, Sifton, Coughlin and Reilly. A resolution was passed requesting the Dominion government at the next session to grant Alberta three representatives and a provincial autonomy.

MONTRÉAL, March 22. - La Presse, the junior Conservative organ, says: "The official news calling the house has gratified all the Conservatives of Montreal, and the sentiment is shared by a great majority of the inhabitants of this province. The text of the order-in-council on the school question

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Working Up the Exiles' Claims Against Hawaii - Vancouver's Ancient Spallpox Bill.

Cowichan-Alberni Candidates - Profits of Fruit Culture - Sale of Kamloops Debentures.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 23. - The Victor gold mine at Gold river, near Chester, has been sold to American capitalists for \$50,000. The papers were signed to-day.

MONTRÉAL, March 23. - Adolphe Desjar, superintendent of the city water department, has entered actions against Le Monde and La Presse newspapers for \$25,000 each for alleged libels.

BOURNVILLE, March 23. - Sir Richard Cartwright and James McMillan addressed a meeting here last night on lines of the reform platform. The exodus of the reformers and the trade question were dealt with, but no reference whatever was made to the coming session of the Manitoba convention.

KINGSTON, March 23. - Charles Louche, of Barrie, was yesterday convicted of pointing a gun at Joseph Cox and threatening to shoot him, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

NEWMARKET, March 23. - John Nash, one of the oldest and most respected residents here, is dead, aged 96.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hudson Bay Railway Co. Loaned Two and a Half Millions Secured by Subsidies and Bonds.

Hon. J. C. Patterson to Be Governor of Manitoba - Details of the Cabinet Changes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, March 22. - The proclamation summoning parliament for May 18 was signed by Lord Aberdeen to-day.

The Royal Society meets here May 15, a week earlier than usual.

Surveyor Ogilvie's report on the Taku route to Yukon is not very favorable.

Dr. Bourinot will shortly publish a new work of great public interest, its title being "How Canada is Governed." It will be a popular treatise upon the political institutions of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, March 22. - The cabinet changes already announced are probable are likely to be made during the coming week. When Hon. A. R. Dickey, now Secretary of State, becomes Minister of Militia, Hon. J. C. Patterson, who resigns this office in his favor, will not go out of the cabinet, but will remain as a minister without portfolio.

Hon. Dr. Montague, now without portfolio, will become Secretary of State. The result, as will be seen, will be that the personnel of the cabinet remains as at present, but that one Ontario minister gives up a portfolio and the salary attached to another from the same province. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Patterson is to be the next Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and his appointment is intended to be made for two or three months.

The details of the arrangement with the Hudson Bay railway company have been completed. The company will receive a straight loan of \$2,500,000, against which the government will retain the cash subsidy already voted of \$80,000 a year for twenty years - or \$1,600,000 in all - besides retaining also the same subsidy promised.

The government takes as security for the loan the first preference bonds of the company.

There is great activity in all the departments in preparation for the meeting of the house on April 13.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, March 22. - The Central News correspondent in Madrid says: "The leading politicians here are not inclined to the idea of letting the Alliance affair result in a serious difference between Spain and the United States. The matter ought to be adjusted easily unless the United States insist upon demands injurious to Spain's dignity. Spain is most anxious to maintain the friendship of these two countries, and would even prefer to waive an over-extended investigation and accept the Washington view rather than risk a quarrel. Some of the leading journals argue in this spirit with a view to preventing public indignation in case the government yield to the United States."

MADRID, March 22. - It was officially announced to-day that a boat belonging to the missing cruiser Reina Regenta had been found on the beach near Malaga.

BERLIN, March 22. - The council has rejected Count Kazitz's grain monopoly proposal on the ground that it is inconsistent with the present position of the state in the matter of production, trade and traffic. The council recommends the protection of sugar and spirit production, and favors bi-metallicism.

MADRID, March 22. - The Queen Regent received Senor Sagasta several times to-day but was unable to arrange with him for a new cabinet. She then summoned Canovas del Castillo.

MADRID, March 22. - Senor E. de Murguía, Spanish minister in Washington, cabled his resignation on March 14. The minister of foreign affairs has refused to accept it.

LONDON, March 22. - Mr. James Hagan, anti-Farallita, having asked what truth there was in the statement made in one of the last letters of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, that ex King Matafa of Samoa, after submitting to the authorities had been brought to Apia on board a British ship, the captain of which, pointing to the British flag, declared that he would be safe there, while notwithstanding this assurance Matafa was sent to the Marshall Islands. Sir Edward Grey answered that the captain of the British ship had only promised Matafa that his life would be spared and had not taken any part in his deportation. The latest advices from Samoa, Sir Edward said, conveyed the information that all of the deported chiefs were well treated and that arrangements had been made for their families to join them.

LONDON, March 22. - In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Charles Schwann, Advanced Liberal, asked if the government would co-operate with Russia and France in bringing to an end the barbarous misdeeds perpetrated in Armenia by agents of the Porte. Sir Edward Grey, under foreign secretary, replied that the object desired would not be attained by the raising of such questions. Already, he added, several representations had been made to the Porte regarding cases of hardship and ill-treatment which had been brought to the attention of the British authorities.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Working Up the Exiles' Claims Against Hawaii - Vancouver's Ancient Spallpox Bill.

Cowichan-Alberni Candidates - Profits of Fruit Culture - Sale of Kamloops Debentures.

VANCOUVER, MARCH 22. - A consignment of hops shipped for England by Captain Moore, of Agassiz, has been lost in Boston harbor by the sinking of the steamer Venetian.

The city council still object to paying Dr. McGilgan's fee for vaccinating passengers on incoming trains during the smallpox scare. The council claim that Dr. McGilgan's services benefited the whole province equally, and that Victoria and West-Port should at least bear their share of the expense.

James Lobb, who did the shooting on the steamer Stella up North, said to the coroner yesterday that he didn't fire at anyone; he just shot off his gun at random. The preliminary hearing was followed by a summary trial of the victim's injury.

Advocate "Judge" Kenny, of Honolulu, is here in connection with the suit of the departed member of the Hawaiian government against the Hawaiian government. Judge Kenny was cleared with the lawyers suing for outlawed American Consul at Honolulu. As yet he is non-committal.

CHAPTER BY CABLE.

Disolution a Remedy for Cabinet Troubles - The Queen's Solicitude for Her Premier.

Absolute Denials of Armenian Stories - General Booth's American Plans and Ideas.

LONDON, March 23. - Mr. Gladstone's return to London has been hastened by the deadlock in the cabinet over the question of the succession to the Speakership, and the still more serious difference in regard to the dissolution of parliament, upon which question there does not seem to be any feeling of unanimity. It is certain that the advice of the ex-premier will guide the ministers in deciding both questions, and until he has arrived and the leaders have had the benefit of consultation with him nothing will be done.

At the cabinet council, which was held on Wednesday last, the question of the dissolution of parliament was discussed, and it was decided that there would be a dissolution until November. The change in the situation is due to Lord Rosebery's increasing desire to withdraw from the premiership, and there is a general realization that something must be done to meet the emergency in the state of affairs existing.

The question of the Speakership, and the threat of desertion from the ministerial ranks on the question of local veto, have had their effect upon Lord Rosebery, and he and other ministers are becoming disgusted over the tension caused by their working with the small and unskillful majority, which is liable at any unexpected time to become a minority.

Lord Rosebery is gaining strength slowly, and he has prolonged periods of insomnia and symptoms of nervous disorder. There are indications of an effort to displace the cabinet, and it is reported to be their way from San Francisco, when the vessel arrives here.

SALT SPRING ISLAND. SALT SPRING ISLAND, March 22. - Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of Salt Spring Island, met with a serious accident on the 21st instant. While on an upstairs landing at the back of the house she fell from the stairs, and was severely injured. She was taken up insensible. Happily no bones were broken, but limbs, face and one eye were badly bruised.

KAMLOOPS. (From the Island Sentinel.) At the last meeting of the city council the mayor reported having received the following tenders for the water works debentures: Sun Life Co., \$0; B. Ward & Co., \$5; and the Bank of British Columbia in Kamloops. Mr. Boston's bid for the sum of twenty-one days later, payable in London - the principal to be paid back at the office of the Bank of British Columbia in London, England, on the 1st of January, 1896.

The first general meeting of those intending to join the Kamloops Agricultural Association, which has just been registered, is held for Thursday, April 11, at the old court house. With an association for Kamloops and district there can now be none of the sectional disagreements which are said to have prevented the Inland Agricultural Society from reaching the same success. It is hoped that there will be better representation from Salmon Arm, North Hill, Grand Forks, Nicola Lake and Spence's Bridge than there was last year, as well as in new candidates.

The government bridge across the Thompson river at Lytton is now completed. It is without doubt the finest wooden bridge in the province. The farmers are now able to bring in their produce without the extra cost of ferrying, and they are taking advantage of it. Mr. Stevenson will move his outfit to Anderson's this week, it being the next place there is to be done.

The Finch mining company's scow is at present at work at Mormon bar, near Lytton. According to reports the last clean-up was a dandy.

The Indians are taking advantage of the low water and are stored along the bars near Lytton with their rockers. The average day's work is from \$1 to \$2. Only a few work has been started on a Methodist church at the upper end of the Salmon Arm valley, on Mr. Will Savage's place. It will be of log, 20x30 feet.

REVENUE.

(From the News.) We have no fresh developments to report this week regarding matters municipal. No reply has yet been received from Victoria to the last letter sent, asking for writs of election to be immediately issued for three aldermen. Mr. A. D. Stanford telegraphed from Halifax last Friday that he was leaving that day for Vernon, but gave no hint as to the course of action he intended to pursue. He will be here a day or so now, and should decide to follow the example of Ald. Henderson, Smith and Lewis, who will then be necessary to hold still another election to fill his position, as the writs for the election were issued on the 23rd of March, and the three aldermen will in all probability reach the city on Friday.

Speaking of the advantages which this district offers for the culture of small fruit, Mr. I. E. Haun informed us the other day that last year he had picked and marketed from 1,000 strawberry plants, which were planted two years before, 800 pounds of fruit. The space occupied by the plants was about one-fourth of an acre and the price realized was 10 cents per pound. This means an income of \$1,130 from an acre of good ground in strawberries. Allowing for damaged fruit, low prices, etc., there remains a large margin of profit in the small fruit business, which will certainly become one of the principal industries of the country before many years.

Some time ago a Swab known as One-eyed Louis was committed for trial on the charge of stealing and branding two colts, one of which was the property of Mr. Price of this city. The evidence was so convincing that the jury, as the accused had been caught in the very act. He was sent to Kamloops to await his trial, and that week appeared before Judge Spry and pleaded guilty. He might have been sentenced to 14 years, but he wasn't - he got six months. William Lussac also pleaded guilty to stealing 16 sacks of wheat from Mr. C. O'Keefe, and was sentenced to 18 months.

Disolution a Remedy for Cabinet Troubles - The Queen's Solicitude for Her Premier.

Absolute Denials of Armenian Stories - General Booth's American Plans and Ideas.

LONDON, March 23. - Mr. Gladstone's return to London has been hastened by the deadlock in the cabinet over the question of the succession to the Speakership, and the still more serious difference in regard to the dissolution of parliament, upon which question there does not seem to be any feeling of unanimity. It is certain that the advice of the ex-premier will guide the ministers in deciding both questions, and until he has arrived and the leaders have had the benefit of consultation with him nothing will be done.

At the cabinet council, which was held on Wednesday last, the question of the dissolution of parliament was discussed, and it was decided that there would be a dissolution until November. The change in the situation is due to Lord Rosebery's increasing desire to withdraw from the premiership, and there is a general realization that something must be done to meet the emergency in the state of affairs existing.

The question of the Speakership, and the threat of desertion from the ministerial ranks on the question of local veto, have had their effect upon Lord Rosebery, and he and other ministers are becoming disgusted over the tension caused by their working with the small and unskillful majority, which is liable at any unexpected time to become a minority.

USE

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

OKANAGAN FARMERS Uneasy at the Thought of Any Reduction in the Duties on Farm Produce.

Proposed Union to Encourage Fruit Growing and Secure Living Freight Rates.

The Vernon News of March 21 contains a long and interesting report of a conference of fruit growers held there on the preceding Thursday for the purpose of discussing the best means of securing a reduction in the railway rates in shipments from the Okanagan district.

Mr. W. R. Megaw, the chairman, said that if the business is to continue the rates must be cut in two, and that under a fair rate five carloads would be shipped for every 500 pounds going out as freight.

Mr. Thomas G. Earl, of Lytton, who advised that a fruit growers' union should be organized, said he had interviewed Mr. Brown, of the C.P.R. freight department in Vancouver, and had received very courteous treatment from that gentleman, who had promised that one car per week would be put on between the Coast and Revelstoke to insure rapid delivery of produce.

He deplored the fact that so much of the country is held in large holdings. His hope was to see the day when the large ranches will be cut up and occupied by hundreds of small farmers. California, he pointed out, every year ships 30,000 cars of fruit, and the Okanagan district might easily ship 1,000 cars per year.

Mr. A. Postell advised the farmers to introduce a telephone system to assist them in co-operating. He said he had visited the Northwest a year or so ago to inquire into the market for fruit. He found that the people wanted fruit badly, but the fruit dealers appeared hostile to a new man, they had their source of supply established and charged from 8 to 10 cents per lb. for fruit. He had no quarrel with the C.P.R. He had opened up the country and are not so much terrified oppressors as some people think; they are business people and if approached properly will maintain a business proposition.

Mr. T. E. Naun told of the beneficial results of a fruit growers' union in the Niagara district in reducing rates. He said the Okanagan valley can raise enough strawberries here to supply all the Northwest and the Kootenays, and there is big money in it if proper shipping facilities can be obtained. Other produce and vegetables might be exported that at present are not sent out of the valley. For instance, last year \$30,000 worth of beans were imported into B. C. They could easily have been grown in this valley. They could be raised with profit at two cents per pound, while the ordinary retail price is 4 to 5 cents. An immense amount of vegetables would be raised if they could only be got to market.

Mr. W. Kelly pointed out that the Kootenays might furnish a market for vegetables, but the freight is so high that produce could not be shipped from the American side, and the duty and successfully compete against the Okanagan farmers. At present the duty gives us protection, but how long they may last is a question for politicians.

After further discussion a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. M. P. E. I. Haun, E. Kelly, A. Postell, and the chairman, to endeavor to obtain reliable information as to the amount of produce consumed on the coast and in Kootenay during the year, the sources from which it is imported, and how much the district will be able to export this season. They will figure on freight rates and report to the transportation committee of the Provincial Horticultural Society, who will bring the matter to the attention of the C.P.R. company.

In an editorial in the same issue the News says: "Those who were present at the meeting of farmers and fruit-growers, a report of which we furnish this week, can not fail to have been convinced that the majority of those present were uneasy at the thought of any reduction in the duties on farm produce being effected as the result of a possible change in the administration of public affairs. They are not only for a continuance of protective duties but it is plain to see that they would gladly have them advanced to higher figures. Their influence will all be thrown on the side of the Conservative candidate in the approaching campaign, and as far as this section of the country is concerned, they will to a large degree control the outcome of the contest."

WASHINGTON, March 23. - The pro-complaint which was forwarded to the Hawaiian government in the customary manner through Minister Willis upon which Thurston's recall was requested stated that he had made statements to the press reflecting upon the American minister at Honolulu, and intended to discredit him and impair his usefulness. The complaint that Minister Thurston published official matters before communicating them to the state department was considered of secondary importance. Through the administration regarded it strange that he should have officially confirmed the report that the Hawaiian government had cleared from San Francisco to land a thousand stand of arms of which the Hawaiian government had requested only three hundred. It is said the attitude of Thurston towards Willis alone was the immediate cause of his recall. His official conduct was not considered as long desirable, and upon this report Minister Thurston was called upon to withdraw.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., March 23. - The government of New Zealand has decided to send delegates to the proposed silver conference. It had taken steps also to appoint a Pacific Cable commission.

WASHINGTON, March 23. - Preliminaries are to be arranged for the framing of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning Behring Sea fisheries. The negotiations will be carried on in Washington. Sir Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries for Canada, and other leading statesmen of the Dominion will come here to co-operate with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, in considering the terms of the treaty. The projected treaty is rendered necessary by the increasing number of vessels from the United States fishing in the Behring sea. Its purpose really is to create a commission to hear all the evidence and determine the amount of indemnity to be paid the seized vessels. After being signed, the treaty will be submitted to the senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session this cannot be accomplished before next December. Another phase of the question, which may come up simultaneously with the adjustment of the claims is the framing of a new modus vivendi or other means of protecting the seals in Behring sea.

THE TORONTO BUDGET. TORONTO, March 22. - (Special) - R. H. Ramsay & Son, provision dealers, in business here for over thirty years, have assigned with liabilities about \$21,000 and assets \$15,000. The Imperial bank is the principal creditor.

Referring editorially to the decision of the government to call parliament on April 13, the Mail-Empire says: "This determination will give the electorate the advantage of a fuller discussion of public matters than otherwise would have been the case, and it will ripen many of the issues upon which the people will have to pronounce. No doubt the opposition critics who opposed a dissolution will welcome the session."

Mildred Whitmore, found guilty of bigamy at Orangeville yesterday, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. A writ has been taken out against Mallon, lately treasurer of the township of Tilbury, for \$6,000 short in his cash.

F. W. H. Anderson, of Hoggorth, has been arrested for brutally illustrating his daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21. - The first breach of the peace to result from the miners' strike for higher wages occurred here this morning, when a crowd of union men attacked Boarding Master "Johnnie" Cain and ten negroes, whom Cain was trying to get aboard the bark Wilco. The negroes were blind yesterday after Cain's failure to secure white men at \$25. Only five of ten negroes remained, and the Wilco put to sea with these, who were not seamen. No arrests were made until the schooner Iry and Le Gironde also put to sea this morning with short crews, their captain refusing to pay union wages.

The Le Gironde took on three green farmers on the night of the 16th he was in collision with an unknown schooner. The Iry's captain went out with one negro and a cook.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22. - The schooner Laura May, which sailed from this port on the 14th for Puget Sound, put back into port this morning disabled. Her mizzen mast was gone, her after port bulwarks were stove in and generally the vessel looked like a wreck. Her captain reported that at 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th he was in collision with an unknown schooner. The Laura May hailed the stranger but received no answer, and the latter backing clear of the wreck, crowded on all sail and made away for the north, without stopping to ascertain the extent of the Laura May's injuries or offer any assistance.

ARMENIAN STORIES. The Turkish representatives in London and Paris give absolutely wholesale denials of the stories that 2,000 Armenians are in prison and many of them dying from the rigors of confinement.

The Globe correspondent in Constantinople quotes a statement made by a European who was travelling in Bursa and Moenli last fall. This gentleman avers that he was passing through Djilseguzan about February 25 - when it is related that the most inhuman atrocities were perpetrated, one incident being the massacre of 360 Armenians of all ages and both sexes by Turkish troops. It was alleged, too, that these persons had been induced to surrender by promises of protection and that the dead and dying were thrown into an immense pit together. In refutation of this story he declares that he neither saw nor heard anything of the massacre, and he admits that the village was attacked in consequence of the hostile attitude of its inhabitants towards the government. He saw ruins on the night of the 25th, the accounts published in the newspapers in Great Britain were gross exaggerations and that the reports of details were pure fiction. This, he declares, is especially true of the stories of

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

THE MANITOBA CASE.

Our Ottawa special will be read to-day with very great interest. It informs the people of this province that there will be a session of Parliament in a few weeks and it tells them that the Government has arrived at a decision in the matter of the appeal of the Manitoba minority.

The Committee also recommends that Your Excellency-in-Council do further declare and decide that for the due execution of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba Act it seems requisite that the system of election embodied in the two sets of 1890 should be supplemented by a provincial act or acts which would restore to the Roman Catholic minority said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid.

The decision is perhaps the most important ever arrived at by any Government of the Dominion. It will no doubt be fully and earnestly discussed in every part of the country. The action of the Legislature of Manitoba will be watched with intense interest. If it decides to redress the grievance complained of there will be an end of the matter. The question is therefore still a Manitoba one, and it will be so for some time longer.

THE FIRST COMMONER.

Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel is considered a model Speaker. The way in which he has performed the very difficult and very trying duties of his office has won for him the esteem and admiration of men of all parties. He is a man of great ability and his mind is the judicial center of the House of Commons at all times a rather unobtrusive body and its members are in the habit of giving expression to their opinions and feelings freely, and often very strongly.

The article from which the above passage is an extract shows clearly that free trade, even in England, where it had been the longest possible, is not by any means an unqualified success. The present condition of the vast majority of the inhabitants is very far indeed from being enviable, and the outlook for them in the future is exceedingly dark. Why then should we desire to adopt a trade system which, in the country for which it was best adapted, its operation after fifty years of experience is not by any means satisfactory?

A SELF-CONSTITUTED SPONSOR.

Our American neighbors are talking a good deal of nonsense about protecting Nicaragua, Venezuela and other republics on this side of the Atlantic from the consequences of their own acts. If the South American and Central American republics will not pay their debts to foreign nations, and if they will not observe the treaties they make, it would hardly become the United States to be their champion. If the Great Republic takes the little republics under its protection it must teach them to be honest and to respect the treaties they make. If it finds itself unable to be their teacher in morals, if it designs to save them from punishment when they do wrong and from the inconvenience of paying their debts, then it must go their security—it must be a party to every treaty they make and must bind itself to pay their debts when they become due.

This Monroe doctrine business, as some United States citizens understand it, is very absurd. The United States, if it is wise, will give the republics distinctly to understand that they must pay their debts and fulfill their other obligations or take the consequences. This is what it will have to do.

do if any of the republics has a serious misunderstanding with a first-class power. Just now the relations of Venezuela with Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium are somewhat strained, and Great Britain has a row to pick with Nicaragua. If the Government of the United States tries to prevent these nations settling their disputes with Venezuela and Nicaragua in the way they think best, it will have enough to do.

A SENSELESS CRITIC.

The criticism of the organ of Col. Prior's speech is a marvel of silliness. It is also mischievous. Victoria, like every other city on the continent, is suffering from the prevalent business depression, but we cannot see what good it can do the Liberals to exaggerate its effects within the city's limits. No man who has the least sense or a particle of honesty in his composition, whether he is Liberal or Tory, will lay the blame of the hard times at the door of any Government. All countries are suffering from them, whether their form of government is monarchical or republican, and whether the policy they pursue is protectionist or free trade.

CONSIDER THE END.

Those who are inclined to believe in the adoption of English free trade by Canada would do well to read the article which we reproduced yesterday from the Maclean's Courier and Herald. That article was written by a man who had witnessed the operation of free trade in a manufacturing town. It is at least admitted that free trade has not benefited the British agriculturist, but it is contended that it has done wonders for the British manufacturer. But the English journalist is not hopeful even for the manufacturers under free trade.

Free trade has practically killed agriculture already and made us of necessity a land of importers and not of exporters. That may be as far as it goes, but what is to come of us when free trade, having rendered it impossible for us to grow our own food, makes it impossible to earn our living by manufactures. To save a few pennies on our wife's print frock we pay the price of thousands of out-of-work operatives in Lancashire.

The article from which the above passage is an extract shows clearly that free trade, even in England, where it had been the longest possible, is not by any means an unqualified success. The present condition of the vast majority of the inhabitants is very far indeed from being enviable, and the outlook for them in the future is exceedingly dark. Why then should we desire to adopt a trade system which, in the country for which it was best adapted, its operation after fifty years of experience is not by any means satisfactory?

The present condition of Canada is very different from that of Great Britain in 1846. There is not the slightest reason to believe that the adoption of the English system of free trade by this country would be followed by even a short period of prosperity, and it is not difficult to see that it would immediately be productive of much hardship and great inconvenience to very many. The manufacturers of Canada are not in a position to exist if exposed to the fierce competition of the great manufacturing countries of the world. Some of them might struggle for a while but they would soon have to succumb. It is not to be expected that Canadian manufacturers could withstand the close competition with which the rich and long-established manufacturing concerns find it difficult to contend. Free trade would not give the farmers, the miners, the lumbermen and the fishermen—the only industries that would be left in the country—a single new market. The cheap goods that would flood the country would make the home market of little value to them, and in the foreign markets they would have to contend with the whole world with protection unimpeded.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal 1874-1876, Paris, France.

IN FIFTY-NINE.

A Trip Into British Columbia's Terra Incognita by Two of Its Hardy Pioneers.

An Early Settler's Dismal Forebodings—Pioneer Hardships and Privations—Rest at Last.

One cold, bleak morning about the end of February, 1860, James Stewart and myself stood on the wharf at Victoria, all ready for a plunge into the great unknown ahead of us, that unknown which for the last three months—away in our cabin in the woods beyond Sikilthow—had been thinking and dreaming about, with its terrific bars and benches out of which we hoped to take a share of the wealth hidden there. At our feet were lying two good sized packs, perhaps over sixty pounds each, well packed with a pair of leather slings or shoulder straps to each. One of the packs contained fifty pounds of oatmeal, a small tin of butter, a small sack of salt, and a little tea and sugar. The other contained a tin of tinned corn, a change of underclothing, a small bottle of kerosene, a coffee pot, a copper plate, a frying-pan and roaster, a tin kettle and a couple of tin plates. There were also added to the kit a pair of boots, a pair of trousers, a small axe. We each had a sheath knife and a good big tin cup slung to our belts, and I was the proud possessor of one of those superbly revolvers that were so common in those days. Two were just like a score in other hands; they were waiting with us, rigged out in duck overall, grey woolen shirt and blue reefer jacket. James had a cloth cap on his head, and I a Gleggery bonnet. And if we, like the rest of those who were waiting on the wharf that dreary February morning, seemed just what we were, cold and chilly, yet far hearts were glowing with hope as we looked beyond the present, beyond the cold and drizzling rain that had begun to fall, beyond the hardships that were ahead of us, and beyond the Fraser where, if our dreams were to come true, golden fortunes were waiting us in its sands.

Lying at the wharf was the steambot that was to take us over to the Mainland, the Hudson Bay Company's grandest and most painted sides and high bulwarks, which a good-sized man could hardly look over them from her deck, built for rough work, stormy weather and Indian trading. She had a mainmast and a foremast, and a summer after summer on the Northern coast, bartering and trading with the natives; and there had been times when the deck was covered with the spoils of the great ocean, some paddling round her in great canoes, some paddling round her in great canoes, some paddling round her in great canoes for a chance to steal, or even worse. Indeed a close watch had then to be kept, and with our crew under arms and boarding parties on the alert, and the boats were allowed aboard at a time to trade.

Although no such rush was going up to the mines now as had been during the last two years—1860 being just between the California rush of the miners and the great Canadian rush that came two years later in 1862—still there were quite a number of like ourselves, waiting until the freight boats would take us down the river. Most of us were on board for the first time; a few were returning to their claims after spending the winter and their money in Victoria, and a few were returning to their claims after spending the winter and their money in Victoria, and a few were returning to their claims after spending the winter and their money in Victoria.

As soon as we got on board we stowed our packs under shelter and went on deck to watch our boat working her way up past the mouth of the river. The boat was a dangerous object in the middle of the river—one to which the white caps were racing and chasing one another up the river. It was a dismal, dreary day, the almost rounded trial island we were plugging and rolling in a choppy sea, so that only those who had their sea legs could stand on deck. The boat was a dismal, dreary day, the almost rounded trial island we were plugging and rolling in a choppy sea, so that only those who had their sea legs could stand on deck.

With our entry into the river the rolling and pitching ceased, but the rain still came pelting down and for the whole of the 15 to 16 miles from the mouth to Queen'sboro not a sign or sound of any living thing could be seen or heard, not a settler's cabin, not a log cabin, not a canoe or boat on the water did we see, not even the whirr of a duck hastening out of our way or the splash of a salmon leaping in the river; only the constant drip, drip of rain every where. But everything has an end, and we had that cheerless day's end, and we were both glad when Queen'sboro, on the high north bank just where the river widens, suddenly appeared out of the mist and fog from the south of the river, and called by them "Darby." There a town was laid out, lots sold and houses erected, but on the arrival from England of Colonel Moody, with a detachment of Royal Engineers, the military reasons—the site was changed to the north bank of the Fraser, just where the two entrances or arms of the river converge into the main river, and the town was laid out on the face of the sloping bank and named Queen'sboro. Here James left me with our packs under a shed on the wharf, and went on to get the chance of getting a boat to take us down the river. Whilst waiting for hire, I met two old friends, who about eighteen months ago came up from Panama to San Francisco with me. They were John L. Stephens—Sergeant McColl and John L. Stephens—both of them belonging to the Royal Engineers. They said they were living at what they called the Camp, about a mile

and a half up the river, and they also told me that a party of engineers were going up to build a bridge across the mouth of the river but James thought it better to take the navigation at Yale through to the mines. James on his return brought back the good news that the new river steamer "Hudson" was going to make her first trip the next day as far as Harrison River, and that we could sleep on board. We were not long before we were in a quiet corner and we had turned in.

Next morning was a transformation indeed from the day before. The rain had ceased and with a few fleecy clouds overhead. The sun had not yet risen, but the thermometer had gone down to freezing point, and the black logs and stumps of yesterday, which covered most of the cleared part of the river bank, were now white with frost. The hills and brightening with a silver lustre were lying the two great pioneer river boats, two experienced river steambot men, Captains Irving and Murray. Those steambots were the ones we see on the river to day, built to draw very little water, with wheels at their stern in place of the paddle wheels, in order to navigate about water and narrow channels. They were fitted with the best of machinery, and were a real luxury to travel in them. At this time of the year the river was too low to be navigated by the great steamers of the Hudson Bay Company, and even the little "Hudson" could not go to Harrison River, half way to Yale, the head of the steambot navigation.

Canada history part owner of the two steambots mentioned above, soon after this sold out his interest in them to his partner Captain Irving, and sailed for Australia, but he did not intend the stern wheels and built and owned several more, and was very successful on the Murray and other rivers there. We did not seek to go on shore, as our little boat was showing signs of being a little shaky, and we were medically to revolve, and her engines to pant and throb. So with the last long look of her whistle the lines were cast off, and she backed slowly astern, and then went ahead, and as she backed she angled out from the wharf up the stream, we had good view of the town that was in those days nicknamed Stump town, and we at once recognized the correctness of Colonel Moody's judgment in selecting this commanding position as the site for the capital of British Columbia.

We had a good view of the shore as we steamed up, and a view of the big Northern canoes lying along the beach along the river. Some of the canoes were being repaired or transformed into rowboats, and many of the miners who had passed the summer before successfully in hunting for gold, were now at the wharf in Victoria and Queen'sboro, were here fixing up or repairing their boats and canoes and getting ready to take in their packs of provisions, preparatory to starting back to the mines. The water from the sound of hammer, axe and saw was to be heard, and the beach nearly all the way to the camp was dotted with the smoke of stoves, and men were hard at work. Meanwhile, as we were passing the wide reach of the river above the town, we passed on our left the deep bay or bight, on the slope up from which was laid out the city of the Royal Engineers, and the wooden houses, with a sprinkling of tents, and a small wharf in front, all enclosed by a dense forest, on the borders of which men were busy chopping and burning.

Here, as in Queen'sboro, black logs and stumps were amongst the strong features of the picture; yet the picture is not complete, for near the centre of the picture was lying "the old flag." The flag that braved a thousand years. The battle and the breeze, reminding us of the brave men who had fought and conquered, or fought and died under its folds. Not a word of them was left out to us as an avenue of dark green with Douglas island barring our way at the far end, whilst away beyond in the distance to the west, the white, snow-capped mountains blended with the dense, cumulo clouds that came sailing down from the northwest. We steamed on past, still on our left, the brown Burnetts, that came and went, silently but steadily, from under the thick bushes overhanging its deep, dark, trout-haunted pools, and to the waters of the Fraser, and to the waters of the Fraser, and to the waters of the Fraser.

With its gentle rock and grassy pastures, till the past once more, its banished days, with hills of blue and broomy trees. And backy back, the most lovely of them all. Came back in the nocturnal glow. And I saw my boyhood's home again. With its gentle rock and grassy pastures, till the past once more, its banished days, with hills of blue and broomy trees. And backy back, the most lovely of them all. Came back in the nocturnal glow.

"Hallo Murray; yet there, are ye?" started me from my dreaming, and I started to see the speaker standing beside my partner. He was I should think well over his fortieth year, tall, nearly six feet in height with shoulders slightly drooping, courtesy through loosely built, giving one the idea that his legs and arms were not well fastened to his body. His hair and his complexion were dark, and he had a dark, dyspeptic nose, and a large, firm chin, covered with a short, black stubble of hair. He was dressed in a simple, dark, heavy coat, and he wore a bonnet that had once been blue and that evidently had seen better days. He was indeed a Celt of the Black Roderick type, you would have said, even had you not heard my partner say "Hallo Murray."

Yes, it was Campbell; better known in later years as "British Siberia." We had met him at the house of Cameron the blacksmith, in Victoria, the winter before, so we were not strangers. He was a man of the most melancholy order. With him the past and present was all wrong and the future, as he saw it, a hopeless middle. His first years had been a life of struggle to have changed his nature to a better one, and all things and all men, leaving him only able to see the deep black clouds and none of the British Columbia and its people; yet he clung to it and then with a force of his Scotch nature. Once he

traveled to California, "no to come back," he said, and for a year he ranged over and through her mountains and plains, north as he turned to British Siberia, as he called British Columbia, just to disengage his mind as he ever. Again, later on, about the end of the seventies, he became, in transferring our packs from the damp before our blankets spread in a quiet corner and we had turned in.

But here we are at Langley, with its Hudson Bay Company's fort and stereotyped wharf, group of Indian, half-breed and Hudson Bay men, as the employees of that company were then called. This was to be the last place of call until we reached the head of our day's journey—Harrison River; and as we steamed on up the stream, James, myself and Campbell stood watching the river between its banks, twisting with many sharp turns through narrow channels over shallow bars, some of them so shallow that we could hear the grating of the stones and gravel on the steamer's bottom. The south shore rose up ten thousand feet in their grandeur, and was an almost level plain, the great white pyramids, Mount Baker in Washington territory, glistening in the winter's sun, and all along the shore, the Indians in their canoes came paddling up the river, some in great numbers, some in small parties, some were busy fishing, some were gliding silently down the stream with hardly an effort, and others heading up were putting in their paddles with both paddle and pole. During all this time we were busy pumping Campbell about the country, its mines and its people, and he, nothing loath, had been giving us his ideas on the subject on all three. They were not very cheering I must say, for when we asked him about the country, "Well," he said, "in his slow way," "it is not good for much."

Any the pith of his story was that the low lands were only unutilized swamps or morasses; the high lands gravel beds covered with great trees growing closely together, that one could hardly walk between them, or it would take a lifetime to clear a lot of ten acres, and even if the lot could be cleared nothing would grow on it. In fact, according to him, the country was not fit for white man, hardly even fit for an Indian to live in. Well, we thought, he surely can't have anything to say against the mines; at any rate they are not so bad as he makes out, and we had to look at the Indians, who colored and distorted glasses, as he declared that the stories told about their great richness were all lies—the few good claims that were made in the past, or it would take a lifetime to clear a lot of ten acres, and even if the lot could be cleared nothing would grow on it. In fact, according to him, the country was not fit for white man, hardly even fit for an Indian to live in.

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But here we are at Langley, with its Hudson Bay Company's fort and stereotyped wharf, group of Indian, half-breed and Hudson Bay men, as the employees of that company were then called. This was to be the last place of call until we reached the head of our day's journey—Harrison River; and as we steamed on up the stream, James, myself and Campbell stood watching the river between its banks, twisting with many sharp turns through narrow channels over shallow bars, some of them so shallow that we could hear the grating of the stones and gravel on the steamer's bottom. The south shore rose up ten thousand feet in their grandeur, and was an almost level plain, the great white pyramids, Mount Baker in Washington territory, glistening in the winter's sun, and all along the shore, the Indians in their canoes came paddling up the river, some in great numbers, some in small parties, some were busy fishing, some were gliding silently down the stream with hardly an effort, and others heading up were putting in their paddles with both paddle and pole.

During all this time we were busy pumping Campbell about the country, its mines and its people, and he, nothing loath, had been giving us his ideas on the subject on all three. They were not very cheering I must say, for when we asked him about the country, "Well," he said, "in his slow way," "it is not good for much."

Any the pith of his story was that the low lands were only unutilized swamps or morasses; the high lands gravel beds covered with great trees growing closely together, that one could hardly walk between them, or it would take a lifetime to clear a lot of ten acres, and even if the lot could be cleared nothing would grow on it. In fact, according to him, the country was not fit for white man, hardly even fit for an Indian to live in. Well, we thought, he surely can't have anything to say against the mines; at any rate they are not so bad as he makes out, and we had to look at the Indians, who colored and distorted glasses, as he declared that the stories told about their great richness were all lies—the few good claims that were made in the past, or it would take a lifetime to clear a lot of ten acres, and even if the lot could be cleared nothing would grow on it. In fact, according to him, the country was not fit for white man, hardly even fit for an Indian to live in.

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boxes for guests like ourselves to sit on, were scattered around. At the end of the room was the door through which we entered from the river, at the other end another door being the entrance from the kitchen. A round dingy looking brass lamp was fastened on the wall above, that with a shabby quavering sound struck the hours as they went by. At one side of the room was a large open fire place, where a fire was fastened against a big back log giving a promise of comfort and warmth later on. On the other side of the room was the long narrow table we have spoken about before it lay up to the wall, and on it were its four candles and on which the Chinese cook was busy setting out the dishes for our supper. The table had no white cloth to cover it but the boards on top were clean and bright and there was no danger of any breakage to the crockery ware, for it was all tin or iron, plates, cups, spoons, knives and forks and even the dishes on which the supper was served were of the same material. We were glad when our poorly heated made the announcement that supper was ready for this was our first square meal since we left Victoria almost two days before and we had been living on the stock of bread and cheese that we had taken in there, the last of which had disappeared this morning. So as we carried our stools to the table and with fifteen or sixteen others took our seats at the table we were served with a big dish of pork and beans which were the substantial part of the supper, a heavy welcome, and not only to this substantial part, but to the boiled potatoes and stewed dried apples that followed, did we do simple justice, and with Dutch oven bread, white and sweet, washed down with strong black Congo tea, which Hudson Bay tea, we made a supper fit for Hercules himself had he fasted since morning.

As soon as the Chinaman removed from the table the dishes and the remains of the feast some of the guests put their stools up to it, and to pass the time away engaged in cribbage, euchre and forty-five, whilst others of us drew our seats round the fireplace, with its cheerful glow and warmth, and listened until bedtime to a stirring tale and humorous story of California or British Columbia and their mining camps. When we lay down to rest, we did so under a roof perhaps as good as any for many days, to dream of some of the stirring times we had just been hearing about.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. From the Chicago Inter Ocean. How many people in Chicago know that with all her other great industries there is also found here the largest soap and washing powder business in the world, the N. K. Fairbank Company, lands gravel beds covered with great trees growing closely together, that one could hardly walk between them, or it would take a lifetime to clear a lot of ten acres, and even if the lot could be cleared nothing would grow on it. In fact, according to him, the country was not fit for white man, hardly even fit for an Indian to live in.

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Advertisement for STRAITS COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

From THE DAILY COLONIST, March 22.

THE CITY.
LOYAL Fraser Valley lodge, No. 91, C.O. (P.), has been incorporated under the Benevolent societies act.

The American Fish Co. Ltd., of Vancouver, has assigned to E. H. McMillan, the terminal city for the benefit of creditors.

CHEFFREY, LOWRIS & CAMPBELL, of Vancouver, have secured incorporation of a limited liability company with a capital of \$25,000.

A SLIGHT advance in the prices of seal skins since January is reported from London, where the Hudson's Bay Co. fur sales have been in progress since Monday last.

The infant son of J. L. Browne died yesterday at the residence of E. Moore, Cedar Hill, aged two months, when Mrs. Browne lost another son by diphtheria, at the age of seven years.

The contract for an addition for physician's residence and for the making of other alterations at the Asylum for the Insane, Westminster, has been awarded to D. J. McLachlan, of Vancouver.

EDWIN BELL, Indian agent at Clinton, has made application for permission to diversify and use for irrigation purposes, three hundred acres of water from Fountain creek, for the use of the Fountain reserve Indians.

JAMES CAMPBELL got into a wordy war with St. W. W., a Chinaman working for Mr. Yates on the George road, and wound up by trumping W. He pleaded guilty in the provincial police court yesterday to assault, and was fined \$10 and costs.

The handsome address presented to the venerable Archdeacon Scriven by the congregation of St. James' church on exhibition in Joseph Sommers' window on Government street. It is the combined work of Messrs. G. E. Jorgenson and T. Bamford.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on April 5, consequently notice of new business must be handed in to the secretary before the 25th inst. The powers of the council of the board will form the subject of a report, it is understood.

BARNES WHEATLEY, aged 90 years, a native of Cornwall, England, a stonecutter by trade, died yesterday at the Jubilee hospital. His remains were removed to Haine's undertaking parlors, Douglas street, from which place the funeral will take place at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday.

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, arrested by Constables McDonald and Mousat, was tried in the police court yesterday for residing on the Indian reservation, contrary to the provisions of the Indian Act. Upon conviction, in default of a \$10 fine, he was sent to the provincial jail for one month. Daley is believed by the police to have had a hand in the recent robbery of the Rock Bay hotel. The greater part of the plunder consisted of cash and jewelry, and a watch. The address of the house was recovered by the police and returned to the owner.

The Vernon aldermanic trouble is likely to be cleared up. The Attorney-General in reply to a letter from the city clerk has given his opinion that the aldermen are not disqualified through lack of an unpaid account due by the city upon the date of the election, unless such account was disputed, and also that their applying goods to the city for the purpose of business does not disqualify them, as the goods were supplied continuously. The resignations sent to the Lieutenant-Governor will be returned.

In the A.O.U.W. hall last evening the Daughters of England held one of their delightful socials and dances, which as usual attracted a good attendance and added greatly to the pleasure of the society. For the social the ladies of the society provided a "society" programme—the chairman gave an opening address, a piano solo was contributed by Miss Houghton, a club singing exhibition by Miss Bookingham, a recitation by Miss Brauch, a song by Mrs. Miffin, a reading by Miss Bokersley, a recitation by Mrs. Miffin, and songs by Mrs. Temple, Miss Bookingham, Miss Cluth and Mr. Grimason. Coffee and cake were served after the conclusion of the programme, and the dance which followed was taken part in by all.

On behalf of sub-contractor Talloch, Mr. S. Perry Miller yesterday applied to Mr. Justice Walker for an injunction restraining Frank Adams, the contractor for the parliament buildings, from using the stone brought down from the Haddington island quarries on the last trip of the steamer Vero.

The ground of the application was chiefly that Talloch had been on the stone and Adams should not be allowed to use it for building unless he paid into court its value, some \$700. Mr. Helmsken for the stone contractor contended that all the stone brought down had been cut by Mr. Adams and that most of it had already been used in the construction of the parliament buildings and that Adams was in control but that of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. No order was made. Mr. Justice Walker holding that the affidavit was conflicting and that he would not give a decision affecting the case now pending between the parties in the Supreme court.

The following excellent programme is announced for the concert at Philharmonic hall next Tuesday evening, in aid of the King's Road Reformed Episcopal mission, established and successfully conducted by Rev. G. C. King. The male chorists will be made up of members of the popular Artion Club, under their capable leader Mr. William Greig; Overture, "Fool and Peasant" (Suppe); Euphonio and Orchestra Society, song, "The Wanderer" (Schubert); Mr. Clement Rowlands; part song, "Nights" (Chvatska); male chorists; song, "My Sailor Love" (Flavel); Mrs. Clement Rowlands; recitation, "Getting Photographed"; Mr. Allan; song, "Sweet Angel, Sleep" (Abt); Miss Jameson; violin solo, Professor Bradley; song, "Bonnie Sweet Beside" (M.S.); male chorists; part song, "Spring" (Marziale); Mrs. J. D. Helmsken; selection, "Maritima"; Euphonio and Orchestra Society; song (with violin obbligato), "Schmooch" (The Bear); Mrs. E. Harris; part song, "The Rose Tree"; Herald of Spring; Mrs. J. D. Helmsken and Mr. W. R. Higgins; song, "The Sentinel" (P. Watson); Mr. Clement Rowlands; recitation, "The Inventor's Wife"; Miss Jameson; song, "Queen of the Gables" (Gautier).

The Nelson Tribune, a paper not friendly to the Dominion government, has the following editorial paragraph in its latest issue:—

"Should lead be placed on the free list, as it seems likely to be if the free list party gains power, the market of Canada would simply be supplied from Mexico, as the mines and smelters of that country are worked by foreign money, and average less than one-third that paid in Canada. The market of Canada should be kept for the product of Canadian mines and smelters, and the only way it can be so kept is to make the duty the same as is now levied by the United States—a cent a pound on pit lead."

The same paper after a write up of the Pilot Bay smelter, recently set in operation, says:— "There is enough ore in sight to keep the smelter running continuously, and Canada can take care of every pound of the smelter product. But will she take care of it? Will she extend to our silver-lead mines and smelters the same money protection that she extends to her other industrial workers? If she does, the Pilot Bay smelter will be a success, and every silver-lead mine smelter in Kootenay will be able to keep his head above water."

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SPREADING THE LIGHT.

Meeting of the Local Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Election of Officers and Reports Given of the Work of the Year.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last night the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society held their annual meeting. The President, Mr. Noah Shakespeare, presided, and there were also on the platform Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. L. Clay, Rev. S. Cleaver, Rev. Thomas Baldwin, Rev. D. MacRae and Rev. J. P. D. Knox.

The President, as he was entering from a cold, did not make an address, but called upon Rev. Dr. Campbell, secretary pro tem, to read the reports. The executive committee's report for the year ending March 31 was as follows:

"The executive committee of the local branch of the Bible Society beg leave to thank those who have in any way aided their most important branch of the Church of Christ. The aim of the society is to give to all men in their own language the Word of God, without note or comment. This is not to be understood as implying that the Bible should be translated into any language, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Dissenter, can find room on the broad platform of their individual convictions or ecclesiastical principles.

Much has already been done to give the Bible to the world, but what has been done is a very small fraction of what will remain to be done, both at home and abroad. Before the Bible will take the place of the Koran, and the place of the Cross. But God has promised, and shall fulfil the promise that:

The beam that shines from Zion hill shall lighten every land; The Kingdom of our Father's towers shall all the world command.

Before the Reformation only England, Germany and Bohemia of all the world had the Bible translated into the language of the people. In this society, it is translated into the language of every country of Europe, many of Asia, Africa, America and the Islands of the Sea. It may well be said that the world is full of Bibles, but we hear every man speak in his own language of the Word of God.

"As Christians let us rejoice that at least one year ago we are enabled to lay aside all differences which separate branches of the Church of God, and unite in the glorious work of spreading the Bible throughout the world. Let our motto be 'E pluribus unum'—From many, one Church.

The secretary reported that the contributions for the year were less than the year before, not from a lack of interest, but from the depression.

The contributions have been as follows:

Pandora Methodist.....	\$20.67	\$10.40
Calvary Baptist.....	8.25	8.00
St. John's.....	22.00	10.00
First Presbyterian.....	28.10	12.50
St. Andrew's.....	23.50	28.75
St. Paul's.....	30.00	36.75
Victoria West Methodist.....	4.75	4.75
Collected in 1934.....	\$80.85	

St. John's and St. Andrew's churches have yet to take up collections and other contributions for the year.

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MANITOBA'S PROBLEM.

Dr. McIntyre's Reasons for Endorsing the Policy of the Conservative Party.

It Favors the Development of National Sentiment and a Logical Financial Policy.

Mr. A. F. McIntyre, Q.C., was met by a representative of the Montreal Gazette yesterday and the following conversation ensued:—

"I notice that United Canada suggests that you are not in union with the Liberal party in federal politics. Do you care to say if this is a fact?"

"Well, yes; it is the fact. I am not in accord with the federal party on the issues upon which the coming election will be fought. It would be nothing other than a calamity if the people should endorse Mr. Laurier's trade policy 'free trade as it is in England, and the destruction of every vestige of protection in the tariff.' Nothing but the rankest want of consideration on the part of the people can induce them to endorse such a view."

"The more that the Liberal party in the event of a so-called Liberal success, is at present disturbing the trade of the country, the more will it disturb and unsettle trade if, upon a Liberal victory, it should be in operation."

"I am a believer in a tariff so adjusted that the raw materials and other things that we do not produce should be in free trade, and that the taxes shall be levied on the articles we manufacture—thus giving incidental protection to our manufacturers and work to our people. This was the policy inaugurated by Sir Alexander Gait and Sir Francis Hincks—two of the ablest financiers that this country has had, and that has in the adjustment of the tariff by Mr. Foster."

"We can rely upon internal competition lowering the prices of the manufactured goods as has been found in the United States and here. Every year the competition has been bettering the quality and doing the price of the manufactured articles of Canada. This is indisputable."

"I don't believe in giving our markets, and our other foreign markets, and getting nothing in return."

"I would be willing to accept a limited reciprocity treaty, but, in view of the attitude of the United States in the past thirty years—since the last treaty was abrogated—it is a misleading of the public to suggest that such a treaty can be got. A limited treaty is a thing that we should not do, but the Americans are leaving that they can press us into annexation, and partly through the log-rolling device of the politicians, will not allow us to say anything that we can accept. We must get on without it, therefore. I look forward to the time that, from a sense of self-interest, we will further reduce our tariff, as we have done. We shall then get their markets despite of them and our own treaty, and at less disadvantage to ourselves. They require our products more than we require theirs."

"What do you think of the Liberal policy regarding the reduction of expenditure?"

"I do not see that Mr. Laurier and his friends could make any sensible reduction in expenditure, and the public works of construction must be carried out, in my opinion, in that, as money is cheap, the government should, if necessary, go into the market and borrow what is requisite, and, as money is cheap, it is upon their works with vigor, giving employment to our people and enabling them to tide over the depression."

"The good times will come again, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the world is going through what has been called the 'great depression.' The British Empire, agricultural and financial crisis, is almost as an industrial revolution. Certainly the world is going through such a period of depression and reduction of values as has not been witnessed in many generations."

"We in Canada can only adjust ourselves to the situation as best we can—and we must not make a bad showing in our competition with the rest of the world."

"This is not a time, in my mind, for tariff experiments. Mr. Lincoln expressed it properly when he stated that it was a bad policy to cross a stream, and if our people should be so stupid as to support a policy at the coming election, we would be absolutely an experimental one, they will see such a further drop in value as this country has never experienced."

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SEALERS' SUCCESS.

Latest Reports From the Coast Fleet Brought by the Steamer 'Mischief.'

The Colonists at Quatino Satisfied—Rough Weather on the Coast.

The steam schooner Mischief, Captain H. R. Wood, arrived back from her monthly trip to the North-west coast of the island yesterday, having had her full share of the winter's water on the homeward voyage. She ran as far north as Quatino, where the settlement is prospering famously; the people have selected their land, and are now only waiting for the surveyor to complete his work before they take possession. That they are satisfied is evidenced by the fact that upon their representations of the facts several other colonists have secured passage to Quatino on the steamer's next trip, having decided to cast their fortunes with those of the settlement. Considerable trouble has recently been caused along the West coast, thanks to the presence of the whistling snappers, and the scarcity of the people of the coast to enforce the law. The whistling snappers have caused considerable trouble and annoyance by their whistling, and the operations of the fleet have in consequence been much interfered with. Several of the Victoria fleet were spoken by the Mischief during her cruise, which are being reported: Triumph, 74; Sapphire, 36; Beatrice, Victoria, 77; Libbie, 68; Florence, 57; printed by the Mischief, 57; Maud S, 115; May Belle, 67; Kate, 95; Alaska, 64; Katherine, 96; and Don, 36; word, 365. The Steward, which has been well equipped with the Mischief, slipped home her catch by the Mischief. None of the fleet sailing from Quatino—the Shelby, W. L. Rich, Annie C. Moore, C. D. Band and Oscar and Hattie—has been spoken recently. Although many of the boats have been lost from the schooners this year, but one—that belonging to the schooner Katherine—has now turned up. The schooner had especially bad luck, a number of the hunters subsequently deserting, taking their canoes with them. On the outward trip the Mischief had exceptionally fine weather; coming home she encountered the full fury of the equinoctial gales, which she weathered by the aid of the Mischief's usual crew at Carmanah and Port San Juan.

There are quite a large number of Victoria passengers aboard the steamer Unasilla, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning. The saloon list is as follows: Miss Denise P. Lemperic, H. Rapp, A. Fraser, J. Strasser, John Hoffman, Mrs. J. Strasser, J. McGrath, O. W. Ashby, J. E. Gardner, wife and two children, Mrs. Griffith, E. B. Darg, A. J. Berger, J. Bromley, Miss Gordon, E. Brown, G. F. R. Hind, E. C. Westmore, J. E. White, J. J. Harvey, Geo. E. Whiston, Charlie F. Davis, Mrs. G. Dorsey, J. A. Wilcox, Mrs. White, four children, F. G. Turner, V. W. Hayward, J. Gregg, J. Weir and wife.

The barque Artemis met with an accident in the Narrows this morning. Her crew had not been informed of the presence of the barque, and she was struck by the foot of chain. The barque was brought to suddenly and a boom of logs coming behind in her own bow, with the result that the boom was badly shattered. The Artemis is anchored in the Pass.

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THE "VELOX" WRECKED.

She Goes Down in a Terrible Equinoctial Storm Off Trial Island.

Contractor Frederick Adams and Four of the Steamer's Crew Lost.

Engineer William Law's Body Alone Recovered—Mate Christensen's Story.

By the wreck of the little forty-nine ton steamer "Velox" in Friday night's south-easterly gale, five lives were lost and two families were robbed of their bread-winners. The terrible accident was directly attributable to the breaking of the wheel chains while the steamer was battling with the equinoctial storm off Trial Island, she being at the time on her way to Haddington and Nelson islands. The death roll is as below: FREDERICK ADAMS, contractor. ARTHUR BLOOR, chief engineer. WILLIAM LAW, assistant engineer. FRANK DUNCAN, deckhand, and ROBERT SMITH, cook. Captain Anderson and Mate Andrew Christensen alone survive of the little steamer's crew.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

The Velox, which was one of the veterans of the canny and towing fleet, left Victoria about 9:30 Friday night for the quarries, from which she has brought numerous cargoes of stone for the new parliament buildings during recent weeks. There was a stiff southeasterly blowing at the time, and Captain Anderson was strongly averse to going out—so least until he had daylight to navigate in. Delay had followed delay, however, and although the steamer was to have left port at 6:30 it was three hours later before the company that was to be taken to the island was completely aboard the attendant barge—the converted steamer Pilot. Mr. F. Adams, contractor for the new parliament buildings, was the only passenger on the steamer, while aboard the barge were Thomas Elton, William Edwards, William Clarke, John Connery, John Nilcock, George Bigham, Robert Macleure, James Clark and five Italian laborers, for Haddington Island; David Ross, Thomas Kelly, Edward Dubois, James Huxley, Joseph Desroches, Alexander Patrigan, Louis Cruickshank, Patrick Haggerty, Andrew Shaugnessy, William Berryman and a Chinese cook, for Nelson Island.

The little steamer with her cumbersome escort did not feel the full fury of the blow as she left the harbor and Victoria's lights one by one were lost to sight astern. She soon caught it, however, and every mile was made with increasing difficulty. Trial Island was not reached until past 10:30, and the Captain had about determined to try Cadboro bay and there anchor and await the coming of morning. The passage, a narrow and much dreaded one, was made with the tide about an hour's flood, and the steamer, holding her way wildly coasting with difficulty, entered the open. It was then a quarter to eleven: the night intensely dark, and the sea high and reaching over the wind, fall from the southeast, increased in velocity each moment, and feeling that it would be madness to continue, or attempt to do in the teeth of such a gale, the captain gave orders to put about and return to Victoria.

By this time the steamer was in sore distress, the difficulties of the situation being very much increased by the presence of the tide. The latter dragged heavily, and several times all but carried away the steamer. Then there would be a brief lull in the storm and the old, heavy hulk would come up with a rush and threaten the Velox with destruction by collision. The next moment the hawser would run out and the little steamer would again be compelled to exert all her energies to hold her own with the gale. It was just after Captain Anderson had reached the decision to return that the accident occurred. The captain was himself at the wheel, and the steamer had been put hard over to port, when suddenly she refused to answer her helm, and almost immediately was caught broadside by a terrific sea and swamped.

Then almost before the extent of the accident proper could be guessed at, the steamer crashed broadside on the ledge of rocks on which the surf was breaking, and the barge, having caught a fierce gust of wind, was coming down like an engine of death to complete the destruction of the hapless steamer.

After that was a record of terrible suffering for two of the seven aboard the Velox; of death for the remaining five. Andrew Christensen, the mate—whose brother lost his life only a few months ago in command of the ill-fated Estelle—thus tells the story simply and connectedly, and it is apparent that he kept a cool head even in the face of death: "We left port at half-past nine or thereabouts, and it was a quarter to eleven when the accident occurred. By that time it was blowing a full southeasterly gale and there was a very heavy sea running, with the tide about an hour from flood. We had got through the passage and were about two miles beyond when the captain decided to return. The steamer went round on the port, the helm hard over, and we were making to wind the point of rocks when the wheel chains carried away. If they had held another minute, and we could have cleared the point, we might have gone through, but where we were they had no sooner gone than the Velox went round broadside to the wind and a heavy sea swept over and swamped her. It would have done no good to reverse the engines even if we had had time to—and we had not."

"We were at this time only a few feet from the island though we couldn't see it—so dark. The captain was in the wheelhouse; Mr. Adams, after having had a talk with him had gone into the galley, where he was last seen; the two engineers were in the engine room; the cook was in cabin I think; and the deckhand, Duncan, and I were out. I was just coming forward from attending to the hawser, for the Pilot was giving us trouble, and stopped near the boats. When the sea struck us broadside it pitched us hard over on the side. I stopped where I was on the house and tried to clear the hawser, for the Pilot was coming down on us like a steam engine, and I knew that if she struck us she would go clear through us. Luckily, in one way, she struck a rock and that turned her out of her course. Then I saw it was my only chance and I grabbed the hawser and went up it onto the barge, singing out to the others that they'd better follow. "Duncan did undertake to come after, but he never reached the barge. He was washed off the line, I suppose, and swept away once. The engineer and the cook started to swim for it, though there was a terrible surf to look out for. They failed to make it. The captain and the second engineer stayed by the steamer until midnight, holding on to the tow bits. Then the captain took his chances in swimming and the second sea along landed him on a little rocky islet near the main island. His legs were pretty badly cut and he had a bad cold. He managed to hold on, though, until we patted up the least injured of the boats in the morning and brought him over to the main island."

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

When the steamer was thus meeting her fate, those aboard the barge were being tossed hither and thither in terrible suspense—unable to see what was transpiring, powerless to do anything for their own protection or for the assistance of those of the steamer's crew whose cries reached them amid the noise of the storm. After bumping first on one ledge and then on another the "tow" was finally deposited stern on in a little cove breaking the rocky shore of the main island to the left of the channel between the island and the reef, none of the large party aboard having been lost in the storm.

After Christensen reached them they were never close to the lost steamer though for a time the line still connected them. They were near enough to hear the agonized cries for help of Law, and essayed to aid him by launching the only boat aboard the barge. It was rendered useless almost as soon as it touched the water, and after that they could only watch, and listen and wait. At first four voices were distinguishable in the din of the elements—those of the Captain, Law, Bloor and Smith. The latter two were quickly stilled, but the voices of the Captain and Law were made out for hours, and they shouted responses to induce the poor fellows not to abandon hope though the chances of rescue were few and fast slipping away. They heard the captain when he called out that the tide was rising fast and he was going to turn himself to the water, and they heard him report when the sea carried him upon the adjoining rock, bruised and exhausted but still alive. Through the long night as he clung to that desolate patch of rock, constantly aware that he was not forgotten though help could not reach him.

After the captain's departure from the steamer, poor Law's voice was heard at infrequent intervals, first in shouts that he vainly hoped would bring aid from the shore where they could not be heard; then in prayers and entreaties that were heard faintly by the listeners, helpless as they were to aid. For a few hours frequent calls came, until they ceased altogether; then the watchers realized that poor Law had yielded the unequal battle.

At 6:30 as the barge was firmly ashore, the wind having by this time moderated considerably, a plank was put out, and the men aboard landed safely and immediately commenced a search along the shore with lanterns in the hope of finding some survivor of the wreck not past saving. None were found nor any bodies from the steamer, these having doubtless been swept out by the tide. Exploration of the little island showed it to be deserted, though it was the which remains as a souvenir of the Herald's residence there, were found plenty of food and blankets, with material for a fire—welcome provisions, which were taken full advantage of.

At dawn the two ships' boats received careful attention, and with a little patching and continual baling one was made fit to go to the rescue of the other, which was all but exhausted. He was put to bed in the Herald's cabin, and there remained until the steamer from the city arrived later in the day. In the meantime the party on the island employed themselves in rescuing the valuable bits of debris, floating pieces of the steamer, stores, and in vain efforts to attract the attention of passing craft. Finally an early fisherman brought his sloop in, in answer to their signals, and James Clark was sent with him to take the sad news to the city. By this time, however, Mr. McNeill had from his home on Fox bay noticed people moving about the island, and having ascertained himself that there had been a wreck, had communicated with Superintendent Huxley, Collector Milne and Capt. John Irving. The latter at once ordered the steamer Maude to the scene and himself took command, the rescue party reaching the island shortly after noon.

VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER.

Mr. Frederick Adams, who either was drowned while imprisoned in the galley or was washed overboard to his fate, was a native of Perth, Ont., and aged about 65 years. He was engaged in general contracting enterprises in the East for many years—in Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern and middle States—and then came to British Columbia. His most prominent contract in this province was that in the execution of which he was engaged when he met his death—the erection of the new provincial buildings. During his present visit to his home Mr. Adams took occasion to have his will drawn up, so recently as the very day of his death, and it is understood that by it all his property is left to the widow, who with four sons is most directly bereaved. Mr. Adams' body has not yet been recovered.

Chief engineer Arthur Bloor was an unmarried man of 28 or 30 years, who had for an uncle a relative in this city, William Law, his assistant, was a Victorian, 30 years of age; he leaves a widow and family of little ones at their home on Queen's avenue, besides other relatives and many friends to whom the news of his death came as a crushing blow. Mrs. Law being a prominent member of the Salvation Army, Adjutant Archibald will take charge of the funeral arrangements, the interment being announced to take place on Tuesday afternoon. The late engineer was not a brother, but a cousin of Mrs. H. P. Johnson. Frank Duncan, the youthful deck hand,

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

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FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle pedigree Hereford Bull.
- 12 Horses.
- Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sheds and usual Farm Implements.
- Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
- Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
- 9-Room House (shingle roof); Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Kitchhouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
- 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Cornalls, etc.
- Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store; hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sports are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestones and bedded clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. The Climate is not severe; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

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Hypophos- cure Con- other known Affections of, Colds, Bron- chitis, etc.

Send us your address- and we will send you an 25 a day, absolutely free. You may work in any part of the world and we will send you a copy of our address and we will send you a copy of our address and we will send you a copy of our address.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

NOT ANSWERED.

The free trade economists of the Times exhibit a strange reluctance to answer a plain and practical question plainly. When asked to solve the problem propounded by the Nelson Tribune they have nothing to say. A duty on lead is necessary to enable the Kootenay silver miners to carry on their business profitably. But the free traders of the Times condemn taxes upon imports for the sake of fostering and protecting native industry. Here in their own province there is an industry, and an important industry, that requires to be protected. Will they unite in the demand that it shall be protected, or honestly tell the silver and lead miners that they must carry on their industry without protection or abandon it altogether? Neither the economists nor their organ have the frankness or the courage to tell the miners what they would do in this specific case.

This reluctance is easily understood. If they tell the Kootenay miners that they need not expect anything from them or their party in the way of protection, they know that they will not get the support of the miners at the next general election. And they want votes very badly indeed. If they come out straightforwardly and said: "The miners must not expect protection in any shape or form from the Liberal party. We are opposed to protection on principle and cannot make an exception of the workers in the Kootenay mines," though people might disapprove of their policy they would respect their honesty. But when they refuse to tackle the problem and continue to deal in generalities, and even to quibble and shuffle, they cannot fall to incur the contempt of intelligent persons who believe in fair dealing.

We see that on the question of protection to the farmers the Times pursues the same policy of silence and shuffling. When asked by the News-Advertiser: "Will not the carrying out of Mr. Laurier's trade policy result in the withdrawal of that protection to the farmers of British Columbia which they now enjoy under the National Policy, and so expose them to the competition of the cheap products of Washington?" it did not answer this very plain and very simple question at once, plainly and directly. The answer, such as it was, was a long time in coming, and when it did come it was involved, indirect and ambiguous.

The way in which the free trade economists answer practical questions on the subject of Mr. Laurier's trade policy reminds us of the way in which boys who have been badly taught behave when examined by a person who has never seen their text book but who thoroughly understands the subject. His questions, though simple enough, completely bewilder the well creamed youngsters. They answer wildly and generally absurdly. When asked afterwards how it was they did so badly, they say, with a whine, "Those questions were not in our book." Take their book from our part and priggish economists and ask them practical questions in which the principles of true political economy are involved, and they are all at sea. Sometimes they do not find it convenient to answer at all, and at others their answers are amusing specimens of evasive rigmorism. However, their little device will not avail them, for it can easily be seen that under the Laurier policy both the miners and the farmers of the Province are to be sacrificed.

NOT CONTRADICTIONARY.

It is maintained by some who cannot have studied the Manitoba school question very closely, that the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the subject are contradictory. They hold that because the first decision was in favor of Manitoba and the second decision, as they consider, against the Province, the decisions do not agree. But anyone who looks closely into the matter will see that there is no disagreement between the first decision and the second decision. The questions submitted to the Committee in the two cases are altogether different. On the first case the principal, in fact the only material question, which the Committee had to decide was—had the minority in Manitoba separate schools at the time of the Union? If they had, the School Law was ultra vires, if they had not, then the Legislature of Manitoba was competent to enact any law respecting education that the majority believed to be suitable to the circumstances of the country.

The question which the Committee had to consider when the second case was submitted to them was—have the Roman Catholics of Manitoba a grievance? They had under the law of the province separate schools for nineteen years. Had they a cause of complaint when the legislature, against their will, abolished their schools and compelled them to pay for the support of schools of which they did not approve and to which they could not with a good conscience send their children?

The reader sees that the questions to be considered were very different. It must be remembered that the dissatisfied minority in Manitoba are not obliged to accept any school law which the legislature might see fit to enact. A special clause in the Constitution gives them the right to appeal to the Governor-in-Council against any act of the Legislature in the matter of education which in their opinion gave them cause to complain. Here it is:

"An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or

privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

This law being on the Statute Book of Manitoba, the Judicial Committee could not say: "We have decided that the school law of Manitoba is constitutional, and consequently every inhabitant of the Province must submit to it until it is repealed in due course by a majority of the Legislature." The reply of the aggrieved minority would be: "If you take a look at the law you will find that we have a right to appeal against any School Act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba that in our opinion affects us prejudicially, no matter whether it is constitutional or not." And the Committee, after giving the case most careful consideration, decided that they had that right, and Mr. Dalton McCarthy has declared that the decision is sound in law.

Those who reflect can see that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may have been perfectly right in deciding that the Manitoba school law of 1890 is constitutional, and also just as right in deciding that under it the minority which considered itself aggrieved by its provisions had the right to appeal against it to the Governor-General-in-Council.

AN INDICATION OF PROGRESS.

Sir Richard Cartwright himself maintained that the increase of the deposits in the savings banks is a sure indication of the prosperity of a people as well as of their thrift and their frugality. In his budget speech of 1877 he said:

"I find that the general increase in various matters which are usually considered reliable signs of the advance of the population in wealth have been very marked during that period. For instance . . . the deposits in the government savings banks have increased from \$1,886,000 to \$7,179,000, an increase of fully 400 per cent., which is especially valuable as showing the growth of habits of thrift and frugality among our population."

In his general statement the Liberal Finance Minister was right, but the figures he cited when examined show that he was quite as disingenuous as he desired his hearers to believe him to be. When the figures are looked into it will be seen that nearly the whole of the increase took place while his opponents were in power, and that while his party had the direction of affairs the savings bank deposits were almost stationary. From 1868 to 1873, while Sir John Macdonald was in power, the savings bank deposits increased from \$1,687,807 to \$8,116,221. From 1874 to 1878 the deposits increased from \$7,210,290 to \$8,497,013. The reader sees that under the four years of Conservative rule the savings bank deposits increased nearly four millions and a half, while in the four years of Grit rule the increase was very little over one million. Immediately after the Conservatives obtained the management of the public affairs of the Dominion the savings bank deposits began to increase again at a rate that is truly surprising. In 1879 they were \$9,909,689 and in 1883 they had risen to \$26,219,107, an increase of \$17,011,424 or considerably more than four millions a year. Compare this with the \$1,286,953 or \$231,688 a year in the four years of the Grit regime. In the next four years the increase was almost as surprising. In 1884 the deposits were \$29,217,536 and in 1888 they had mounted up to \$41,391,068, an increase of \$12,173,532.

In order that our readers may see at a glance how the savings bank deposits have increased, we lay before them the following statement, taken from the official returns:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Deposits. Rows include 1868-1895 with values ranging from \$1,687,807 to \$41,391,068.

The increase of the people's savings, it will be seen, is in a far greater ratio than the increase of the population. In 1881 the savings bank deposits were \$16,836,672, in 1891 they were \$39,400,026. This was an increase of \$22,563,354, and yet the Grits keep on declaring that the country did not progress in the ten years between 1881 and 1891. What stronger evidence could there be of the falsity and the foolishness of their declarations than this increase of the savings of the people?

SOMEWHAT SUBDUED.

The temporary editor of the Times in yesterday's paper figures before the public without his cap and bells, and we must confess that he is improved by the change. He is, however, still a little flighty and not exactly as disingenuous as he might be. There is, too, method in his frivolity. He confesses to being too depressed and too stupid to see the connection between hard times and free trade. Well, perhaps he is, but he is not so fearfully demoralized and incomprehensibly obtuse as not to see that hard times and many other evils have come upon Great Britain, although it has had free trade for fifty years. It is to this that we desired to draw attention. The Victoria free traders declare that protection has been the cause of the hard times in Canada,

and of almost every other ill with which the Dominion is afflicted. We have reminded our readers that hard times, want of employment, strikes, and all the other phenomena of the prevailing depression, are peculiarly Great Britain in a much more aggravated form than they are to be found in this country. If our voluble and versatile contemporary can apply his *reductio ad absurdum* to these facts—for they cannot be said to be arguments—he is quite welcome.

He is simply boasting the air or trying to deceive the readers of the Times when he controverts a statement that we did not make. We never stated or insinuated that free trade was the cause of the hard times, we never said that British free trade was not the best policy for the British, but what we did say and what we do say is that it is a very absurd thing to say to persuade the people of this Dominion to adopt British free trade as their commercial policy. The funny man of the Times in his serious manner regrets that he has arrived at a conclusion at variance with ours. We are quite at a loss to see what his conclusion is unless it is that trade depression and hard times visit every civilized country under the sun, no matter what form of government it has, or what commercial policy it pursues. This is the logical conclusion of his argument, and we freely admit that it is sound.

THE DEBS APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The United States supreme court is now hearing arguments in the case of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, and others. Counsel for the defendants are Lyman Trumbull, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow. Attorney-General Olney, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney, and Edwin Walker, special United States attorney, appeared for the government. Debs and associates ask for a writ of habeas corpus relaying them from the sentence of imprisonment passed upon them by Judge Woods. The fact was developed that the main contention of the petitioners would be that the original bill for the suppression of the chancery, and therefore the injunction which was issued against persons at whom it was aimed were not bound to observe it. In support of this proposition they asserted that without statutory authority from Congress they had no authority to maintain such a bill, and no authority could be found unless it be in the act of 1893 known as the "Sherman anti-trust act," the act which was passed by the House of Representatives on July 2, 1890, and which was signed by President Harrison on July 8, 1890, and which was the first act of the kind passed by Congress since the establishment of the chancery in such a case, it deprived the defendants on trial, under a penal statute, of the right of trial by jury, contrary to the sixth amendment of the constitution.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney, on behalf of the government, said he thought that when the question should be properly put for the supreme court, it would be clear that the injunction was issued against persons at whom it was aimed were not bound to observe it. In support of this proposition they asserted that without statutory authority from Congress they had no authority to maintain such a bill, and no authority could be found unless it be in the act of 1893 known as the "Sherman anti-trust act," the act which was passed by the House of Representatives on July 2, 1890, and which was signed by President Harrison on July 8, 1890, and which was the first act of the kind passed by Congress since the establishment of the chancery in such a case, it deprived the defendants on trial, under a penal statute, of the right of trial by jury, contrary to the sixth amendment of the constitution.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

An enthusiastic and well attended meeting of the Albion Cricket Club was held at No. 34 Government street, last evening. When matters of importance pertaining to the welfare of the club were discussed, and the officers for the ensuing season were elected. The election resulted in the appointment of the following gentlemen: Q. H. Warden, captain; F. W. Thomas, vice-captain, and A. O. Anderson, secretary-treasurer. A. A. Green, G. Schwegers and C. Frost were also appointed to act as a committee.

B B B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE BANK OF B. N. A.

Address of the Chairman and Discussion at the Annual Meeting.

The following report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the above institution is condensed from the Money Market Review, London, of March 9—

The fifty-ninth yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America was held at the Imperial Hotel, Corporation, 3, Clement's lane, Lombard street, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. G. D. Whistman.

The Secretary, Mr. A. G. Wall, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said: "Gentlemen, it has fallen to my lot on this occasion to move the adoption of the report and balance sheet, and, in doing so, to offer you some explanation of the contents of that report. At the last meeting in September you will remember that a diminished profit, and therefore a diminished dividend, was reported to those of you who are conversant with the contents of that report. The profit earned during the last half of 1894 showed a very considerable falling off from the amount earned in 1893, and I think it must have come still less as a surprise to those of you who are conversant with what has been the state of trade and in America during the past year. I am sure that you will be glad to hear that we have heard of our losses in the past few weeks, when I try to put before you some of the reasons which have resulted in our being obliged to declare a so greatly diminished dividend on this occasion. First of all, I would point out that our earning power in Canada and in the United States has been reduced in consequence of the wholesale depression prevailing every trade and industry, and that this depression has now continued for a very considerable length of time. The reports which we receive from the various branches of our general manager, and from the managers of our various branches, fully bear out this view, not only in Canada, but in New York and in other cities. Our investments have been more difficult than ever to manage, and our assets have been reduced in value, and our liabilities have increased, and our losses have been increased, and our earnings have been reduced, and our dividends have been diminished, and our profits have been lessened, and our business has been lessened, and our assets have been reduced, and our liabilities have been increased, and our losses have been increased, and our earnings have been reduced, and our dividends have been diminished, and our profits have been lessened, and our business has been lessened, and our assets have been reduced, and our liabilities have been increased, and our losses have been increased, and our earnings have been reduced, and our dividends have been diminished, and our profits have been lessened, and our business has been lessened, and our assets have been reduced, and our liabilities have been increased, and our losses have been increased, and our earnings have been reduced, and our 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THE LOST "VELOS."

Circumstances of the Steamer's Destruction the Subject of a Coroner's Inquiry.

Mate Christensen in the Witness Box—Law's Body Alone Recovered.

The search for the bodies of the victims of the Velos disaster continued Sunday and yesterday, but without result.

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At 3:30 yesterday afternoon the coroner opened his formal inquiry into the cause of the disaster.

Monday next at 2 o'clock. The funeral of poor Law took place this afternoon, from the family residence on Queen's avenue.

Andrew Christensen, on being sworn yesterday, told practically the same story as he did to the COLONIST on Saturday afternoon.

He said: "I am a mariner living in Victoria, and was mate on the steamer Velos."

At 10 o'clock Sunday morning when the N. P. steamship Victoria sailed for Japan and China.

It was ten o'clock Sunday morning when the N. P. steamship Victoria sailed for Japan and China.

"Thinking that the barge would go right through the Velos I jumped for it."

To Juror S. J. Styles—"The galley was on the deck."

On Sunday the barkentine Westerner, which has been at anchor in James bay all winter, was towed around to be refitted on the marine railroad in Esquimaux.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Private Meeting to be Held To-day to Consider the Estimates.

Ald. Macmillan's Plan of Retrenchment in City Engineer's Department Laid Over.

The first communication read at the city council meeting last night was a complaint from Mr. Hedley Chapman, managing director of the tramway company, that the by-laws of the city were being infringed upon by the directors of the company.

H. P. Bell wrote advising the city in building the waterworks improvements to make the reservoir as small as possible compatible with safety.

Mr. Jorgensen's offer to superintend the building of the waterworks improvements for the usual 7 per cent fee was laid over.

Ald. Macmillan, as a member of the home committee, would not plead guilty to the indictment of cruelty.

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The City Engineer and City Assessor submitted a report of the cost of the proposed street paving as follows:

It was ten o'clock Sunday morning when the N. P. steamship Victoria sailed for Japan and China.

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THE CITY.

MEADOWS COWER, of Ratherglen, Victoria (Australia), is very anxious to secure his two brothers, Jersey and Henry Cower, who he has not heard from in several years.

Mr. James Henly, formerly of this city and now a resident of Westminster, has taken to himself a bride.

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LIQUOR AND INDIANS.

Capt. James Hunter, of the schooner Morse, was on trial yesterday in the provincial police court for supplying liquor to Indians at Quatsino.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc.

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, regulating the Secretions, restoring lost Appetite, and arousing the energy of the system.

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IN ORDER THAT SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WEEKLY COLONIST MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A SET OF THE FAMOUS "MASTERPIECES," A LIMITED NUMBER OF SETS ARE OFFERED TO THOSE SENDING TO THIS OFFICE THE COUPON WHICH APPEARS ON ANOTHER PAGE, TOGETHER WITH 10 CENTS FOR EACH PART—\$2.00 FOR THE SET.

A neat Portfolio to contain the Set may be had at the same time for 50 cents. First come, first served.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation—Fruit Growing in the West Indies—The Cuban War.

The "St. Paul" Launching—Contest—ing Fred Douglas's Will—In Criminal Court.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—George Cliallani, aged 28, had a difficult operation performed on him Saturday in St. Joseph's hospital. He was suffering from a cancer of the bones in the right side of his face.

GLASGOW, Ky., March 26.—The attorney for John Wilson, a horse thief, pleaded for mercy, Saturday, as Wilson's wife and baby were penniless. The jury found Wilson guilty, imposed a sentence of two years' imprisonment, and gave \$50 to the judge for Wilson's wife.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica, in a report to the state department quotes Governor Blake, of Jamaica, as saying in his annual message that he has received applications from Florida for information as to the prospects of orange growing in Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Muruga, the Spanish minister, has been advised by his government of the acceptance of his resignation, which, as before reported, was tendered by Senor Muruga after the establishment of the new Spanish government.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A dispatch from Batu, Mont., announces that Henry L. Haupt, president of the Montana Mining, Loan and Investment company, is on trial in the U. S. court in that city on the charge of sending "non-mailable" matter through the post. The company claims to have paid up capital stock of \$12,000,000.

HAVANA, March 26.—Col. Santeschild, who commands the government force at Manzanillo, reports that yesterday troops under Col. Arcoz attacked and dispersed rebel bands at Juraguas and Cayo Camacho. The bands were 500 strong and were commanded by Guerra Guardia Reitor. Fifteen rebels were killed and many others wounded. The government forces lost one officer killed and two privates wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—By reason of the poor quality of the tallow to be used upon the ways, 25,000 people were disappointed to-day in their expectation of seeing the International navigation company's second new steamship, the St. Paul, launched, as the big vessel, steel and despite every effort it could not be started from the stocks into the river.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A Herald special from Panama reports a victory over the rebels at Boyaca. Out of 3000 men forming the government troops under General Reyes 1,800 dropped out through fatigue or disease during the march, and of the remaining 1,200, 700 were killed.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Fire, which broke out in the wholesale clothing store of Landauer & Co. at midnight, and which threatened to be very destructive, was confined to the store building. Fully twenty firms were burned out, and nearly a score buildings are nearly or wholly burned. The loss will amount to a million dollars.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Miss Helen M. Gould, escorted by Dr. John P. Mann and a party of friends, arrived here last evening and remained until this evening, when they left over the Iron Mountain railway for California.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mrs. R. Setta D. Sprague, eldest child of the late Frederick Douglas and wife of Nathan Sprague of this city, filed a petition to-day in the Probate court in which she charges Mrs. Helen Douglas, her stepmother, and Lewis N. Douglas, her brother, with unlawfully retaining possession of her father's property, and requests the court to grant her letters testamentary upon the estate.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Bell, a retail clothing store at Quincy and State streets, was burned this afternoon. The store was filled at the time, and all the customers escaped unharmed. C. A. Smith, a clerk, jumped from a second story window and was severely injured. The loss will be \$20,000 on stock and \$25,000 on the building, fully covered by insurance.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Mrs. Chris. Vondarhe secured a decree of divorce from her husband to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The department of state has received a report from Consul Bokford, at Kingston, Jamaica, enclosing a copy of the message of the governor of the island to the legislative council. The governor says: "The withdrawal of the government of the United States of America from the republic of Jamaica with this colony, entered into in 1891, and the re-imposition of the duty on sugar, leaves

us free to restore to our tariff some of the sources of revenue abandoned under the arrangement." He also encloses a tariff revision introduced into the legislative council which in some instances increases the duties upon many articles that are imported exclusively from the United States.

SEATTLE, March 27.—A copy of the will of wealthy Ida M. Bryant, of Portland, who died at Redlands, San Bernardino county, Cal., in December last, together with the position of Fred W. Barker, asking that R. W. Emmons be made administrator to look after the Seattle property of the deceased, valued at \$18,000, has been filed in the probate department of the Superior Court.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—By order of the secretaries of agriculture and the interior, a board of irrigation has been constituted to harmonize the work of the various government bureaus now dealing with this subject, and to promote efficiency in developing the arid region of the West.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—An. Casey, one of the charter members of the A. R. U., said to-day concerning John M. Egan, applicant for the reversion of the Oregon short line: "I do not speak from the inside, but only as an observer. I know, as does every Western union man of experience, that Egan's life would be insecure if he stopped in Oregon. I predict that he stays there as receiver he will be killed within a few months. There are men walking this earth to-day who believe Egan represents in his personality all that has brought them to want and woe."

LINCOLN, Neb., March 26.—Governor Holcombe to-day signed the bill passed by the legislature appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose of supplying seed grain and for the drought-stricken farmers of Western Nebraska. The law becomes immediately operative.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The men indicted last week by the grand jury on the charge of murdering the negroes on the Harrison line wharf, are now safely incarcerated in the parish prison as the crime with which they are charged is not billable under the laws of Louisiana. Their troubles, however, have only begun, and it is said upon reliable information that the grand jury will return further indictments against them charging shooting with intent to kill in each case.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 26.—Mrs. A. C. Baird, a prominent citizen and Christian scientist, is in custody here in connection with the death of Harvey M. Snow, vice-president of the Busham Manufacturing Co. He died last Saturday after having been for six days in charge of the Christian scientist, and when the two doctors were called in he was dying and unconscious.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It is claimed that there has been a misconception of the text of England's ultimatum to Nicaragua. The words said to be contained therein that "not a citizen of any American republic" shall be a citizen of any third member of the arbitration committee, are meant to apply only to the republics of Central and South America.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A Herald special from Panama reports a victory over the rebels at Boyaca. Out of 3000 men forming the government troops under General Reyes 1,800 dropped out through fatigue or disease during the march, and of the remaining 1,200, 700 were killed.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Fire, which broke out in the wholesale clothing store of Landauer & Co. at midnight, and which threatened to be very destructive, was confined to the store building. Fully twenty firms were burned out, and nearly a score buildings are nearly or wholly burned.

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WASHINGTON, March 27.—Gov. Morrill has sent the following telegram to President Cleveland: "The newspaper dispatches report that the Hon. John L. Walter, a citizen of this state and formerly United States consul at Madagascar, has been most unjustly imprisoned by the French government under a sentence of court-martial without sufficient cause. I respectfully urge that the department of state take active measures at once for his protection and release."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Japan has recently concluded a commercial treaty with Peru, similar to that ratified between the United States and Japan. The making of this treaty is a step in Japan's plan of changing her commercial policy.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A contract was signed to-day by Secretary Herbert with the John P. Hall, Torpedo Boat company for the construction of a submarine boat for the use of the navy. The contract, which may mark a radical departure in naval construction, was signed after a thorough consideration, extending through a period of nearly two weeks, on the subject of the submarine boat, and after various plans for such a boat had been examined.

VERY ANCIENT CLAIMS. WASHINGTON, March 26.—The United States and Venezuelan claims commission made an award to-day at the bureau of American republics in favor of the United States for \$141,000 without interest as indemnity for the Venezuelan Steam Transportation company of New York, whose steamer, the "Cerro," was wrecked in the waters of Venezuela on the Orinoco in 1871, and \$300, with interest from that time, for each of the companies' officers at Port Sturtion.

THE DEFENSE OF THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT was that the Bites who seized the steamers were insurgent enemies beyond its control. It was claimed for the United States that the "Cerro" was wrecked in the waters of Venezuela at the time, and the government of Venezuela was warned of the danger and should have prevented the seizure by its duty but not publishing the wrong doers.

MR. GRIP, the Swedish minister, who was president of the commission, joined with Mr. Bites, the United States minister, in holding Venezuela liable, but reduced the damages far below the amount which in Mr. J. Fries' opinion would have been justified by the evidence.

MR. DE COSMOS has no chance of being elected, and votes which now may be given him for the sake of "And Lazx Syne," will be simply thrown away.

MR. DE COSMOS has hitherto returned members to the Dominion without respect to party lines, but these conditions are now being changed, and necessarily so, if our representatives are to become any factor in federal politics.

THE PARTY split on both sides, Conservative and Liberal, has by duly constituted elections been selected.

IT IS the manifest duty and interest of electors to demand that the candidates for their support, and the decision should be made fairly and squarely at the polls.

MR. DE COSMOS' candidature is thus clearly antagonistic to the British Columbia interests, no matter which party may be returned to power.

HIS Spanish railway scheme, however, it may commit itself to some, and which he simply declines to do.

THE INDIAN and persistent character which attaches to Mr. De Cosmos in his declining years, and his wealth, which makes him indifferent to the forfeiture he will surely make of his \$200 deposit, all but incline to induce him to remain in the field as a candidate, but it is to be hoped that the consideration that he will surely make his friends lose their votes will cause him to retire from a contest in which his chances are hopeless.

ROMA, March 26.—The Italian emigration commission has adjudged that the steamship agents shall indemnify two Italian emigrants who were refused permission to land at New York and were sent back to this country by the authorities. The decision of the commission states that the agents were guilty of a breach of the law in permitting the embarkation of the emigrants. The judgment has been commended to the authorities at Washington, who replied with a message of thanks to the legislature yesterday. The year's expenditure for their co-operation in enforcing the American law.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, March 27.—The provincial auditors' report was tabled in the assembly yesterday. The year's expenditure is \$302,332; receipts, \$232,463.

TRAVEL TO JAPAN.

Close Contest Among the Crack Sailors of the Victoria Schooner Fleet.

The "Vera" Shows Her Speed—Two Popular Seiners Lose Their Lives.

Racing across the Pacific has varied the monotony of the run to the Japanese side for not a few of the Victoria sailing fleet now preparing for the season's operations in that locality. The Ocean Belle gave the Vera as close a brush as is recorded in the annals of ocean racing; the Agnes Macdonald defeated the E. B. Marvin by but a few hours that she had to her advantage in the start; and the next little Vera, which as the Halcyon has shown her heels to almost every other in the Pacific coast, outlasted every one of her rivals of the Victoria fleet and made the passage in the last time of 48 days, while the Macdonald and the Marvin were 51 days from port to port.

The Agnes Macdonald, Capt. Cutler, and the E. B. Marvin, Capt. Evers, left Victoria on the same day in January last on their race across the Pacific. They were fifty-one days on the passage, and neither sighted the other from the day they started until they arrived off Honolulu. The Marvin was a few hours before the Macdonald at this point, but the latter got into harbor two or three hours before her rival.

THE CASCO'S skipper had the satisfaction of beating the Diana across by a day, having left about twenty miles behind, and dropping anchor five minutes before her in Yokohama harbor. The Ocean Belle and the Vera got away from here together, the latter being the first to arrive, and arrived within a few minutes of each other, the Ocean Belle coming to anchor first.

THE BELLE was one of the unlucky ones on the trip, although the schooner herself escaped with scarcely a scratch, and having the misfortune to lose a man and a good one on the passage. He was boat steward Charles Parker, who met his death on February 24, while the schooner was off the Japanese coast. His body was recovered and was standing on the main forecastle when a lurch of the schooner caused him to lose his hold on the rigging and pitch head first into the sea. He was a general favorite among his shipmates by whom his loss is keenly felt.

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HONOLULU'S NEW LAWS.

HONOLULU, March 26.—(Correspondence of the United Press per S.S. Australia.)—On the 18th the President declared martial law to be at an end and the writ of habeas corpus restored. United States Minister Willis gave a reception last week to the admiral and officers of the Philadelphia, for which a large number of invitations were issued. President Dole and wife were not invited and only two members of the cabinet were present. This caused quite a sensation.

On interviewing President Dole upon the subject he said: "I attach no importance to it. The reception was a very informal affair." To the question whether relations with Mr. Willis were strained, the President replied: "Not at all." It was further learned from the attorney-general that Mr. Willis gave the invitations by telephone in the most informal way.

The story published in San Francisco to the effect that the government is opposed to annexation and has quarrelled with the American league, which is urgent for annexation, is denied. The government, it is stated, has always been thoroughly for annexation and will continue so. W. O. Smith denies that the government is enlisting men abroad or has thought of doing so. It has no difference, he says, with the American league.

NINE native rebels were sentenced on the 18th to five years each. These were the last of the cases before the military commission. The ex-queen was observed yesterday morning sitting at a window in the executive building listening to the government band playing in the grounds. She is as comfortable as possible, aside from confinement to the one part of the building.

IN anticipation of an end to martial law, the councils have been busy for a week past considering and passing a number of laws deemed necessary to provide for the safety of the government after the law ceases. Under the new constitution of the republic the legislative power was reserved to the combined executive and advisory council until the legislature should meet. Of this power they are now making important use.

The first act is one securing indemnity to the officers, to the government and others, for acts done under martial law in suppressing the rebellion. It confirms and declares lawful all such acts done in good faith for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and exempts from arrest, detention, deportation, trial, conviction or sentencing of any person charged with sedition or insurrection.

Another act prohibits the landing here of refugees from justice or criminals or of persons who have escaped hence to avoid trial. It prohibits the return here of any person who has been outlawed by a military tribunal or in arrest, detention, deportation, trial, conviction or sentencing of any person charged with sedition or insurrection.

There is an act for the suppression of seditious newspapers and other known as the "Dangerous persons act." This provides that any person having lawless intentions hostile to public order or to the government may upon complaint to the Attorney-General be arrested and to their deputies be brought before a circuit judge and there summarily examined. The person so examined, if found to be dangerous, shall be sentenced to expulsion from the Hawaiian Islands.

Amid with these statutes for its defense against conspiracy and sedition, the government has again committed itself to the protection of the ordinary courts, and the writ of habeas corpus resumes its sway.

THE CITY MARKETS. A glut of the market is usually felt towards the end of the month now prevailing locally, but business is expected to become more brisk at the beginning of next month. Some importations of great stocks have been received during the week and are finding ready sale. The first fresh salmon of the season has appeared in the market. It is selling at 10 cents a pound. Wholesale prices of beef and mutton are not raised a little, but no advance has yet been made in the retail business. Of late there has been a big demand from the Fraser valley settlers for seed, while other farmers throughout the country have similar wants to satisfy. Current retail quotations are as follows:

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

On Saturday evening last whilst returning in a dingy in company with Mr. D. Burton from visiting a friend's sloop which had that day arrived in harbor Mr. Charles Mat hwa, who is unknown in Victoria, was accidentally drowned. The weather was equally at the time, the dingy which was very small and overlaid with the weight of the two men, being struck by a squall, swamped and overturned.

Burton who could swim, did all he could to rescue his companion who could not, and after a brave struggle gained the steps of the wharf with Matthews, who was exhausted and unconscious, but lost his grip through cramp and numbness. Matthews sank like a stone beneath the steps in some fourteen feet of water.

Their cries for help were at first mistaken for the shouts of an Indian. "Salvation Army" which was parading at the time. Some while elapsed before the body was recovered, which was drawn up by Mr. John Flewin and taken immediately to the Wanderers club where Dr. Bolton, the resident practitioner, and his staff of nurses did all in their power to resuscitate it but with no avail.

The body lay at the house of Mr. C. W. D. Clifford until Tuesday, when it was interred in the churchyard of St. Catharine's church, Fort Simpson, of which church Mr. Matthews was a member. The deceased was a native of Ontario. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the town, Mr. Matthews being highly respected and most popular with old and young.

REDFORD, Me., March 22.—A train comprising twenty-nine cars, all loaded with Peddell and Leona mill cotton goods consigned to Shanghai left this morning for Vancouver.

THANKFUL TO-DAY THAT HE IS WELL. Lorenzo Polinton, a Well Known Citizen of Redford, Me., tells how his Blindness Was Cured Him of Scrofula, Spots, Rheumatism, Etc.

DEAR SIRS.—I am thankful to say that through the use of B. B. I am strong and healthy to-day. I was troubled with Scrofula and Spots and Rheumatism all over my body. Being positively cured by B. B. I had to do so. The first bottle was very successful, and the second I had taken half of the second I was completely well. I recommend B. B. to all comers.

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THE "VELOX" DISASTER.

What is Being Done to Aid the Widow and Orphans of William Law.

A Reward Offered for the Recovery of the Body of Frederick Adams.

The stiff gale which through the hours of last night rattled the windows in Victoria and played a dismal accompaniment on the street signs caused not a few to think of last Friday's storm in which the steamer Velox went down and five lives were abruptly terminated. Little additional news is to be told in regard to that disaster. No other bodies have been recovered, and the salvaging of the wreck advances without incident. Mr. Charles Williams has the name-board and a portion of the bow of the lost steamer, which he will keep as a souvenir of the disaster of March 22.

The search for the bodies was continued yesterday, many friends of the lost men have offered a reward of \$100 for the recovery of his body, but do not expect that it will be found for several days at least. They hope to contact the publisher reports that their father had a large sum of money on his person at the time of the disaster. He had about \$70 in all on leaving home, and he made several purchases before taking the steamer. The contents of his pocket book could not have been much more than \$50 or \$60 at the most.

Public sympathy for Mrs. Law and her bereaved little ones has been freely shown. A number of truly charitable ladies of Victoria have already taken in hand the arrangements for a benefit concert for the family so tragically bereft of their breadwinner, and brought faces to face with poverty; the entertainment will be given some evening next week in the A. O. U. W. hall, and it is safe to say will be largely patronized.

Another kindly and generous act is that of the sergeants of the B. C. G. A. who have decided to present to Mrs. Law the proceeds of their entertainment on the evening of April 2. The public should—and will—show their appreciation and at the same time help out the good work by attending in large numbers at the drill hall on the night of the entertainment. The programme is announced as below:

Drummers' Band of the Battalion Physical Drill. Band of the Battalion Physical Drill. By School Children Selection. Sparring Exhibition. Singleticks. Haycock Exercise. Fancy Marching.

Subscriptions to the relief fund have already begun to come in, and it is hoped that at least \$50 will be in hand by to-night. This is a very modest figure and surely it can be reached in a day. If the children, who are always ready to help, will contribute but five cents apiece, what a large sum would result and how much it would help those three other little ones who have no father to provide for them!

One sympathetic Victorian who is ready to help send the Colonist the following note: "I lost this morning (Wednesday) a red leather purse containing a \$5 gold coin, somewhere on Humboldt street between Park road and Government street. If the finder will return it to the Colonist office, I will gladly donate the money to the fund for Mrs. Law, whose husband lost his life in the accident to the Velox."

If that purse has been found it will surely be brought in to-day. Here are the first contributions to the fund. Everyone who can do so should do something, and all can subscribe a mile; subscriptions left at the Colonist office with Adjutant Archibald will be promptly and gladly acknowledged:

A Friend..... \$ 1.00
" "..... " 1.00
" "..... " 1.00
" "..... " 1.00
" "..... " 1.00
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" "..... " 1.00
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" "..... " 1.00

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED. A Former Resident of Victoria Meets His Death in the Skeena at Fort Simpson.

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From the CONS.

Several Well

Preparati Jus

The mee Conservati as expected erting. All viting, and the election interest, attendance, formidable hand dent, Mr. H. the chair, there would brought for be left free Thereafter long to dec elections the of active sho association sh Interval the will dec carried out. The remain to speeched again expre honor which in making th convention a party in this that come unanimity a success a cer

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CONSERVATIVE REUNION.

Several Interesting Addresses at a Well Attended Meeting Held Last Evening.

Preparations to Be Proceeded With Just as Though Elections Were at Hand.

The meeting of the Victoria Liberal Conservative Association held last night at the association rooms, Adelphi block, proved as expected, a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Among those who spoke were Senator Macdonald, Messrs. Thos. Brownlee, T. B. Hall, W. S. S. Hall, W. H. Ellis, R. W. Roper, J. C. P. Jones, H. H. Dallas Helmsken, M.P.P. The last named, in an address lasting about fifteen minutes, dealt at length with the political situation of the Dominion.

BRANCHING OUT.

Tenders are invited by an advertisement appearing in this issue bearing the signature of architect R. E. Bayne, for the erection of a substantial brick store building for the Robert Porter & Sons, to occupy the site at the corner of Government and Courtney streets, recently purchased by these enterprising proprietors of the island market from the Hudson's Bay Company.

The new block is designed to be a substantial structure of brick and stone, two stories in height. It will be occupied exclusively by the clothing firm, who have some time past contemplated the enlargement of their already extensive business interests and are now moving in this direction.

IN PHILHARMONIC HALL.

There was a very slim audience in Philharmonic hall last night at the concert in aid of King's road mission. The rain and the counter attractions no doubt were accountable for this, for the programme prepared was a good one. The part songs by a male chorus of fourteen voices, under direction of Mr. Wm. Greig, were of a high order.

violin obligato by Mr. Sharp. Miss Strahan and Mr. Allan gave recitations that evoked hearty applause, and Prof. Bradley's violin solo was very well received and deservedly so.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

There was a good attendance of enthusiastic cyclists at the annual meeting of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club held yesterday evening at the city hall, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

ZIMMERMAN AND THE BELGIAN.

Arthur Zimmerman, the champion bicyclist of America, has decided to accept the challenge recently issued by Hubert Bonnier, the Belgian wonder, for a series of three races for 25,000 francs a side.

THE "VELOS" DISASTER.

The widespread sympathy felt for the relatives of the victims of the Velos disaster was shown by the very large attendance yesterday at the funeral of William Law.

CRICKET.

The committee of the Victoria Cricket Club met at Dr. J. D. Helmsken's office this evening, when the master of grounds for the club, now called the Victoria Army barracks during the funeral services, had to be closed to keep people out.

LACROSSE.

The Free Press announces that "interest in lacrosse is steadily on the increase this year. The membership of the club, now quite a lengthy one, was further increased last evening by the admission of six new members.

BASEBALL.

The junior and senior nines of the Ferriswood B. C. C. met yesterday in an exciting and closely contested match, which was ultimately won by the juniors on a score of 13 to 10.

FOOTBALL.

An interesting Association match was played yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill in lacrosse, starting at 2 o'clock for the Victoria College, resulting in a victory for the Victoria by 5 goals to nil.

THE CITY.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company is called for the 29th of April.

There died in Ottawa, Ontario, on the 19th March, of apoplexy, Mr. Henry Carstairs, who for thirty years treasurer of the municipal government of that town, and also secretary-treasurer of the school board. He was aged 70 years.

IN PHILHARMONIC HALL.

There was a very slim audience in Philharmonic hall last night at the concert in aid of King's road mission. The rain and the counter attractions no doubt were accountable for this, for the programme prepared was a good one.

The new bridge at Ashcroft, built by the provincial government to replace the structure washed away by the floods of last year, was opened, for traffic yesterday. It was built under the superintendence of Mr. A. Stevenson, and besides being a better bridge than the old one cost a couple of thousand dollars less to construct.

LONDON, March 28. - Advice from Akassa, Morocco, are that two large French expeditions have entered the British Niger territory. This action on the part of the French is a breach of the Anglo-French treaty of 1890.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Visit of the Alamedas - English Aquatic Gossip of Interest - Football Events.

Many Entries for the Golf Tournament to be held tomorrow and Saturday.

The annual spring meeting of the Victoria Golf Club will be played on the Oak Bay links to-morrow and Saturday. The entries are as follows: OPEN EVENT (Saturday) - A. Baillie, A. E. Baillie, O. F. Cooper, J. Gilliam, H. S. Triggs, and F. Kerr - Tacoma Golf Club.

CLUB HANDICAP (Saturday) - A class - W. E. Oliver, Capt. Templar, each scratch; H. D. M. Irvine, receiver 2; W. A. Ward, receiver 7; C. H. Gibbons, receiver 8; C. W. Worford, receiver 10; B. class - W. H. Langley, A. P. Luxton, C. J. Prior, A. Martin and C. B. Stalham, each scratch; S. A. Langley, receiver 1; W. A. Ward, receiver 2; F. B. Ward, receiver 6.

The business community of Douglas street witnessed a lively runway yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Sadaghen's delivery rig came into collision with the buggy of Frederick Sutherland, of the Old Men's Home, with confusion worse confounded for a moment, when the wreck was cleared away it was found that his leg and the rival vehicle were seriously injured.

The election held by the Law Society for members for the present year, was completed on Tuesday and arrived at the Victoria, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., Q.C., L.G. Corbould, Q.C., Vancouver; G. E. Corbould, Q.C., Westminster; C. H. Corbould, Q.C., Vancouver; E. V. Bodwell, Victoria; E. J. W. Wainwright, Victoria; A. St. G. Hamersley, Vancouver; H. A. Simpson, Nanaimo. Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C., attorney-general, is ex officio, a member of the society.

The young ladies of the First Presbyterian church conducted a very successful and pleasant sale of work in the schoolroom yesterday afternoon and evening. The room was prepared for the occasion, and there were many tables laden with a variety of goods which found ready sale.

VICTORIANS having business connection with Japan will not doubt be interested in having the fact recalled that the fourth International Exhibition of Japan will be held this year at Kyoto, opening on April 1, and continuing until July 31. This is the Japanese national exhibition, also being held in commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the empire.

COURTESIES APPRECIATED.

When the Tacoma was approaching Yokohama on February 6, the passengers took occasion to place on record their appreciation of the manner in which Captain Crawford and the officers and employees of the vessel discharged their several duties.

MARINE NOTES.

The Westminister Columbian says: "A large scow has been towed over from Victoria by the steamer Maude to receive the machinery of the wrecked steamer Irving. The Irving was beached on a bar and was far out of water. Until the river rises next month, it will be impossible to get the scow alongside the wreck."

TWO OPERATIONS.

BOTH of the operations of the day were successful. The first was the removal of a large stone from the stomach of a patient who had been suffering from indigestion for some time.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

A special meeting of the Victoria Yacht Club is on the cards for to-morrow evening. The newly formed Game Protection Association is holding a meeting to-morrow evening at the Victoria Hotel, at 7 o'clock.

HERE AND THERE.

The first number of the "British Columbia Budget," published weekly by the Vancouver Press, is to be published to-morrow. The paper is to be published by the Vancouver Press, and is to be published at a price of 10 cents.

THE CITY.

The members of the Macdonald Club who attended at the regular meeting yesterday evening, spent a couple of hours very pleasantly. Among the business transacted at the meeting was the matter of future meetings to be discussed, in view of the fact that the elections are not to be held until after a vacation.

WORLD FAMOUS YACHTS.

NICE, March 27. - The Alia, Britannia and Valkyrie started today for the prizes sailed for last Saturday, when the judge disqualified the Alia and Britannia for starting before the signal was given.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, March 27. - The fifty-second boat race between the crews representing the pupils of Oxford and Cambridge will be decided over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, about four and a quarter miles on Saturday next.

THE CITY.

A PLEASANT surprise party took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. Godfrey, Michigan street, on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the "warming" of their new residence. A very enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. J. H. SIMPSON, senior member of the legal firm of Simpson & Simpson, Nanaimo, has been appointed police magistrate for the city of Nanaimo. Mr. Simpson was in town yesterday, but left for home in the afternoon.

THOMAS DEMERS, of Victoria, has secured a patent from the Dominion of Canada and the United States for an improved lamp shade. It is an ingenious though simple attachment to the lamp shade which allows the shade or color to suit the eyesight of the user.

The local society of spiritualists celebrated the 49th anniversary of spiritualism by a social hop in the A.O.U.W. hall last evening. The Banley family orchestra supplied the music. The event in every respect except in point of attendance surpassed former dances of the society.

The city council spent yesterday afternoon and evening in private session discussing the estimates. A new arrangement was made for the appointment of Mr. Northcott, city assessor, as purchasing agent in place of the other duties.

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The British Ship "Alghurth" Suspected to Have Been Nightrighted 700 Miles Out.

A fifteen-day voyage from Yokohama to Victoria was completed by the Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma yesterday evening. During the greater part of the trip the steamer experienced fine weather, but on nearing the coast south easterly winds with heavy rains were encountered. About 700 miles off the Straits a loaded English vessel loomed up on the horizon but at too great a distance to be recognizable. She was, however, heading for the Straits and is believed to be the ship Alghurth, in which event the stranger's appearance here may be looked for in about a week.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Wind storms with heavy falls of snow and rain were unpleasant features of the Tacoma's Northern voyage, completed yesterday. The ship reached Nanaimo on Tuesday and arrived at Victoria on Wednesday. She reports vegetation in the northern latitude as being completely covered with snow to a considerable depth, the hills and mountains being white from base to summit.

The sale of the barkentine Wrestler, now lying in Esquimalt harbor, was yesterday completed. The purchasers are Messrs. Kennedy & Inglis of San Francisco, and the Brunette Mills of Westport.

BIRTHS.

HALIFAX, March 27. - J. A. Macdonald, M.P., has been re-nominated for the Commons by the Conservatives of Victoria county.

DEATHS.

LONDON, March 26. - The Daily News will say in the morning that a large shipment of gold to America is likely to be completed to-morrow. The withdrawal of cash from the market to-day is believed to be connected with the shipment.

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KER - In this city, on the 26th inst., the wife of D. R. Ker, of a son, named James, who was born at 21, at 8 1/2 Carr street, the wife of Frank Berry, of a son.

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CHEW TUCKETT'S T. & B.

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JOHN JAMESON & SONS' WHISKY.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

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ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS. No advertisement for less than \$2.50.

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GOOD FOR PARTS 1 TO 20 INCLUSIVE. MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY. BERLIN, March 23.—The Reichstag today rejected a proposal of the President that congratulatory be offered Bismarck upon the occasion of his birthday.

UNHAPPY NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 23.—A public meeting was held last night under the auspices of the anti-confederation league, which opposed the plan for the union of Newfoundland with Canada.

RELIEF IN SIX WEEKS. Disagreeing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE.

MONTREAL, March 26.—Dr. Warden Laviolette, of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, died to-day after a long illness.

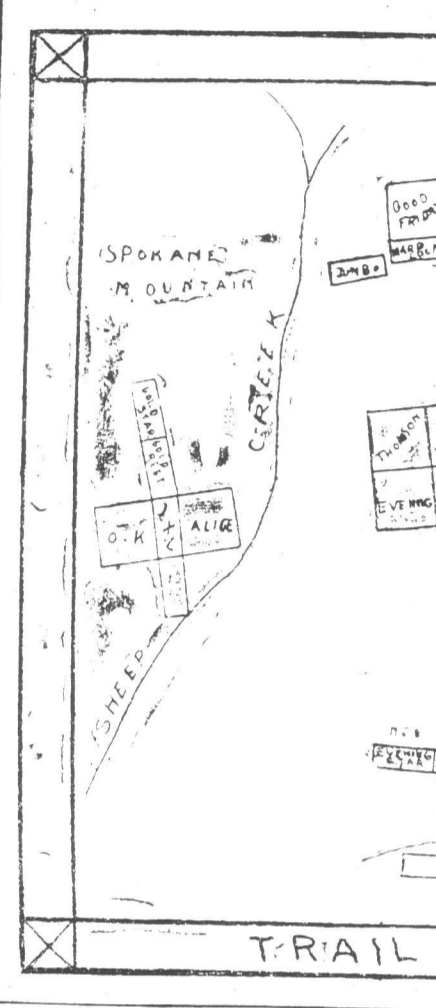
TRAIL CREEK CAMP.

Story of the Discovery and Development of This Remarkably Rich Location.

Immense Capital Put in and Dividends Quickly Coming—A Lively Prospect.

(From the Northwest Mining Review, Spokane) There is so much inquiry about the mines of Trail Creek that it seems wise to publish an article descriptive of the discovery, history and development of the camp in a journal which is read generally by mining men, and to accompany the same with a map of the mines, which though not entirely correct in detail, will give one a general idea of the mines and their location.

THE DISCOVERY. During the season of 1887, George Bowman and others were prospecting along the streams and on the mountains along the International boundary, camping in convenient



places along Rook creek, Kettle river, Boundary creek and other streams, trying the bars for placer and searching the higher elevations for indications of mineralized quartz.

HISTORY. Thus the camp was visited and left by some of the best American prospectors who ever posted a location notice, and it was not until two years later, the summer of 1889, that the location was made, when O. Borsdau and N. Hoover located the Lily May on the discovery of Bowman and partner.

DEVELOPMENT. During the latter part of the summer a controlling interest in the Lily May was sold to Spokane parties who immediately began work and the following year made a shipment of the ore to Boston.

Mountain railroad companies; Austin Corbin, second official of the same road; E. J. Roberts, consulting engineer of the above mentioned road; W. M. Ridpath, attorney in this city; W. J. C. Wakefield, Col. I. N. Peyton, George Foster and others all Spokane people.

Oliver Durant and A. Tarbet, both residents of this city at the time, bonded the War Eagle in 1892. About this time Capt. S. L. Burbridge, representing the Pyrite Smelting Company of San Francisco, visited the camp with Mr. Pugh, one of the company managers, and it perhaps was due to the recommendations of the captain more than to any other cause that Trail Creek again found favor with the investing public which was indicated by the immediate bonding of a number of properties, among them being the War Eagle, to Mr. Pugh and associate.

work and Nova Scotia, which added in sending a deputation to Washington to urge the continuance of the agreement which had, it was claimed, been found of benefit to both countries.

Formerly in the list of the O. K. and I. X. L. mines on Spokane mountains, about two miles to the west of the Le Roi, they were spoken of as being in Sheep Creek district, but they properly belong and are now included in the Trail Creek district.

The X. L. is being worked on the same vein as that which runs through the O. K. and ore is being shipped regularly to the smelter. John Knight is superintending the work of the principal owners.

RECIPROCITY. (From the Montreal Gazette.) The reciprocity treaty of 1854 was the result of the third attempt by Canada to effect an arrangement for preferential trade relations with the United States.

There is no doubt but that Trail Creek will be one of the liveliest camps in the entire northwest from this time on. The ore put at this date would easily exceed 300 tons daily if railroad facilities were afforded.

Magistrate Macrae yesterday gave his decision in the case of Captain James Hunter, charged with supplying liquor to Indian soldiers on the frontier.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, March 23.—Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, British secretary to Queen Victoria and keeper of the privy purse, is said to be in a moribund condition.

During the forenoon have been very material names represented all that is required in the incorporation. This is the point achieved. It is the first time the council, in a great impetuous ground, met.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Settle the "Idaho" Case—The Sailors' Union Trouble.

New Boat for the Kootenay Service—Progress of Sailors at Trial Island.

The old case of the United States v. the steamship Idaho for smuggling was dismissed in the United States court at Seattle pursuant to a warrant from the secretary of the treasury, remitting the penalty upon the payment by the Pacific Coast Steamship company of a fine of \$1,000 and \$1,500 fees and costs, aggregating \$2,411.10.

The following is from the St. Paul Pioneer-Press: "One of the two oldest river captains in the far West, Capt. J. D. Miller, of the Kootenay country, called at the Great Northern headquarters, called at the office of St. Paul in 1848 just before the California gold fever broke out and crossed the plains to the coast in six months with an ox team.

THE WAGES QUESTION. The fight between the Sailors' Union and Shipowners' Association assumed a new phase at Seattle on Monday when Captain Ross, of the schooner Fred E. Sanderson, is a member of the Shipowners' Association, signed a union crew at \$35 per month, and the union called a victory.

HELD ON TWO COUNTS.

Magistrate Macrae yesterday gave his decision in the case of Captain James Hunter, charged with supplying liquor to Indian soldiers on the frontier.

DON'T BLAME YOUR WIFE. It may be the lady she is using for shortening. Lard is indigestible you know. But if you would always have...

50c. Gains in Bulk and Plants. The Marrows of Worth at Strathmore of Oat. In 1873 Sir Charles Tupper made an offer of reciprocity to the United States in connection with the negotiations then going on in regard to the Atlantic fisheries; but the U.S. commissioners would not even ask the President to consider the proposal, and the arrangement in regard to the privileges of U.S. fishermen in Canadian waters was ignominiously rejected by the British government.

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Know Everywhere. Sold Everywhere. GROWN EVERYWHERE. FERRY'S SEEDS. Are your seeds for them? Send for the valuable trial packet for 1895.