The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 58

CABLE NEWS.

Salisbury's Reply to Representatives of Irish Landlords Not Very Encouraging.

Text of a Secret Treaty of Alliance Between Germany and Austria —Troops Arriving.

The Postponement of Bismarck's Speech on the Military Bill Causing Anxiety.

Money Markets Depressed.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The markets of London and the continent are depressed in a marked degree by the influence of reports that Russia has succeeded in placing a loan in Paris and Amsterdam, and the continued menaces to the peace of Europe furnished by the changing relations of various powers.

Irish Landlords' Outlook.

The reply of Lord Salisbury to the representatives of Irish landlords gives them little hope [illegible] cite the fact that the government claims to have no difficulty in governing Ireland and predicts a complete subjection of the turbulent elements in that country almost immediately. Why then it cannot grant to its only allies in Ireland, the men in whose interest the whole country is being turned upside down, concessions equivalent to its exactions from the tenants, it is difficult to conceive. Concerning the present situation in Ireland, the O'Connor Don, a scion of one of the oldest and most influential Irish houses, and himself a landlord, declares that the interests of the landlords are daily tending downwards, while the tendency of the tenants' interests is correspondingly upward. In the same strain Lord Aberdeen feels impelled to say that the margin upon which many of the Irish tenants have hitherto depended for maintenance has vanished and large numbers of those who were formally able to make both ends meet are now on the verge of starvation.

Landlords Wait Upon Salisbury.

A deputation of Irish landlords waited upon Salisbury to-day to urge their claims for losses through recent legislation, and took occasion to denounce the findings of the land commission which still further reduced their income from land. Lord Salisbury congratulated them on their awakening to the importance of a unanimous and energetic policy of self defence, and reminded them that if landlords had shown a similar energy some years ago they would have been spared much of their present misery. As it was, he deeply sympathized with them and promised to consider their proposals for remedial legislation.

Waiting for the Speech.

The postponement of Bismarck's speech on the military bill in the Reichstag from Saturday to Monday has given a momentary respite to the more anxious portion of Europe and to the public as well as to continental statesmen whose future action will be contingent upon the chancellor's utterances, but the fulminations of the master spirit of the German empire, always fraught with admonition to the Fatherland and defiance to her enemies, are awaited with more than ordinary concern on this occasion, in view of the tenuous thread which confines the German war dogs to their kennels.

Mr. Mattinson Elected.

Mr. Mattinson, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from the Walton division of Liverpool, formerly represented by the right Hon. J. G. Gibson, late attorney-general of Ireland, and Dodgson H. Madden, solicitor general of Ireland, from Dublin university seat, which he resigned when he accepted the solicitor generalship. Both were elected without opposition.

Wm. Ringgold Cooper.

Wm. Ringgold Cooper, the American who was arrested at Fontainebleau, France, for the alleged forgery of a check which he passed at the London and Westminster bank, was examined to-day. It was proved he had obtained blank checks and forged the name of Charles Goodall, the playing card maker. He then advertised for a young man to collect accounts, by whom the checks were cashed.

Dynamiters Sentenced.

Minister Phelps of the United States, occupied a seat on the bench at the trial of Callan and Harkins alleged dynamiters to-day. Callan preserved his stoical demeanor throughout the ordeal of the sentence, but Harkins broke down completely. It is asserted by the friends of the latter that he cannot possibly outlive the term of his sentence.

Water Conduit Burst.

The main water supply conduit of Gendilly has burst, flooding the suburbs. The roadway under which the pipe was laid has collapsed. Two houses were completely wrecked and several others are tottering and will surely fall.

Riotous Crofters Sentenced.

The trial of a second batch of Crofters of the Island of Lewis, charged with the responsibility of recent riots at that place, has resulted in their conviction. The sentences range from twelve to six months.

Fire in London.

A fire broke out in a large block, No. 145 Queen Victoria street, this evening, completely gutting the structure and causing heavy loss.

Gladstone's Reception.

The Liberals are making great preparations to give Gladstone, who will return to London on Monday, a grand reception.

Watched by Cleveland.

GLASGOW, Feb. 3.—On behalf of President Cleveland, Captain Ritchie of the steamer Satate of India, and Mr. Campbell, first officer of that vessel, were to-day presented with, respectively, a gold watch and chain and a binocular glass, in token of his appreciation of their services in saving the crew of the ship Triumphant of Boston, which was abandoned at sea August 28th while *en route* from Liverpool for Boston.

Freedom of the City.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—Lord Ripon and John Morley were presented with the freedom of the city of Limerick to-day and were the recipients of numerous addresses. Morley in reply to addresses said the Government would not extend Local Government to Ireland because it said that to decentralize was to nationalize.

Secret Treaty of Alliance.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The *Reichs Anzeiger* says: That Germany and Austria have decided to publish the text of the treaty of alliance concluded between them only, on Oct. 7th, 1879, in order to put an end to all doubts regarding their defensive intentions. Article one pledges each premier to assist the other if attacked by Russia and to conclude terms acceptable to both. Article two provides, that if the other shall be attacked by another power the other will not support the aggressor but will maintain a strict neutrality unless Russia shall assist the aggressor, when article one shall govern the situation and be enforced. Article three provides, that the treaty being peaceful it shall be kept a secret in order to prevent its misinterpretation or being communicated to a third power without the consent of the contracting powers. Both powers in concluding the treaty express the hope that in view of the announcement that the Czar is to meet the Emperor of Germany in September, 1889, the military preparations of Russia will not prove to be a menace to Germany or Austria, nor cause them to inaugurate similar measures. If, however, this hope should prove groundless, it is considered the loyal duty of both powers to inform the Czar that an attack upon one will be regarded as an attack upon the other.

Troops Arriving.

Additional arrivals of Russian troops upon the Prussian frontier, are reported by the Kreuse *Zeitung*.

Creating Intense Excitement.

VIENNA Feb. 3.—The *Abend Post* today publishes a text of the treaty concluded between Austria and Germany in 1879. The action of the government in causing the publication of the convention simultaneously with its publication in German papers is considered as a warning to Russia and other powers endeavoring to divide Austria and Germany. It is stated that Italy, in 1887, accepted all of the stipulations of the treaty basis of the triple alliance. The publication of the treaty is believed to have resulted from the cordial relations recently so conspicuously noticeable between Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador to France, and M. Flouquet, French minister of foreign affairs, and creates intense excitement throughout Europe.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Trouble Ahead.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 3.—An attachment was issued in the United States circuit court here yesterday on the British steamship North Erin lading at West Point, Va., and a telegram sent to the revenue cutter Hamilton to intercept the steamer before she passed out of the capes. The cutter was up the bay and to prevent the steamship getting out of the jurisdiction of the United States Deputy, United States Marshall Sullivan was despatched in a tug to stop her. The Marshal laid off the capes in the pilot boat Graves until the North Erin hove in sight and as she laid to to put off Capt. Face her pilot informed the captain that he was a United States officer and wished to speak to him. The captain ordered his men not to allow the Marshal on board. Two attempts failed, and at a third, when the ladder had been placed on the side of the ship, on which the Marshal was ascending, it was thrown off, and with it the Marshal fell into the boat. The captain of the steamer then proceeded on his voyage, taking with him the pilot, who was still on board. The case will be reported to the state department.

Cutting Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—St. Paul railroad today issued a new tariff reducing rates on all classes of freight from Chicago to Missouri river about 40 per cent. Chairman Midgety, of the Southwestern railroad association, at once issued a notice authorizing all lines to meet the new rate. It is the belief among railway people here that there will be a long and desperate struggle which will ultimately involve the entire Northwest.

Mrs. Cleveland's Uncle Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Herman F. Harmon, an uncle of Mrs. President Cleveland, her mother's brother, died to-day. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother are expected to attend the funeral.

The Coal Famine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The arrival of the Ontario from Wellington and the Arago from Coos Bay has temporarily reduced the coal famine, though not the price of coal. Prices are apt to remain high, as few coal vessels are now bound for this port.

Fined Five Dollars.

Judge Lawler to-day fined Mayor Pond and Acting Health Officer Gale, convicted of misdemeanor for maintaining a small-pox tent within the city limits, $5 each.

WOMEN SMUGGLERS.

Two Women Carrying Babies Arrested With Opium in Their Valises.

On Tuesday afternoon, says the Seattle *Post Intelligencer* two women, each with a young babe in her arms, arrived here from Whatcom on the George E. Starr. They each carried a valise, and were very plainly clad. While waiting for the Idaho to arrive from Tacoma they put up at the Brunswick hotel. As one of the employees was passing through the house, he noticed a man clad in a blue suit stop at the door of the room occupied by the women, and slip a note underneath. As soon as he disappeared down stairs the above mentioned employee, who is of a rather inquisitive turn of mind, picked up the note. It read as follows: "Meet me at the stairway near the big brick on Pacific avenue." There was no signature to the note, and the contents aroused the young man's suspicions. He remembered that the valises were very heavy to be filled only with children's clothing, and the idea flashed upon him that they were engaged in opium smuggling. When the Idaho left for up the Sound, the mothers with their six months' old babes, and heavy valises took passage for Tacoma. The young man went in search of a customs office, and in the distance he saw inspector W. G. Ronald looming up, and told him of his suspicions. Mr. Ronald hastened to the wharf, but just too late, as the steamer had gotten well out in the stream. He then went to the telegraph office and notified the inspectors at Tacoma, giving a description of the two women suspected. On the arrival of the steamer at that place the women were arrested and their baggage searched. They had in their possession forty pounds of unstamped opium, 18 pounds in one valise and 2 pounds in the other. Deputy United States Prosecuting Attorney Munday was telegraphed for, to prosecute the smugglers. The women gave their names as Mrs. Lou Smith and Mrs. Lizzie Lewis. W. S. Heacock, an employee of the steamer, who assisted the women ashore with their babies and grips, was also arrested but discharged on making his statement. The women both pleaded guilty, and were held to appear before the grand jury.

STRIKING MINERS.

About Eight Hundred Men and Boys Attack Non-Union Men.

Policemen Tried to Force a Passage with Drawn Revolvers—The Mob Armed with Clubs Attack the Police and Pull the Front Out of a Building.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

POTTSVILLE, PA., Feb. 3.—A crowd of strikers numbering about 800 men and boys this evening met the return from work of non-union hands employed at the Reading Company's colliery in the southern part of Shenandoah. Two coal and iron policemen tried to force a passage for the workmen with drawn revolvers. This exasperated the mob and armed with clubs, palings, etc., they rushed on the policemen and party and in attempting to rescue a prisoner Lieut. Moyer was felled with blows from a club, he then emptied his revolver at his assailants. He fired five times and four persons. Mike Heffron shot in the mouth, John Cather in the arm, both were nocent citizens attracted to to the spot by curiosity. Two strikers were hit, one in the ear and the other in the neck. The crowd scattered at the time of the firing, but immediately swelled to several thousand frenzied men ready to wreak vengeance on any policeman or any scab they could catch. The police arrested two men and took them to Squire Shoemaker's office, the mob following and almost demolishing the place in their efforts to release their companions. Meanwhile, in the eastern part of the town, Boss Duncan, of the Kohinoor colliery, was attacked. An officer came to the rescue and fired on the crowd and arrested two men whom they took to Squire Monaghan's office. The mob grew wild and tore the entire front out of the building and gutted it, and the officers with the Squire jumped for their lives. The mob have taken possession of the streets, but have committed no further acts of violence. More trouble is expected in the morning. The coal and iron police have thirty men about Shenandoah and for fear of a further outbreak the force at other points cannot be lessened. If the trouble continues the sheriff will organize a posse and help to maintain peace. It is understood a large force of Pinkerton men were immediately ordered to concentrate at Shenandoah. Everything quiet throughout the rest of the coal region. The attack to-night may have been precipitated by the strikers holding mass meetings, which were organized after the trouble had quieted down and lasted until a late hour. Lee, Duffy and other leaders were present and addressed the strikers.

PORT BLAKELY MILLS BURNED.

Loss $250,000 and no Insurance—Two Hundred Men out of Work—The Company Will Probably Rebuild.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SEATTLE, Feb. 3.—The Port Blakely mills were burned to the ground to-day. The fire was distinctly seen from this city. The loss is said to be a quarter of a million dollars, with little or no insurance. Several vessels are there partly loaded and many others are on the way. The fire started in the heated shafting. Two hundred men are turned out of work. The company is a wealthy concern and will probably rebuild.

KOOTENAY NOTES.

The Weather—The Mounted Police in Winter Quarters—Spallumcheen Ore—The Railway Line.

From Mr. Robt. Galbraith, who arrived from Golden on Friday night, a COLONIST representative learned that a Chinook had sprung up before he left, and melted away all the snow from the Columbia lakes. The cattle were grazing again on the hills. Previous to this there had been a cold snap, the thermometer registering 45° below zero.

The reports in reference to the mortality among the mounted police at Fort Steele have been greatly exaggerated. Three men only died from the fever, and one from heart disease. The force is now in winter quarters and were most comfortably housed. Col. Herchimer was met at Golden on his way to the fort on a trip of inspection.

Mr. Galbraith brought down some specimens of Spallumcheen copper ore, carrying galena. This ore is from an extensive deposit on the Spallumacheen river, about forty miles north of Golden, and when developed there is good evidence that a splendid property will be opened out.

Mr. Galbraith was not detained between Golden and Victoria, and states that there is no probability of the railway company having trouble from snow avalanches in the Selkirks, owing to the excellent precautions taken.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Frightful Ending to a Career of Dissipation —Charles E. King Makes An Attempt on His Life at Seattle.

If the vast audiences who have been in attendance on the temperance talks of Ward and Hughes in Brown's Pavilion for the last ten days could have seen the interior of the city jail this afternoon, about 2 o'clock—a picture framed in blood—would have seen that which, to the majority, would have served as a temperance lecture as a life-long lesson. Strapped down on a pallet of straw, near a stove in this dismal dungeon, lay Charles E. King, of St. Catherines, Ont., eyes wild by rolling, incoherent utterances issuing from a disordered brain, and a broad bandage binding together the fearful self-inflicted gash that severed his windpipe, and extends nearly from ear to ear. The unfortunate man, wildly delirious at the time, fought his way from Providence hospital last night about 10 o'clock, without hat, coat or shoes. The police were notified, but, aided by that method that prevades madness and the usual cunning oftentimes attendant on a brain disordered by whisky, the poor wretch managed to defy detection and elude escape until eight o'clock this morning. He was then found in the vicinity of Pike and Eighth streets and taken to the city jail—and here a word of severe censure is merited by the powers that be who fail to find and take from the possession of a man in such a dangerous condition—not only to himself but to others—a knife containing a blade fully three inches long and tapering to a point like a dagger. After his incarceration in the "strong place," Gaoler Bogart bathed and bound the shoeless feet of the man—horribly lacerated from the all-night tramp—and made him as comfortable as circumstances would permit and then left to attend to other duties. King in the meanwhile had quieted down, though not by any means rational. Shortly before 2 o'clock Goaler Bogart re-entered the goal with medicine for one of the prisoners and found King standing in his cell with the blood fairly spouting from a wound in the throat, which must have been inflicted just as Bogart entered the gaol. Medical aid was at once summoned, Drs. Smart and Smith responding just in time to save the would-be suicide's life, who attempted repeatedly to tear open the wound, and begged that the physicians would kill him.—*Seattle Press.*

This news will be received with sorrow by Mr. King's friends in this city and at his old home in St. Catherines. He is well known here, having come out to work on the Bell, Larkin & Paterson contract on the E. & N. Railway. He is a brother of ex-Mayor King of St. Catherines, who is an influential merchant there. Charles started out in life with happy prospects, but dissipation and evil courses soon ruined him. He attempted to kill himself while living at Chemainus. It is but a short time since he left here for Seattle, but before he departed he appeared to be of unsound mind.

THE WELLINGTON EXPLOSION.

Continuation of the Inquest—The Miners' Committee Report that the Drill Hole in Lance Robinson's Place was Fired—Mass Meeting of Miners to be Held this Afternoon.—The Verdict.

(From Our OWN Correspondent.)

NANAIMO, Feb. 3.—The inquest opened at 9 a. m., and continued with slight intermission till 5 p. m., when it adjourned till 7:30.

Messrs. John Robson, A. Turner, J. C. Hughes, S. C. Davis, P. Crossten, T. White, W. Hanna, S. Tait, J. Frame, J. M. Davis, J. Hampson, W. McGregor, J. Dick, J. Marsell, R. Gibson, R. Scott, E. G. Prior, A. Ross, J. Matthews and J. D. Edwards gave evidence. The tenor of evidence is that the explosion took place in the face of the east level, only one witness stating in his opinion that it started in Horn's airway.

A committee of miners have just returned from the shaft from cutting out the coal surrounding the drill hole in the face of the east level, and they state positively that the hole was fired.

This evening the evidence of Messrs. J. Bryden, A. Dick and others will be taken. It will be late before the inquest can be concluded.

A mass meeting of the miners will be held in the Institute hall, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Coroner,—We, the jury, according to the evidence produced, unanimously agree that Robert Greenwell on the 24th day of January, 1888, came to his death from the effects of an explosion in the east level of No. 5 shaft of the Wellington collieries, caused by a blown out shot in Launcelot Robinson's place igniting the powder and dust. We believe that No. 5 pit was a well ventilated mine. We also agree that the management of the mine was good and attach no blame to the managers. We would recommend that the doors in all the mines be supplied with "white" trappers or that double doors be constructed and that the mining act be more strictly carried out in regard to cross-cuts, that less powder be used in blasting and that competent men be employed to oversee the firing of the shots. We the jury beg to thank and congratulate you on the courteous and impartial manner in which you have conducted this inquiry. ROBT. GRANT, Foreman.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Vermont and New Jersey.

A Russian railway loan of 15,000,000 roubles has been negotiated with Amsterdam banks.

The large dry goods establishment of Barnes, Hengerer & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was burned Wednesday last.

It is announced in Washington upon good authority, that the fishing conference will probably adjourn Friday or Saturday next.

Rev. Mr. Curtney of St. Paul's church, Boston, has accepted the bishopric of Nova Scotia, to which he was elected at Halifax, Wednesday.

A passenger train on the Texas & Pacific railway was thrown from the track by a defective switch. M. Cain and T. R. Johnson, engineers, were killed.

The Dominion accounts just published show that the net debt of the Dominion was increased last year by $4,154,930, it being $227,313,000 at the close of the year. The revenue last year reached the sum of $35,754,934. This sum has been exceeded only but once.

Michael Davitt, speaking in county Limerick, advised the tenants of Lord Guillamore not to accept the offer tendered them to purchase their farms. He considered persons taking the farms of evicted tenants cowardly, slimy renegades and social lepers, contact with whom should be considered a stigma. The cardinal object of the Irish agitation, he said, was the total uprooting of the landlords from the soil.

Eugene Tafel, principal of the Columbus, Ohio, school, last Friday was given $800 with which to pay the teachers. He went to a gambling house, lost all but about $100 and took a train for this place, taking a room at the Johnson house. Soon after he shot and killed himself. He left a note to the superintendent of schools at Columbus, acknowledging the act and giving as an excuse an uncontrollable disposition to gamble. He left a wife.

At Moorhead, Kentucky, the nine-year-old daughter of Samuel Carter, a well-to-do farmer of Rowan county, was outraged on the morning of January 21st by an unknown negro. Bob Yenders, of the neighborhood, was suspected, and a number of farmers went to his cabin and hanged him to a beam above his door. Just as Yenders was in the agonies of death word was brought that not he, but John Hooper was guilty, and Yenders was cut down.

The eastward B. & O. express came thundering into Muncie, Ind., on Sunday, at the rate of 50 miles an hour and crashed into a freight engine standing just east of the depot. The air brakes of the express were unmanageble and the train could not be checked. Both engines were ruined, also two palace cars. The tracks were torn up for rods and the gates and station house were smashed to the ground. Miraculously no one was hurt except the freight engineer who was severely injured. The tracks will not be passable for ten hours.

Two mysterious fires occurred at Lealle and Watts orphan asylum, 110th street, and 9th avenue, New York, within twenty-four hours. The first was discovered at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in the oil closet of the second floor but was extinguished before the oil was reached. The second broke out on the third floor at three o'clock this morning when all the inmates were asleep. The children were awakened by smoke and alarm, and became greatly confused, but all got out safely. The flames were confined to the dormitory. Damage $10,000. There were one hundred children in the building, ranging in age from six to fourteen years. An inmate, a girl about fourteen years of age was suspected, and when accused, confessed having set the place on fire.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Hartington Content With Salisbury's Policy as Regards Ireland and Franchise.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill Will be Announced in the Queen's Speech.

Bismarck Would Like to Receive Holland as Part of the German Empire.

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LONDON, Feb. 4.—The absence of Ireland from the first part of the parliamentary programme of the Government is foreshadowed by a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, without the chief secretary. Although the bill is not ready, and will probably remain throughout the year an incomplete draft, it is understood that the Government is resolved to include the Irish land purchase bill in the amendments which will be made in the Queen's speech, but the principal object of the amendment may be to keep up the heads of their few Irish supporters. It is understood that Lord Salisbury communicated to his colleagues, yesterday, Hartington's contentment with this policy as regards Ireland, and also his view of the country franchise for the local government. If the local government still is presented with any blemish of ex-official qualification it will be subject to alterations, through pressure from those who are the "allies and colleagues" of the government.

PARNELL'S MASTERLY CONTRIBUTIONS

to the deliberations of yesterday are also, in their way, powerful aids to a unity of purpose, and his advice against obstruction must have been felt in the cabinet as strengthening the rational opinion against the stringent rules proposed for members of the House of Commons. The rule dealing with offending members will, it is believed, provide that the first suspension shall be for a fortnight and for indefinite further terms until the suspended member shall, after the expiration of a fortnight, make in his place his apology to the House with an assurance that his offence shall not be repeated. Some imprudent friends of the government desire to make this rule embarrassing to Mr. Parnell is perfectly sincere in his deprecation of obstruction and will give the government

NO REASONABLE EXCUSE

for proposing the penal rules of procedure. If the rules, involving the possible suspension of members for the session are proposed, the proposal will be met with the strongest and most real opposition, because of its seeming to aim at extending the operation of the coercion act—into parliament. Mr. Parnell will himself bring forward an amendment to the Address, dealing with the present administration of Irish affairs.

There is some rattling among some very dry bones of Kent, which has not a liberal member in the House of Commons. Perhaps it is Evelyn's example which has led the Dartford tory to quit the local conservative club, protesting that he "can no longer follow or agree to the inhuman and disgraceful policy that Her Majesty's government is pursuing in Ireland." This gentleman, A. W. Perry, has "come to the conclusion that Ireland will never be governed by force, and the only way to

SATISFY HER JUST DEMANDS

is by granting to her a judicious system of self-government." The opinion is general among the best liberal politicians that the disintegration of the ministerial forces is making rapid progress and that an immediate appeal to the country, even if it were possible, is not desirable until the disgust with the policy which this Dartford tory now stigmatizes as "vile, bloodthirsty and shameless," has taken a full hold of the minds of the people, and the failure of coercion as a remedy has been again and finally completely demonstrated. The *Standard* is quite right in stating that a complete understanding exists between the cabinet and the liberal unionist leaders upon the local government bill. It is, however, a fact that several of the "Rankers" feel a little nervous as to the future, and are therefore clamoring for a reunion with Gladstone on the old liberal programme of 1885.

Mr. Schnadhorst, the liberal caucus chief, in an interview to-day regarding Parnell's

ADVICE AGAINST OBSTRUCTION,

said: "Obstruction is a doubtful and dangerous weapon at any time, but it is clear that obstruction to a measure against the primary liberties of Irishmen is a very different thing and a much less defensible one than the obstruction to a measure professedly and intended for the benefit of Great Britain. Nor are these considerations the only ones, strong as they are, which may be urged against the obstruction policy. A still stronger point, is that to adopt that policy in the coming session would be to play a Tory game. As yet there is no question of administration merely, the Tory government does well enough, but the government must legislate as well as administer, and the true policy for the Liberals and Parnellites is to encourage the Tories to legislate as much as possible. For the Tories are in this difficulty, despite all the talk about new Toryism and the rest of it. A large proportion of the party is still altogether

OUT OF TOUCH

with the democracy and clings to privilege. When, therefore, the Tory ministry comes to legislate on the local government bill it must choose between alienating the democratic feeling of the country or putting a sore strain upon the loyalty of its own supporters. The situation at once becomes difficult and anything may happen. This is why the Tory government are always glad of an excuse to busy themselves with foreign politics or with the resolute government of Ireland, and why they are at heart by no means displeased at that Irish "obstruction" which gives them a good excuse for doing nothing. It is not always easy to please both country squires and Liberal Unionists. They will have to make their bill liberal enough for the dissentients and not too liberal for the Tories. The government has pushed Lord Clanricarde to the front and made him the pivot of the coming struggle. Balfour

HAS SHOWN NO HESITATION

in backing him with all the force at his command, and Clanricarde has fully availed himself of his opportunity. Clanricarde is a rich man who would still be rich if he did not draw a penny from his Irish property. What makes the case particularly bad is that the land court would give the tenants adequate protection if they could once get into it. A few of his tenants who have been able to bring their rents before the court have had them reduced by 38 per cent. Before they can go into court, however, they must put up their arrears in full, and here is where Lord Clanricarde has the whip hand over them. He can, if he pleases, depopulate half of Galway and sweep 1500 tenants off his lands. Apparently, he does please to do so and the government will back him.

Henry Matthews, the home secretary, will find himself faced by a new problem when parliament meets. He will be asked in defense of law if it is legal for newspapers to

PROMOTE PRIZE FIGHTING.

in England. The point is a pretty one, and social jurists intend to make the most of it. The contention is made that the publication of challenges for prize fights and the details thereof are analagous to the act of Irish papers in publishing proceedings of the proclaimed and therefore illegal national league. The law does not recognize distinctions that have no difference, hence it is argued by the opponents of prize fighting, English newspapers are equally guilty with their nationalist contemporaries in Ireland if they aid and abet an illegal practice. Just now the sporting newspapers are filled with challenges to prize fighters, descriptions are given of preliminaries to encounters and tickets are sold to persons willing to pay to witness an unlawful sport. The Home Secretary will have these practices brought to his notice and be asked to uphold the law, or by sanctioning its evasion permit prize fighting.

No dynasty question is a subject of more

POLITICAL INTEREST IN GERMANY

than that of Holland. The King is 71 years of age and his Majesty's only surviving child is a daughter not yet eight years old. If the King survives ten years or more he will have probably to decide between a German or English husband for this princess. If she comes to the throne during her minority the matrimonial question will be more anxious, and outside the present limits of Germany no matter is so near the heart of Bismarck as the entry of Holland into the German empire upon a footing like that of Bavaria. Not only is the position of Holland so favorable for the development of German strength at sea, but her colonial possessions are especially attractive. They are not so much coveted by Englishmen, but were Holland to join the German states the new empire would at once become the second colonial power in the world. It is known that the Dutch are not doing very well with their colonies. These colonies extend in Asia over an area of more than 766,000 square miles, with nearly twenty millions of a population. The Dutch maintain at present in their East Indian possessions alone 30,000 men with sixty ships of war for the protection of commerce in those waters. Just now in Holland there is much grumbling as to the Achene war; and though the Dutch are staid people there are symptoms of unrest in and around Holland which attract and will still more engage the interest of politicians.

MEETING AT NANAIMO.

A Miner's Mass Meeting Condemns the Finding of the Recent Inquest—Will Not Work Until all the Chinamen are Discharged—Another Meeting to be Held on Monday.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Feb. 4.—A mass meeting of miners was held this afternoon and evening. The meeting differed from the evidence at the inquest, and claimed the explosion was caused by gas accumulated from Horn's door being open and started by the shot and extended by the dust. It condemned the inquest in not allowing full evidence of the miner's committee to be taken. A motion was carried for the men of each colliery to go to work as the Chinamen are taken out. A committee were appointed to prepare the proposed amendments to the mining act. The question of safety lamps and the proposal of the managers were left in the hands of the miners at each colliery. The committees will interview the managers on Monday morning and a mass meeting is to be held in Nanaimo on Monday at 3 p. m.

KAMLOOPS NOTES.

Robert John Scott has assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

Messrs. J. McIntosh and Hill while tobogganing last Monday week were severely hurt.

The firemen intend holding a ball on February 7th at the Cosmopolitan hotel.

A ball will be given on the 14th instant in aid of the Royal Inland Hospital.

G. Pendleton's house at Cherry Creek was recently destroyed by fire with all its contents.

The energetic *Sentinel* staff present to their readers a paper of which Kamloops may well feel proud.

EXPLOSION AT THE A. M. & M.

The Powder House Totally Destroyed—A Terrific Shock—Robert Adkins Loses His Life.

The Alaska *Free Press* of the 7th January says: At the Treadwell mill at 7 p.m. on January 1st, a short time after the night shift went on, a powder magazine, situated three hundred yards above the ledge, exploded. At the time it contained some 2,000 pounds of giant powder, the supply having been replenished that morning. This was the magazine in which the powder for immediate use on the ledge was stored, and in which the cartridges for blasting were prepared. The shock of the explosion was great. All the panes of glass in the windows in that side of the mill facing the powder house were shattered, doors were broken, and the recoil from the mountains across the bay did considerable damage to the store building. A man in the mill, who was oiling shafts some distance above ground was thrown down and somewhat injured. The shock was very strong, even in Juneau, two and one-half miles away.

Nota stick of the powder house remains, and where it stood is now a hole in the solid frozen ground four feet deep. At first it was suspected that the workmen on the ledge had been exposed more or less to the shock, but down in that great hole it was hardly felt, the explosion passing harmlessly over, and none there were injured in the least. Only one life was lost, that of Robert Adkins, the man who attended to the powder house. He was literally blown to pieces, and circumstances went to prove that at the time of the explosion Adkins, or "Bobby," as he was called, was fleeing from the magazine, he in all probability having, through carelessness or accident, caused the explosion. Men were sent immediately to the place to search for the remains of the unfortunate watchman, but as it was snowing hard nothing of him was found that night. It was continued the next morning, and a portion of the lower half of the body was found. At the coroner's inquest over these remains the jury found that the explosion was entirely accidental, and they knew of no attaching blame in consequence thereof.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* is being sued for libel by James Scott, real estate dealer, for publishing a letter charging him with attempting to bribe a school trustee.

CABLE NEWS.

A Lady Performer Terribly Lacerated by an Enraged Lion During a Performance.

Several Berlin Newspapers Criticize the Austro-German Alliance.

Claims of the Irish Landlords Considered Absurd by the "Freeman's Journal."

Terribly Lacerated.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At the conclusion of the performance at Lowry's music hall, Dublin, last night, Mlle. Senide, one of the performers, placed her head in a lion's mouth for the purpose of having a photograph taken. A sudden flash of light caused the beast to close his jaws. He retired growling to the corner of the cage dragging his helpless victim after him, and then shook the girl violently, tearing her bare breast with his claws. The attendants at once sprang towards the cage and attacked the lion with irons and finally succeeded in beating him off. Mlle. Senide was removed to her lodgings and medical aid summoned. Her neck, shoulders, breast and one arm are terribly lacerated. At last accounts she was still alive.

Arrested for Assault.

Major Kildare Bovrowes, of the Eleventh Hussars, was arrested and arraigned in the Westminster police court to-day for assaulting Lord Howard DeWalden, the husband of his sister-in-law. Major Bovrowes stated, in justification of the assault, which he admitted, he was defending Lady DeWalden, who was lying seriously ill in the house at the time, from the brutality of her husband who was drunk and attempted to force his way into her room. The magistrate thought the provocation did not justify the assault and remanded Bovrowes till Thursday.

Will be on Hand.

Gladstone will arrive in London on Wednesday and be in his seat in the House of Commons at the opening of parliament on Thursday.

Trafalgar Square Meetings.

Sir Chas Russell has intimated his intention to move an amendment to the address replying to the Queen's speech raising the question of the right to hold public meetings in Trafalgar Square.

Compensation Wanted.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The *Freeman's Journal* declares that the claims of the Irish landlords, who sent a deputation of their number to Lord Salisbury yesterday, are absurd, and that their plans for compensation for losses they have suffered through recent legislation is impossible.

Will Interview Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—*The National Zeitung* says Herr Bennigsen, leader of the national party in the Reichstag, will have an interview with Bismarck on Thursday, at which they will probably arrange and minimize the publicity of the debate on the military loan bill.

Newspaper Criticism.

Several papers dilate on the eminently pacific character of the Austro-German treaty, the publishing whereof they say must produce a tranquilizing effect in Paris and St. Petersburg, while it admonishes and warns disturbers of the peace whosoever they may be. The *Fremdenblattsays*: The publication of the treaty will produce everywhere the conviction that our policy is pacific and conservative in its tendency, which character it will always preserve. The publishing of the treaty is decisive, and shows that our policy is of a high, unmistakable importance, as showing that the duration of the treaty is secured absolutely. It now forms and must always in future form the exclusive base of our policy. Europe can now fail to understand that Austria and Germany are endeavoring, above all things to clear up the present situation in European politics, to refute the baseless accusations brought against them and to tranquilize the public mind. The *Presse* publishes an editorial in a similar vein, and concludes by saying that it will be necessary to await the strong effect which the publication of the treaty will produce and the tendency of Russian opinion which the clauses of the treaty will undoubtedly exercise. The *Neue Freie Presse* fears that the publication will alter nothing in the political situation. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says it constitutes a final admonition to Russia to stop on the path whereon she has entered.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The Salvation Army barracks at London were burned down.

A woman named Laroche dropped dead at Ottawa from heart disease.

The North Victoria Dominion election petition has been withdrawn.

Fire damaged Stephen Curtis' residence at Chatham to the extent of $500.

Cox, the Toronto broker, is said to have gone through the Central bank to the extent of $174,000.

At Georgetown, Clark's hotel, Buck's butchery and Patterson's bakery were destroyed by fire.

Henderson, Conservative, and McLeod Liberal, were nominated for the commons in Halton.

Whitney, Conservative, was elected in Dundas for the local legislature. A Conservative gain.

The wholesale lumber firm of S. C. Kanaday & Co., Toronto, assigned for the benefit of their creditors.

Alfred Harraden, upholsterer and furniture dealer, Toronto, has assigned. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $1,500.

One of the Grand Trunk lawyers is at St. Thomas settling accounts in connection with the tragedy in July last.

A man named Carter, was run over and killed by a Michigan Central freight train near Fletcher Station.

Jas. Morrison, C. P. R. agent at Ottawa, who was found dead in bed at White River, was buried at Mallorytown.

The Northern railway has been transferred to the Grand Trunk and a director at from the latter road has been elected.

Campbell, one of the liquidators of the Central bank, is charged by his fellow liquidators with fraud and embezzlement.

W. H. Brown, plumber and gasfitter, St. Thomas, has absconded to the States. His liabilities have not yet been ascertained.

The case against Capt. Finnesay, charged at Ottawa with beating his wife and wounding his brother-in-law, has been enlarged.

An infant child of E. Laur, who lives about two miles east of Aylmer, died from suffocation. The father, mother and child had been out driving, and on the return to the house the mother laid the child on the bed for a few moments. On going to look at it she was horrified to find it smothered to death.

At the local elections in East Northumberland, Dr. W. A. Willoughby, Conservative, and Richard Clarke, Liberal, were nominated.

It is expected that the estate of W. J. McMaster & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, will not realize more than ten cents on the dollar.

Wm. Selby, accused of forging the name of Taylor Bros., Toronto, to a note for $4,000, was committed for trial. A reduction of bail was refused.

It is again reported in Toronto that Mowat will lead the Reform party in the Dominion, and will be succeeded by Fraser as provincial premier.

The students of Queen's college have subscribed $8,000 towards the endowment fund, an act unprecedented in the history of college annals.

Flesherton station and freight house on the Canadian Pacific have been burned. The freight agent and family, who resided in the building, barely escaped with their lives.

Howland threatens still more startling developments in reference to the Central bank. He says it will be shown that the institution that once promised so well was ruined by bank robbers.

In the criminal con. case of Gibbons *vs.* Foster at Toronto, in which the former charged the latter, a doctor, with undue intimacy with Mrs. Gibbons, the jury were unable to agree.

The river rose suddenly at Moulinette, seven miles from Cornwall, and swept Woods' carding mill down the river, and also tore away a bridge and one end of Shetsinger's grist mill.

In consequence of changes in the post-office department, Geo. F. Everett will be appointed superintendent of the money order office, and David Matheson, superintendent of the savings bank branch.

Smith & Bryson, dry goods and groceries, of Trenton, have failed, with liabilities large and assets insignificant. Several Toronto firms are creditors. Bryson has disappeared and ugly rumors are afloat.

Young Beachemier, who rescued Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Blackburn from a watery grave in Ottawa last month, has been rewarded with a purse of $50. He will be recommended for the Royal Humane Society's medal.

The Brockville and Westport railway will be opened February 15th, when the event will be celebrated by a banquet at Farmersville. The ultimate terminus of the road is Sault Ste. Marie.

Mrs. Fellows, of Toronto, who beheaded her infant on the

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1888.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The Gaspe and East Elgin Federal election trials have been dismissed.

1,000 cotton-mill operators are on strike at Cornwall against a reduction of wages.

The East Northumberland local election recently resulted in the return of Clarke, Liberal.

Several new forgeries are coming to light against Alfred E. Ridley of St. Thomas.

The eight year old son of Charles Finch, Simcoe, was run over by a wood sleigh and killed.

The Guelph Banking company, a private bank, conducted by W. H. Cutten, suspended payment.

Halton nominations for the Commons are Wm. McLeod, Liberal, and Henderson, Conservative.

An old and prominent resident of Metcalfe, Capt. Robert Grant, late of the 43rd Battalion, is dead.

Henry Slight, of the Toronto city nurseries, has called a meeting of his creditors. Liabilities $10,000.

Wm. Cameron, while blasting at Arkana, was seriously injured by the premature discharge of dynamite.

The corruptionists in the Glengarry case were up for trial and were remanded under heavy bonds to the court.

J. B. Hewitt, postmaster at Hewitt, has been arrested for forgery of notes disposed of to different parties.

W. R. Phillips & Co., dry goods, Brampton, have assigned. Their liabilities are $30,000; assets, $25,000.

McLaren, Edwards & Co., are building new saw mills in Carleton Place to give employment to 600 men.

Rev. Dr. Enoch Wood, honorary secretary of the Methodist missionary society, is dead. He was 85 years old.

Americans along the river front have agreed to refuse Canadian currency except at a discount of ten per cent.

Samuel Mills was found guilty of robbing Mulligan's store at Omemee, and sentenced to two years in penitentiary.

The 14-year old son of James Mortimer, Burlington, was drowned while skating. Two other boys were saved with difficulty.

J. P. Whitney, Conservative, was elected to the local legislature for Dundas county, made vacant by the unseating of Dr. Chamberlain.

Jeremiah Meagher, who has been in the postoffice inspector's department, Kingston, over twenty-five years, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

Geo. Carter, who has been acting as agent for the Toronto *News* and collecting subscriptions, which he failed to remit, was arrested near Kingsmill.

The Renfrew *Mercury* office was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,000; no insurance. Some said the fire was incendiary, caused by anti-Scott Actites.

The Queen's hotel, Welland, and a building owned by Richard Harris, and occupied by J. E. Whalley, tailor, were destroyed by fire. Loss $6,500; insurance $4,000.

Andrew Smith, a cooper by trade, of London, eloped with Jennie Hodges, aged 16, and left a wife and two children destitute. The girl's father was employed at the car works.

The C. P. R. commenced the survey of a line from Valleyfield to the Province line at Dundee, to connect with the Rome and Watertown road, in opposition to a similar road being built by the G. T. R.

While two men, N. Fournier and Joseph Leclair, were engaged in felling trees in the township of Bethune, the tree they were engaged in fell in a wrong direction, and instantly killed Fournier and badly injured Leclair.

Mrs. Hayes, a religious monomaniac, living at Hepworth, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself with a revolver in the breast, and succeeded in inflicting a deep wound in one lung that will probably prove fatal.

C. L. Van Wormer, proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel and of the Weekly payment store, Toronto, has assigned. His liabilities are placed at $45,000. The Central Bank is a creditor to the extent of $32,000. The assets are nominally $70,000. It is expected the estate will pay in full.

The house of Israel Evans, a license inspector for Kent county, was shattered by dynamite. No one was hurt but the house was badly damaged. The police have arrested a man who had a loaded revolver and fuse and caps for dynamite cartridges in his possession. Three other persons are also detained on suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

Matthew Wormwork, living with his son, Nathaniel, at Arden, drank the contents of a bottle containing corrosive sublimate, dying thirty-six hours after in great agony. He had difficulty with his family, which was settled by his paying $1,100 to his wife for support. Loss of the money so preyed on his mind that he committed suicide.

J. J. Blackmore & Co.'s hardware and house furnishing establishment was burned at St. Thomas. The loss is $30,000 and the insurance about $15,000. Atchison's hardware store was badly burned and Foster & Co.'s drug store was damaged by smoke and water. William Hillis, aged 65, while watching the fire dropped dead.

John Gamble was tried at the criminal assizes, Toronto, for murdering Lizzie Bray, a young girl he had betrayed, by procuring an abortion upon her. The jury were out three hours and returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Gamble, on hearing the verdict, completely broke down and sobbed like a child. Judge Falconbridge then sentenced Gamble to be hanged on March 6.

The criminal con. case of Irving vs. Smith has been concluded at Toronto. On the opening of the court, the counsel for the defendant announced that he would admit adultery and that the plaintiff was entitled to some damages. The plaintiff's counsel stated that the establishment of the guilt of the defendant was all that was wanted and agreed to accept $100 damages and costs. The jury accordingly returned a verdict as above. Irving will apply to the Senate for a divorce.

The Toronto police court was crowded to hear the proceedings in the case of Alex. Manning, Elias Rogers, Henry S. Strathy and Richard Snelling of compounding a felony. All pleaded not guilty, and several witnesses were examined. At the conclusion of the evidence all of the defendants except Rogers were committed for trial, bail being accepted in $1,000 each. Rogers was discharged for lack of evidence. Strathy was also committed on a charge of individually compounding a felony.

In the speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature, reference was made to the decision of the courts on disputed crown lands, and pending the appeal to the Privy Council it was announced that the Federal Government had signified their intention of concurring in steps for obtaining at the next session of the Imperial Parliament, an act confirming the Western Boundary of the Province agreeable to the order of Her Majesty in Council, made August 1884. Negotiations have been commenced respecting the Northern Boundary also; so far as the same has not already been determined.

A Toronto confectioner named Fraser went to Hamilton to hunt up his 17-year-old daughter Ellen, who had left his house some two weeks ago. A constable was detailed to assist in hunting up the truant and the girl was found at 170 York street, where she had been boarding the last few days. She was confronted in her bedroom by her father and the constable, and under her bed was concealed a young man named John Maxwell, of Toronto. The young girl had evidently been influenced by Maxwell, and when she left Toronto, taking $62 of her father's money with her, she purchased a ticket for Chicago, but stopped in Hamilton. She was taken before the police magistrate, who committed her to the care of her father, who returned to Toronto with her while Maxwell was confined in the cells, and at the police court next morning his case was dismissed, and no charge was laid against him.

QUEBEC.

Choquette, M. P., for Montmagny, is seriously ill.

The sudden death is announced of Rev. Thos Berube, cure of St. Simon.

Capt. A. G. Nash, C. E., formerly harbor engineer, Montreal, is dead of cancer.

Isaac Grant, proprietor of the City Hotel, Montreal, has assigned. Liabilities, $11,000.

The death is announced at Montreal of C. J. Curran, postal mail clerk, brother of Mr. Curran, M. P., at the early age of 39.

Mr. Langelier will again be asked to stand as a candidate for the Quebec mayoralty, and has the support of *Le Canadien*.

A Quebec paper says that a wealthy and sparkling Quebec widow has eloped to Europe with a married man belonging to New York, whose acquaintance she made last summer.

The libel suit brought up by the Montreal Lacrosse Club against the Montreal *Post*, for charging members of the club with offering to sell the game, resulted in a verdict of 25 cents damages and 25 cents costs, a practical victory for the newspaper.

A messenger of Messrs. Allan went to the Merchants' Bank, Montreal, to draw money, and while counting it a stranger came in and said, "You dropped some on the floor." When the messenger bent to pick up his supposed loss, the man grabbed $5,100in bills and ran out of the bank. No clue.

MANITOBA.

Dr. Cornell, of Boissevain, is dead.

Mr. Greenway was presented with a gold headed cane by lady friends.

Judgment was given in favor of Sutherland in the Hudson's Bay railroad suit.

At a meeting of Conservatives held in Winnipeg it was decided to accept no compromise monopoly.

The Conservatives in Mountain decided not to oppose Greenway. The latter was banqueted at Manitou.

The Manitoba Conservatives are said to be making an effort to oust Norquay from the leadership and to substitute Howell.

The hospital for helpless children at Winnipeg took fire. One woman was burned to death, but the children all escaped.

Drs. Harrison and Wilson, old members of the Norquay government, will reside, one in St. Paul and the other in Minneapolis.

The Federal bank is again in difficulty and will be wound up. The probable assets will be taken over by another bank and depositors paid in full.

In the Manitoba legislature, on motion of Norquay, it was decided to have one of the judges enquire into the charges against him. The legislature then adjourned till March 1st.

The writ for the new election in South Winnipeg for the Manitoba legislature, will probably be issued next week. It is expected Mayor Jones will be opposed by Stewart Tupper.

Hon. Mr. Jones, provincial treasurer, has been sworn in. There is some dissatisfaction among the local Grits with his appointment, and Watson, the implement man, a Reformer, is being requested to oppose him.

Greenway announces his intention to pass redistribution and franchise acts on the reassembling of the legislature, and to have a general election immediately thereafter. It seems probable that the compromise proposals will be pressed.

NOVA SCOTIA.

David McKeer, M. P. for Gape Breton, was quietly married to Miss Crerar.

Sir. Hugh Wm. Hoytes, ex-Chief Justice of Newfoundland, is dead aged 74.

J. Davies, director of the Merchants' bank and a prominent citizen of Halifax, is dead.

The schooner May Bent, of Harrisboro', with coal, was burnt at sea. The crew were saved.

The business portion of Bear River was scorched. Loss $25,000; insurance $2,000. G. T. Miller was the principal loser.

The net profits of the Bank of Nova Scotia last year were $125,000, and of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, $93,000.

The Gloucester schooner Arthur D. Storey, from Fortune Bay, with a cargo of herring, which harbored at Halifax, put to sea without reporting to the customs. She will be seized and fined $400 the next time she enters a Canadian port.

The steamer Alcides arrived at Halifax from Glasgow after a very tempestuous passage. She lost ten valuable Clydesdales and three ponies out of nineteen horses. Thirty ponies and two others are now sick and will die. The animals were consigned to Ontario and Chicago.

The Minister of Customs considering the exceptional circumstances under which the American schooners Whittier and Moonlight are awaiting repairs and to prevent loss of their fish, has authorized Collector Ross, to permit these fish being landed and sold on payment of duty.

A brutal murder is reported from Amherst. Peter Carroll, a well-known character, came from Athol and got on a spree. During the evening he visited a notorious den kept by Richard Brundage. A row ensued, during which Brundage threw Carroll on the floor, and while Carroll was held down by another man, the old man battered in Carroll's head with a hatchet. Brundage was arrested.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Temperance hall at Sheffield was destroyed by a dynamite explosion, the result of a quarrel over school matters.

Herbert C. Parks, agent of the Temperance and General Assurance company, St. John, has skipped. His defalcation is about $2,000.

H. and H. A. McCullough, one of the oldest dry goods firms of St. John, have assigned. Their liabilities are unknown.

The Westmoreland supreme court has been trying a case of medical malpractice. The defendant is Dr. Black, formerly M. P.P., for the county. The plaintiff, Mrs. Brownell, claimed that she received permanent injury to her health by an overdose of strychnine administered by Dr. Black in the way of practice. The trial lasted seven days, and doctors from all parts of the country and Nova Scotia were called to give evidence. The case went to the jury and a verdict was given for plaintiff.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. Mr. Haviland has been reelected mayor of Charlottetown.

The prosecution in the Millman murder trial has closed and the defence begun.

The Millman murder trial is nearing an end. The prisoner's father, mother and three sisters could give no account of him for three hours on the night of the murder. The defence is considered very weak.

CABLE NEWS.

Garrisons of Russian Frontier Towns Reinforced—Effect of Bismarck's Speech.

Four Yachts to be Built by Mr. Watson, Designer of the "Thistle" —Parnell's Request.

Mr. Cox, M. P., Removed to the Infirmary at Limerick—His Health Failing.

Special Request.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Parnell has issued an urgent "whip" to members of the Nationalist party requesting them to meet in the House of Commons at 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

Effect of the Speech.

All of the European bourses were stagnant to-day until the gist of Prince Bismarck's speech became known, when government and other securities took a decided upward turn. Russian and Austrian bonds each advanced more than one per cent. This is the only indication of the effect of the German chancellor's expressions at present, but the feeling in general is that the speech had a tendency to restore confidence everywhere. Full and accurate reports of the speech cannot be published in London until communications of the various special correspondents come to hand, and there is a general disposition on the part of the press to withhold comment on the address until their arrival.

Salisbury Very Busy.

Lord Salisbury remained at the foreign office all day. There seems to be a general understanding among usual callers to see the premier that he wished to be let alone, since W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury and three foreign ministers were his only visitors. To the last mentioned gentlemen Salisbury officially communicated the most important of Prince Bismarck's statement, but did not as far as can be learned, express an opinion as to their accuracy or probable effect.

Garrisons Reinforced.

A dispatch from Vienna says: that the garrisons of several Russian frontier towns were reinforced last week by an extra regiment of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry.

McGlynn and the Vatican.

The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says: Several American bishops are endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the Vatican and Dr. McGlynn.

Wants Perfunctory Assent.

Mr. Balfour has gone to Osborne presumably to obtain perfunctory assent of the Queen to certain expressions relating to Ireland which form a part of the Queen's speech.

More Yachts.

Mr. Watson, designer of the yacht Thistle, has completed drawings for four new yachts, one of them a centre-board boat, to be built on the Clyde.

Don't Agree With Him.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—Commoner Cox has been removed to the infirmary of Limerick jail; he has entirely lost his appetite and his strength has appreciably diminished within the last twenty-four hours.

An American Arrested.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Harry Parkins was arraigned to-day on a charge of stealing jewelry from Frederick Cutler, of Boston. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for one week at the request of the the United States consul who is awaiting documents from America.

Treaty Between Italy and Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The treaty of alliance between Italy and Germany stipulates that if France attacks either of the contracting powers the other is to send 300,000 men to the French frontier immediately.

European Security.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The *Le Temps* declares that there will be no European security until it is known whether Austria will hold the Russian intervention in Bulgaria to be a *casus belli*, and whether Germany will permit Austria to settle such a quarrel single handed.

Welcoming the News.

Paris papers generally welcome the publication of the Austro-German treaty as likely to estrange Germany and Russia, and draw France and Russia closer together. The home journals advocate an alliance between England, France and Russia against the triple alliance.

COUNTY COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

Turner, Beeton & Co., *vs.* Atwell King—Joshua Davies, claimant.

This case came up for argument on motion for judgment.

Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C., (with him Mr. C. Wilson) contended that the jury had found that Mr. Joshua Davies was *bona fide* purchaser for his own benefit, that to make a sale void within the meaning of the act there must be an intention to give a preference on the part of the debtor and an intention to obtain one on the part of the creditors, but in this case there was no such relationship existing between King and Joshua Davies.

Mr. S. Perry Mills, for Turner, Beeton & Co., contended that the jury by their verdict meant that at the date of the alleged sale King was insolvent; that although Davies purchased *bona fide* and for his own benefit, yet Davies paid $6,500 of the purchase money to E. M. Johnson, who was not acting as the agent for King simply, but also for Messrs. Strouss & Co. and Garesche, Green & Co., and that the said sum was paid to Johnson to enable him to prefer Garesche, Green & Co. and Strouss & Co., although Davies did not know on the date of the alleged sale that there were other creditors; in other words, Mr. Davies acted under the belief that King, who was carrying on business with a stock represented to be of the value of from $15,000 to $16,000, and for which he (Davies) was willing to give $8,000, had only Garesche, Green & Co., and Strouss & Co. as creditors. The jury also find that King intended to give a preference to Green and Strouss over and before the other creditors, and that both of them intended to obtain such preference, but Davies did not know of it. The local statute says that a debtor when insolvent shall not give or make a gift or transfer of his property to any one or more of his creditors with the intent to prefer one or more of his creditors to the others, or with intent to hinder or delay the other creditors, the statute excepting *(inter alia)* a *bona fide* sale to an innocent purchaser. The evidence disclosed that King, Strouss and Johnson, notwithstanding the act, intended to obtain such a preference in an indirect manner which is equally unlawful i. e. by means of a sale to an innocent purchaser. In other words they not only combined to get a preference and thereby delay other creditors but if the verdict means anything they also intended to deceive the purchaser by suppressing the truth and also acted contrary to the principles that a statute shall not be made an instrument for covering a fraud. The conduct of Johnson, King and Strouss, amounts to more than equitable or legal fraud because they have the superadded guilty intention to carry out the scheme knowing that it was unlawful which will give the criminal jurisdiction. The statute declares such preferential assignment or gift void. The transaction being originally tainted. The original vice will continue into whatever ramifications it may extend, even into the hands of an innocent purchaser for value. He cannot derive any benefit under it; it might be otherwise if the fraud did not amount to anything more than equitable or legal fraud, see Vilmont v. Bently, 18 Q. B. D., 322, affirmed by the House of Lords, 12 A. C., 471. The rule of law is, *i.e.*, that of two innocent persons, the one who has enabled the wrong to be committed ought to suffer the loss. Davies was a party to give Johnson the money to prefer Green and Strouss, therefore he is less innocent than the execution creditors. If the deed of sale is declared void Davies can follow the purchase money into the hands of Green and Strouss, and King and he can also recover damages, &c., from the parties who induced him to enter into the contract of purchase. The parties being men of means, Joshua Davies will not suffer.

I find the sale should be set aside on an indemnity being given Davies.

Mr. Mills then asked for the usual decree for the benefit of all the creditors, with costs.

His lordship reserved judgment.

THE MINERS' MEETING.

The Mine Owners Agree to Discharge all Chinese.

The Conditions Accepted and the Men Decide to at Once go to Work—The Wage Question Left to be Settled Between the Employers and Men at the Different Collieries.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

NANAIMO, Feb. 6.—A miners' mass meeting was held to-day in Nanaimo, Mr. Williams in the chair. The committee from North Wellington reported an interview with Mr. Bryden, who informed them that they could resume work at once without the Chinese. It was proposed that an agreement be signed by Mr. Bryden and the committee, binding both employers and employés. The committee next reported that Mr. Robins offered the same terms and conditions for the Vancouver company as those given by Mr. Dunsmuir. It was moved, amid applause, that the conditions be accepted and that the men resume work at once. The East Wellington company claimed some consideration on account of the difficulty of working the mine and the high price paid. After considerable discussion it was resolved that the East Wellington men find work in the other mines, the meeting pledging itself to support those out of work. The wage question was then discussed, but finally left to be settled between the employers and the men in the different mines. It was then resolved to go to work as soon as the various committees had time to confer with their respective employers.

OUR SEATTLE LETTER.

First Logs Through the Washington Canal. —George H. Miller, the Convicted Murderer, Will Probably be Set at Liberty.

Mr. James Frankland, Superintendent of the Western Mill Company, was noticed on the streets Saturday, and on being asked about the prosperity of the company's mill, located on the southern end of Lake Union within the city limits, he said that he had received the first lot of logs that were driven through the canal, connecting Lake Union and Lake Washington. The work of cutting the canal has long being nearing completion and there yet remains many finishing touches before the crew of diggers and haulers can be sent away. When all was in readiness at the canal for its first trial, about twenty big, bouncing logs were run in and the gate securely fastened. Then the Lake Union gate was opened and away went logs, dirt and water with a tremendous rush. The company succeeded in driving 200,000 feet of logs through in that way and then the banks caved in so badly that work was ordered stopped, but not, however, before the success of the canal scheme was demonstrated fully.

Mr. Frankland stated that very soon a larger force of men will be set at work to clean out the dirt that has caved in from the canal banks and the passage of small steamboats will probably be attempted in the early spring.

MAY OBTAIN HIS LIBERTY.

Two years ago the bodies of James Manning Colman and Wilbur Patten were found after a diligent search in the bottom of Lake Washington. They had left their home on the eastern shore of the lake in a row-boat and after being missed, a search party was organized. The boat and a broken oar were found on the shore of Mercer island, past which they had rowed on that fatal morning, while their friends watched them out of sight. The search was continued and the bodies were found. On the island lived a farmer named George H. Miller, known in that community as Pirate Miller, because of his being held in perfect terror by the neighbors. He had a grudge against Mr. Colman and it was believed that he shot him from the shore and then murdered young Wilbur Patten so that he could not tell of the crime. Miller was arrested and after three trials, two in Seattle and one in Port Townsend, he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The case was appealed to the territorial supreme court, and now comes the news from Olympia that that court has remanded the case to the court below on the ground of insufficient evidence. As the prosecution had amassed all the evidence possible to be obtained, it is deemed likely that Miller will escape. The farmers in the community where he lived are highly indignant and if Miller returns there it would not be a matter of very great surprise to hear in the near future of his being lynched or summarily dealt with in some way.

SEATTLE, Feb. 4.

DONALD NOTES.

From a gentleman who arrived from Donald last night, it was learned that the weather is getting quite warm, and in consequence a general thaw is the result.

The authorities are doing all in their power to drive all bad characters from town. Last week "Mother McKenzie" was fined $100 and costs for selling liquor without a license, and subsequently fined $50 for keeping a house of ill-fame and ordered to leave town. Ruby Clifton, an inmate of the house, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assaulting "Mother McKenzie." Frank Field was ordered out of town and now resides at Vancouver. Ollie Cuthbert, for whom a warrant was issued for not obeying a summons, gave herself up and was to have been tried yesterday. Frank Perrie, an Italian, was arrested at Bear Creek and charged with assault. He was fined $50 or three months' imprisonment. He was subsequently charged with extorting money from another man and the case was adjourned until yesterday.

Henry Hogan, of St. Lawrence hall, Montreal, purchased in 1874 a tract of land of 512 acres, in what was then known as the village of Hochelaga, for $33,000. He has just sold four acres for $50,000.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

Germany Equal to any Emergency in Case of Necessity—No Debate on the Military Bill.

General Situation of the European Powers—Court Box and Galleries Crowded.

Bismarck Receives a Continuous Ovation on His Return from the Reichstag.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Bismarck made his expected appearance to-day in the Reichstag. The galleries of the chamber were filled to repletion with spectators. Princes William and Leopold occupied the court box and the diplomatic gallery was crowded. When the Chancellor entered the Reichstag he was received with a salvo of deafening cheers. Dense crowds lined the way to the Reichstag along which Bismarck proceeded, and the greetings which he received on the entire route were hearty and prolonged. There was profound silence in the chamber when the chancellor rose to speak. In his speech he said: "I do not believe that I can add anything to the true state of the case. Regarding the loan bill, that I will not touch. My object is to speak of the general situation in Europe and I may confine myself to referring to what I said on same subject over a year ago. There has been very little change since then, when I feared war between Germany and France might occur. Since then however France has elected a peace loving president and a pacific disposition has prevailed. I can therefore reassure the public, so far as the prospects in that direction are concerned, France has become more peaceful regarding Russia. Also, I am of no other opinion now than when I said that we have to apprehend no attack from Russia. The situation must not be judged from the comments of the press. Russian newspapers do not credit me with believing the Czar's word absolutely.

THE SITUATION.

on the whole is not different from that of 1879. I grant that a concentration of Russian troops on the frontier may appear serious, but I perceive no cause or pretext for a Russian or European war. Russia has no interest to gain in conquering the Prussian or Austrian provinces. Indeed, I go so far in my confidence as to say that even a war with France would not necessitate a war with Russia, although war with the latter would involve the former. It is true, I believe, that Russia's voice will be heard at the next European crisis and therefore she wishes to push her forces as far westward as possible. Perhaps Russia speculates upon a turn soon taking place in the eastern question and desires then to act promptly and with greater weight. Perhaps Russia intends to render her diplomatic demands more effectual from the fact of having an army ready for war behind them. We, however, are only concerned in the eastern question in a secondary manner."

Prince Bismarck reviewed the relations of Prussia with Russia since 1848; since, frequently, he said, "they had a

MENACING ASPECT,

but at all times a calmness and conscientiousness was displayed by ministers on the Prussian side toward the threatening position of Russian affairs, the position of which foreign countries had no idea, and had succeeded in averting mischief. Hitherto as now," he continued, "we have been constrained to augment and organize our forces so that in case of necessity we might stand forth a strong nation, making its power prevail by our strength, and so defending its authority, its dignity and its possessions."

The warlike tendencies of France and Russia, the chancellor declared, "drive us to an attitude of defiance alike in France and Russia, compel us to become *careful*. Prussia has always been complaisant with Russia, doing her many services. I myself, when minister to Russia, successfully labored to keep up amicable relations. However, my friendly feelings for Russia have cooled. I say this in order to make quite clear the reason why we have concluded an alliance with Austria. We were inclined to accede to the demands that Russia had made on us before the last war in the east.

RUSSIA THEN TURNED

vainly to Austria. We were glad that storm passed over our heads. Those who expect to find a threat in the publication of the treaty of 1879 are mistaken. The treaty is an expression of the community of interests of the two contracting parties." Continuing, Bismarck said: "Austria is our natural ally in dangers which threatens us from Russia and France, but there is no need to fear the hatred of Russia. No wars are waged from mere hatred, for otherwise France would have to be at war with Italy and the whole world. The strength we possess will reassure our public opinion and allay the nervousness of the bourse and press. Our task now is to strengthen this strength. It must not be said others can place the same defensive frontier force as we are able to do. If we are attacked, then fur or teutonicus will flame. We hope to remain at peace with Russia, as with all other powers; but we do not run after anybody. Russia has

NO GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT

of Germany's attitude on the Bulgarian question." He reiterated his confidence that Germany felt in her army and declared Germany cared only for "God which makes us wish to foster peace." Concerning the strength and extent of her military resources the Chancellor asserted Germany could place one million men upon each of her frontiers, irrespective of reserves. Prince Bismarck occupied one hour and forty minutes in the delivery of his speech. Once he became fatigued and sat down, continuing the speech from his seat. After a while, however, he arose to his feet and finished his address with increased animation, pausing now and then to sip a refreshing drink. When he said, that in 1863 it was due to the Emperor and his adviser that a coalition Russian war was avoided. Applause began and it was renewed with increasing vigor and enthusiasm when he declared that in case of necessity Germany was equal to any emergency. The words

"WE DON'T RUN AFTER ANYBODY"

were received with a tremendous outburst of cheering. Dr. Frankenstein moved the adoption of the Landwehr bill *en bloc*, and that in view of the political situation the loan bill be not debated. Dr. Frankenstein moved the adoption of the bill *en bloc*, which motion was seconded by Herr Bennigson. Here Prince Bismarck said: "The government highly esteemed the willingness of the house to meet his views, not only as a proof of the confidence of the Reichstag, but because it materially contributed to strengthen the guarantees." The peace bill then passed its second reading amid cheers.

Prince Bismarck received a continuous ovation while returning from the Reichstag palace to his home.

Xmas Presents.

Nothing better or more acceptable for a Xmas Present than your Photograph. Sit now and avoid hurry and delay. HALL & LOWE, the leading photographers, Government street.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Sir John Macdonald's Views on the Question.

Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., who has shown his accustomed energy in protecting Victoria's interests by his recent action in the steamship subsidy matter, has received the following letter from Sir John A. Macdonald on the question. The Premier takes a very common-sense view of the case:

EARNSCLIFFE, Ottawa, 21st Jan., 1888.

My Dear Baker:

I have your telegram of the 16th instant and telegraphed you to-day on the subject. I believe that my colleague, Mr. White, has also done so some days ago.

The circumstances seem to be these: The Dominion Government, under the conditions of union, are to provide an efficient mail service fortnightly by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers. At the time this arrangement was made the possibility of having a railway mail service between those two points was not contemplated, and now there is, I believe, a daily mail by water and railway between them. No mails are sent at present by sea, so that so far as the mails are concerned the work is more than sufficiently performed. Of course we must admit that by the change of the postal route the conveyance of freight and passengers between the two cities direct is prejudiced. I understand that when the Postmaster-General communicated with the steam line now plying, informing them of the cessation of the mail subsidy, they expressed no objection or disappointment, but on the contrary thanked the postoffice department for the treatment they had received and contrasted it with the less generous usage of their own government. As that line is still plying there does not seem to be any use in forcing a subsidy upon them, which would be merely throwing money away for nothing.

The Dominion Government, however, are prepared to carry out, not only the letter, but also the spirit of the conditions of union in every particular, and we purpose when you are all here in February, to discover the best means of carrying out our engagement with respect to this steam service between Victoria and San Francisco.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

EDGAR CROW BAKER, Esq., M.P.,
Victoria, British Columbia.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS

Between the Canadian and Northern Pacific Railways.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Private agents of the Canadian Pacific have met representatives of the Northern Pacific in relation to the withdrawal of the latter from the existing scheme for tapping the traffic of the Canadian Northwest. Rigid secrecy is maintained respecting the negotiations, which are at present of an unofficial character. It is understood, however, that the Canadian Pacific is prepared to offer the Northern Pacific good terms to abandon its intended connections with projected Canadian Northwest roads.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Lord Byron was observed at Athens.

Great interest is being taken in the curling matches now going on in St. Paul, Minn.

It is reported at Constantinople that two more Russian raids on Bulgaria are being planned.

Cardinal Manning has forbidden the proposed requiem services in memory of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided the local option law at Olympia, Washingting Territory, unconstitutional.

A despatch from Aden says that the Somalis have murdered their English officer and twenty-three natives of Barbara.

Prince Ferdinand and party arrived at Eskisagro Tuesday evening, and were accorded a warm welcome by the populace.

Stienhart & Goldsmith, clothing merchants of Stockton, Cal., have failed. Their liabilities foot up to $164,000.

The California supreme court has just affirmed Judge Sullivan's decision in the celebrated Sharon divorce case, except as regards counsel fees.

An Odessa despatch says that in a collision between the mail and freight trains Tuesday, near Mickwlouke, three persons were killed and thirty-five injured.

Rev. S. Henricks, of Philadelphia, who is alleged to have conducted a confidence game whereby many ladies lost large sums of money, has been arrested in Middletown, Penn.

The Porte has been notified by the Krupp gun firm that unless money be forthcoming immediately, the contracts for the Mauser repeaters for the Turkish army will be broken.

At a party near Moorhead, Kentucky, James Martin attempted to kiss Mrs. Walker. She resisted and in the *melee* the woman's husband and two other men were fatally shot.

Attorney-General Martin says the Red River Valley road will certainly be built by the new government and with Dominion lands, and the C. P. R. will be crossed. Evidently lively times are ahead.

Manager Fleming, for Jem Smith, has challenged Sullivan to meet Smith, in a fight for £1,000 a side and as much more as Sullivan wants, if he will agree to fair articles like those of the Smith-Kilrain fight.

Eugene Hickok, express messenger on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, was killed jumping from an express train which had left the track. The mail clerk of the same train is said to be badly injured.

Mayor Pond and Acting Health Officer Dr. Gale, of San Francisco, have been found guilty of a misdemeanor in maintaining a smallpox tent within the city limits. They will be sentenced to-day.

The "League of the Rose" has been instituted at Ottawa to uphold the ascendancy of the British Empire all over the world. Really it is directed against the Irish agitators whom the league proposes to prosecute if possible.

The fishery cruiser Dream is frozen in in St. Andrew's Bay and a large fleet of Maine fishermen are catching fish inside of the three-mile limit. Local fishermen hope that the Dream will remain frozen in as they make money out of the Americans.

At Knoxville, Tenn., on Sunday morning J. Rule, city editor of the *Journal*, was attacked by two men named West, sons of the city physician. He shot one fatally and the other ran away. Rule was badly hurt. He was entering church with his wife when he was attacked.

A switch being left open on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad caused a fatal collision. Three persons were killed, Engineer Brown, fireman Alhand and roadmaster Welch; and Solicitor Shade and two mail clerks are fatally injured.

A Toronto despatch says: The decline in the Knights of Labor goes on steadily here. All the assemblies show decreases and one assembly that had 600 members a year ago now only numbers 60. This is a sample of the others. Five months ago there were in this city fully 4,000 knights, but it is doubtful now if there are 1,000.

Rev. J. P. Brushingham, pastor of the Ada street Methodist church, Chicago, was arrested Wednesday afternoon charged with bastardy. The claimant is Miss Eva Parker, whose child was born New Year's day. Brushingham was bailed in $3,800, given by a member of his church. He says the charge is unfounded.

QUEBEC.

Rev. Plamondon, *cure* of St. John's church is very pronounced against the Knights of Labor, and makes them the subject of sermons.

It is stated on good authority that Hon. Charles Champage, of St. Eustache; J. M. Loranger, Q. C., J. L. Archambault, Q. C., and L. N. Pelletier, will be named judges by the Federal Government at an early date.

Pierre Tremblay was lost recently in a snowstorm while crossing the river between Barnaby Island and Rimouski. His frozen body was found.

CABLE NEWS.

Numerous Newspaper Comments on the German Chancellor's Celebrated Speech.

The Speech From the Throne Now Ready for Presentation to Parliament.

An Irish Bishop Denies the Report in Regard to the Pope's Interference.

The Mysterious Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A deeper and more careful study of Prince Bismarck's speech fails to reveal any new light, and opinion is general that the address may be regarded as a specious argument in favor of personal plans of the chancellor. That a state German leader's assurances of the continuity of peace certainly seem incompatible with his demand for more men and money with which to arm and equip them, and mature reflection over his expressions of pacific intentions towards France and Russia fail to divest them of their character as platitudes unworthy of a great statesman earnestly desirous of averting war by removing on the part of his own country every vestige of cause therefor. Reviewing the prince's address, the *St. James' Gazette* is moved to remark that the speech, as a whole, is very mysterious and the more one reads and ponders over it the more mysterious it appears. The prevalent opinion of those who have studied the German Chancellor's language, says the *Gazette*, is one of which the most descriptive definition is the word bamboozlement. The favorable consideration of the enormous loan sought to be placed by Russia by a syndicate of French and Dutch bankers is a new disturbing element, and will doubtless be construed by the German press as a fresh menace to Germany by the Czar's government, despite the inconsistency that such a claim would display in view of the almost unanimous support given by the German newspapers to the military loan bill. Contrary to expectation, Austrian securities did not advance to-day, and barely holding their advance of yesterday, a fact undoubtedly due to the reaction following the speech, which in Vienna, as in London, appears to-day to convey less positive assurances of peace than it did yesterday.

Valuable Balloon Service.

The Italian government is advised that Italian troops in Abyssinia will occupy Ailet almost immediately and begin an inland march from that point without delay. A submission of the Ailet tribes is regarded by those who know little or nothing of the country occupied by General San Manzans as a great victory, but others fail to see any other advantage than a doubtful one that may occur from the moral effect of the native chief's action. The balloon service adopted by the Italian commander has proved to be of great value for purposes of observation, and its enlargement is contingent merely upon the arrival of additional apparatus.

Signs the Document.

The Queen held a council at Osborne to-day at which Her Majesty affixed her signature to the speech to be delivered at the opening of parliament on Thursday next.

Action for Libel.

The Jockey club has directed Sir Geo. Chetwynd to bring a legal action against Jockey Durham for libel, after which the matters involved may be submitted to a committee of the club for arbitration.

A Large Estate.

The will of the late Thos. Jessop, the famous steel manufacturer of Sheffield, was proved to-day. The instrument devises an estate amounting to £656,000. Jessop's property interests in America were very large.

Board of Trade Returns.

The returns of the board of trade for the month of January, issued to-day, show an increase of imports by £3,760,000, and of exports by £770,000 in comparison with January, 1887.

A Boycotter Discharged.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—The court of appeals to-day discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus* the man Sullivan committed in the early part of 1887 for boycotting the family of a farmer named Curtin, of Molahaffe, county Kerry, who was killed in his house in November, 1885, by a band of moonlighters.

Friendly to Ireland.

The Most Rev. John M. Evillay, Irish bishop of Tuam, in opening the annual retreat of the clergy in the cathedral at that place to-day, declared that he was authorized to deny emphatically the rumors that the Pope opposed the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people to distinctive nationality. Never, he asserted, had there been a fouler calumny invented than the report he denied, and not in Ireland nor in the world, he proclaimed, did a heart beat that was more friendly to Ireland and her people than the heart of Pope Leo XIII.

Bismarck's Masterpiece.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The *Novoe Vremya* refers to Prince Bismarck's speech as a masterpiece. "A calm, self-reliant utterance and perhaps, since the undoubted pacific character of the speech is too clear to deserve hostile criticism, the attack on the Russian press, however, could be addressed equally as well to the German and Austrian press. Other passages of his speech are such as every Russian patriot would gladly repeat."

Sugar Producers.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—A petition has been sent to the government by the central committee of sugar refiners, begging that its consent to the London convention be refused on the

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1888.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 4.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Elder's Passengers.

The following passengers sailed for Victoria on the G. W. Elder from San Francisco yesterday: W. D. Chandler, P. Vincent, Eng Choy, L. Rominger, G. Cutler, E. Lift, J. E. McCormick, A. S. Groves, Mrs. Stong.

The Tiger.

The Tiger fire engine, as it was being returned to its place of shelter in the City Hall building, came to smash. One of the wheels came off, resulting in a general break up. In 1869 the damaged engine was imported from New York at a cost of $6,000.

A Difficult Job.

One of Mr. Dwyer's houses on Broad street is being removed *en bloc* from its position next the Bee Hive saloon to its future site on Pandora street. Alfred Roy, with a batch of five men, is engaged on the work.

The Prisoners Vaccinated.

Dr. Helmcken, gaol surgeon, yesterday afternoon vaccinated all the prisoners at the Provincial gaol. This action was taken to prevent as far as possible the introduction of small-pox among them. Most of the prisoners submitted to the operation without objection.

Correction.

In the note after the seven queries in the verdict rendered in the case of Turner, Beeton & Co., against Atwell King es. Joshua Davies, claimant, instead of the words "We answer the third question in the affirmative because we say that Davies did on the 2nd January know there were other creditors," it should read "Davies did *not* on the 2nd January know," etc.

Conflagration.

Yesterday morning, at 11:30 o'clock, the teamster of the James Bay coal yard started a fire in the stove in the kitchen of the house formerly used by Capt. J. D. Warren as a residence, to heat some lard. While he was mixing some ingredients with it, the lard ignited and flaming up set the room on fire. The engine houses were communicated with, but before the firemen reached the scene the flames were extinguished.

New Industry.

Next week Messrs. Whittier and Aylward will commence manufacturing Whittier's anti-friction sock, for which a patent has been applied for, both in the Dominion and the United States. It is guaranteed to cure and prevent the growth of corns and bunions. The patient lies in the construction of the sock only. One of our leading druggists has the sole agency of the sock and notice of sale will appear in due course.

The Bootblack's Gift.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* says that Shorty, the bootblack, worked hard all day Wednesday and earned $5.60, which he will denote for the relief of the widows and orphans at Wellington. He will forward this money to-day (Saturday) together with any other placed in his hands for that purpose. Shorty is a small fellow but he has a great big heart under that well worn vest which beats about seventy-five times every minute.

Escaped Prisoner Recaptured.

Alfred Nordcliffe, the escaped burglar from jail at Port Townsend, was arrested Wednesday afternoon by Thomas K. Delany between Hadlock and Port Ludlow. Nordcliffe stopped all night at the military post near town, and started Wednesday morning for Ludlow where he intended to take the steamer up the Sound. He is confined in the county jail and the probability is that he will regret his mash not before he bids farewell to durance vile.

Lightning Express.

The San Francisco *Chroniele* of Wednesday says: A lightning express is soon to be put on the Oregon line, to make a trip between this city and Portland in thirty hours, instead of thirty-six, as at present. The train will stop only at order stations, leaving this city at 7 a. m. The order stations will be as follows: Port Costa, Suisun, Sacramento, Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff, Redding, Dunsmuir, Sisson, Montague, Ashland, Grants Pass, Roseburg, Eugene City, Albany, Salem and Portland. This train will be run to comply with the demand made by the people of Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and other towns in Oregon.

Another Alleged Shooting Affair.

The Seattle *P.-I.* says: It is stated on reliable information that a son of Dr. Maggs was shot at while he was riding on horseback towards Salmon Bay yesterday. The boy states that the man demanded his horse, and that as he was wheeling his horse round to escape, the man fired at him, but missed. Being so near, there may be a doubt as to the reality of the man's intentions; nevertheless, such incidents should not be allowed to happen without a strenuous effort to convince such a man as well as others, that to play with a gun is a very serious affair, and might lead the player into a very dangerous part of it.

The 3,000 Rabbits Coming.

The London *Canada Gazette*, just to hand, says: "The British Columbia journals are crying out against the threatened importation of rabbits from this country, as it was naturally expected they would. The facts concerning this threatened repetition in British Columbia of the plague of Australia appear to be as follows:—In October information was given by the Liverpool Agent of the Canadian Government to the High Commissioner that it was the intention of Mr. Cross, the naturalist, of Liverpool, to ship 3,000 rabbits to British Columbia on the following Saturday. The information was cabled to the Dominion, but the Federal Government having no power to prevent the landing of the rabbits, the information was passed on to the Government of the Province of British Columbia, and no doubt when the shipment arrives the entry will be prohibited.

Royal Hospital.

The directors of the Royal Hospital held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, when the usual business was transacted. The accounts for the month of January were considerably in excess of those of the preceding month and the steward's report showed that the accommodation of the hospital was unequal to the demands made upon it, as not only had it been kept continually full of patients during the whole month, but quite a number of applications for admission had to be refused simply for lack of room to accommodate any more. As many of the patients who are admitted into the hospital are in very straitened circumstances and have to be provided with clothing before leaving it, quite an expense is incurred under this head. The directors, therefore, desire it to be known that any donations of cast off clothes and underclothing will be thankfully received at the hospital for the benefit of such cases. The parcels should be addressed to the steward who will pay for the carriage of the same to the hospital.

Opera and Field Glasses in finest makes at WARR & Co.'s.

THE ROAD OPEN.

Delayed Passengers and Mails Arrive Last Night.

The Detention Caused by a Snow-Slide at Palliser, Rocky Mountains—No Fatalities. —The Road Now Clear.

The Princess Louise arrived at midnight from Vancouver, having on board about 150 delayed passengers, and fifty-five sacks of postal matter, including the English mail. From a through passenger it was learned that nine days' delay was occasioned by a snow-slide at Palliser, in the Rocky mountains. There was no one killed, as stated in the telegrams to the American press, dated Winnipeg. The passengers state they did not have an altogether pleasant time during the delay. The road through the Selkirks is in good condition, the snow-sheds and other contrivances having effectively warded the force of the avalanches from the railway line and kept it open.

TOWED OFF THE REEF.

The Mexico Arrives Yesterday Afternoon from Gossip Reef—The Princess Louise and Pilot Pull Her Off—Supposed Little Damage Sustained.

Yesterday morning Mr. R. P. Rithet and Capt. John Irving left on the Louise for Gossip Island to see what could be done with regard to the stranded steamer Mexico. The tug Pilot, with a scow, followed and about 7 o'clock both had reached the reef. Arrangements were quickly made for an endeavor to float the steamer, and a stern hawser was made fast to the Louise, another to the Pilot and then, as one of those who participated remarked, "the fun commenced." With the aid of an anchor, which was used to work her, the heavy vessel began to move, the towing vessels pulling with full steam on. As she started to move, a shout went up from her and it is said that a bright smile, one of those that "haunts me still," lit up the hitherto sad countenance of Capt. Huntington and hope filled the breasts of the others. Previous to this, though, 70 tons of coal had been thrown overboard and freight had been lowered into the scow. All worked well, especially the Louise, which it is said is a very powerful boat, and by 10 o'clock the Mexico glided once more into deep water, as gracefully as a duck. It is almost needless to say that cheer after cheer went up. After seeing that all was right, the Louise cast off and proceeded on her way to Vancouver, while the Mexico steamed down to this port, arriving at 3 o'clock with Mr. Rithet and Capt. Irving. A representative of THE COLONIST met the captain yesterday and learned the following facts from him: "On leaving Vancouver," said Capt. Huntington, "on Tuesday night, a thick fog closed down on us before we had turned round, and it was deemed advisable to drop the anchor. We stayed near the town all night, and in the morning, the fog having cleared off we left for the Sound; the weather was clear enough for us to see Point Gray as we passed Coal Point, and as all seemed right I laid down to rest, with the pilot in charge. I got up again and went on the bridge and asked how long it would be before we would reach Active Pass. The answer I got was, "nine minutes"; I turned and went into my room and just as I was putting a handkerchief round my neck I heard the order "Hard over" given. I jumped from my room into the pilot house and helped the man to bring the vessel over, and as I did this, saw the land looming up through the fog and a few seconds later we were on the rocks. She had been slowed down on account of the fog and the steamer did not strike very hard. Every effort, though, would not budge her, and she lay with a little water under her bow and a little under her stern."

As before stated, the Mexico went on at high water, and as the tide began to fall it was thought by some that she would never be floated again. It was also thought that had a high wind sprung up nothing could have saved her owing to her exposed position.

Capt. Harmon, the diver, will go down to-day and examine the bottom, which it is thought is not damaged to any great extent, as the vessel is not making a drop of water. Capt. Huntington was receiving the congratulations of his many friends yesterday. If the report of the diver is a favorable one the Mexico will go to Seattle for coal, leaving for San Francisco about Tuesday or Wednesday.

PERSONAL.

Rev. D. McRae was a passenger by the Yosemite yesterday.

J. S. Clute, collector of customs, Westminster, is at the Driard.

Judge Vowell arrived at Vancouver yesterday, and will be down to-night.

A. W. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, and family have left Vancouver for Ottawa.

Col. Lyons, general post steward for the O. R. & N. Co., and daughter are in the city.

J. A. Webster and J. A. Laidlaw arrived from Westminster on the Yosemite yesterday.

Robt. Galbraith, ex-M.P.P., Kootenay, arrived from Golden last night, and is at the Driard.

A. C. Flummerfelt arrived from the Mainland last night, accompanied by Miss Robson, of Toronto, who will spend some time in Victoria.

Frank Gemuill Brown, of Glasgow, Scotland, returned home yesterday *via* the Northern Pacific. He carries back with him happy reminiscences of his short but pleasant stay in Victoria.

Mrs. Grahame, wife of Capt. Grahame, Dominion immigration agent, Winnipeg, arrived last night and is at the Clarence. She will go to San Francisco on the Mexico for the benefit of her health.

Henry Norman, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, left on the Olympian for San Francisco *via* Oregon yesterday. He will take ship for China at San Francisco. While here Mr. Norman made many friends, who will long bear him in pleasant remembrance.

Following delayed passengers registered at the Driard last night: P. W. Marling, Toronto; Jas. Johnson, New Redmond; A. Gillis, Hamilton; Miss Durand, Simcoe; G. Linton, Toronto; A. R. Begg, Calgary; G. J. Howell and wife, London, England.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

While the Olympian was backing out yesterday a drifting pile got into her paddle box, but fortunately no damage was done.

The Yosemite only brought a small freight yesterday, and a large lot of cordwood. Coal now being scarce, the steamers are burning cordwood.

The united temperance organizations of this city propose holding a bazaar on Tuesday, April 3rd, a more extensive notice of which will appear in a future issue.

A Timely Precaution.

To prevent serious disease, regulate the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood, with Burdock Blood Bitters. Remember that prevention is better than cure. tu-th-sat-dw

The highest cash prices paid for ladies and gent's new and cast-off clothing. Note—Address S. Cooness, second door from Broad street, off Johnson.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 5.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Coal Shipments.

There were 21,785 tons of coal shipped from the Nanaimo and Wellington mines during the month of January.

Will Recover.

The physicians attending Chas. E. King, who attempted suicide at Seattle, say he will recover unless he again becomes violent and tears open the wounds which are, in any event, dangerous.

The Address.

It is understood that Mr. Duck, M. P. P. for Victoria City, will move, and that Mr. Martin, M.P.P. for Yale, will second the address in reply to the Speech. The house will meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

Partnership Dissolved.

Messrs. Hall, Goepel & Co. have dissolved partnership, Mr. L. G. Dumbleton retiring by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Richard Hall and William J. Goepel under the name of Hall, Goepel & Co.

Nanaimo Customs.

Following are the official returns of the Nanaimo Customs House—B. H. Smith, Esq., collector—for the month ending Jan. 31st, 1888: Import duty, $1,752.91; sick mariners' dues, $231.58; petroleum insp., $29.80; total, $2,014.26.

Not So Bad.

The accident to the "Tiger" is not so bad as it seemed at first. None of the wheels came off, but the springs holding up the boiler broke and thus caused the mishap. The damages are very slight and the necessary repairs can be carried out in a very short time.

The Sealing Seizures.

An unconfirmed report has reached Ottawa from Washington that the fishery commission has settled the Behring's Sea dispute, the Americans withdrawing their contentions, but that the Atlantic issues are still in *statu quo*.

Discharged From Custody.

The two men arrested by Sheriff Cochran, of King's County, at Tacoma, on suspicion of being the assailants of Mr. G. H. Preston, and Charles Davis, arrested at Port Townsend on the same charge, were Thursday discharged from custody by order of the prosecuting attorney.

Entertainment.

On Friday evening, the 10th instant, an entertainment will be given at Cedar Hill when that laughable farce, "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," will be presented. The performance will commence at 8 o'clock sharp and the admission, including refreshments, will be fixed at the low price of 50 cents.

Wong Ching Foo Sues.

Wong Ching Foo, the Chinese lecturer, journalist and scientist of New York, has entered an action for $25,000 against the Dominion government. Wong was sent in bond from Clifton to Kingston with a label on his back in accordance with customs regulations. This and other indignities are the cause of the action.

The Sacred Concert.

The sacred concert to be held this afternoon at The Victoria theatre promises to be well attended, for there has been a very brisk sale of tickets during the past few days. The managers state that a very interesting programme of sacred music will be presented. The funds received are to be devoted to the Benevolent Society.

Mr. N. Connolly Married.

A Quebec dispatch of the 25th January states that "society circles were agitated to-day by the wedding of Mr. Connolly, of the large contracting firm of Larkin & Co., and Miss Carbray, daughter of the ex-M.P.P. for Quebec West."

Mr. N. Connolly, the bridegroom, is well-known in this city, having spent several months here during the construction of the dry dock.

B. C. Agricultural Society.

In the absence of the president, yesterday, Mr. McTavish, vice-president, presided at the Agricultural Society's meeting. A committee was appointed to prepare the prize list. Another committee was appointed to wait on the government and ask them to take over the new hall and real estate so as to enable the society to purchase more commodious property elsewhere. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the president.

The Steel Main.

As the result of an argument regarding the durability of mild steel mains, a telegram in response to one sent from here was received from San Francisco yesterday, which is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4th, 1888.

To the Albion Iron Works, Victoria:

The first thirty-inch pipe, No. 9 iron, was laid twenty years ago and has been in constant use ever since under a pressure of three hundred feet head. H. SCHUSSLER,

Chief Engineer, Spring Valley Water Works.

The pressure required by the 16-inch main which it is proposed to put in between Elk Lake and this city is only 190 feet, while Mr. Schussler's certificate is for 300 feet. There is not the slightest doubt that mild steel mains are as durable as cast-iron while they cost about one-half.

Royal Labor Commission.

F. L. Tuckfield informs us that a letter from the Dominion executive has been received in answer to the resolution of the citizens' meeting held at the City Hall last month in regard to the Royal Labor Commission coming here, the subject matter of which will be considered at a public meeting on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., at Harmony Hall. In the letter it is intimated that "the application having been fully considered, and in view of the fact that the Commission had been requested in December last to restrict future sittings to a few of the great labor centres of the Dominion, in order that a report might be prepared at as early a day as possible upon which to enable the Government to base a measure for the consideration of Parliament at the next session, which opens on the 23rd February, it will be impossible for the Commission to visit British Columbia, as the time at their disposal is now limited, * * * but any evidence or any suggestions relative to labor and its relations to capital will receive the fullest consideration." The public meeting to consider the subject for transmission will be held as before stated on next Wednesday week in Harmony Hall.

Football.

A match played at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon, between teams from the Victoria Football Club and "C" Battery, with Holland, Brealey and Ward, resulted in a draw, each side obtaining two goals. Victoria won the toss and chose the northern goal. At 3:15 p. m. the ball was started, and neither side gained any advantage until just before half time, when Crease obtained a try from which Coombe kicked a goal. Soon after the change of goals, Ward obtained a try which he converted into a goal for "C" Battery; but Hugonin was equal to the occasion and by a sharp run obtained the second try for Victoria, from which Coombe kicked the second goal. After the kick off, a series of scrimmages followed which Holland stopped by placing the ball behind the goal line far out on the left hand side, and from which Ward kicked the second goal for "C" Battery. "No side" was then called. The game was very even throughout, and a return match will soon be played. The attendance was very fair, Victoria having eighteen men and "C" Battery fifteen. Besides those mentioned in the foregoing, the following played well: Victoria—Drake, Haughton, Swinarton, Hugonin, Coombe. "C" Battery—Grant, Bolton, Ogilvie and others.

Earthquake Shocks.

A gentleman from Snohomish says that on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock two distinct shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a loud rumbling sound, were felt at Snohomish City. A number of persons residing in the north end of Seattle also claim to have felt the shock.

A Candidate for the Council.

We understand that Mr. C. T. Penwell has yielded to the wishes of a large number of influential ratepayers in Johnson street ward and will present himself before the people as a candidate to fill the seat recently made vacant by the retirement of Mr. E. W. Pearse. Mr. Penwell is an old resident here, and has decided, if elected, to support the main issue through thick and thin, believing that it is in the interest of the city to do so.

Kamloops Wants.

The residents of Kamloops, our fast growing inland town, are agitating for a number of things:

They want to be incorporated.

They want a registry office.

They want the sheriff to reside with them instead of at Lillooet.

They want a customs office, land office, and new post office.

They want a county court judge resident among them.

Police Court.

Ah Sam, on remand, charged with stealing from the residence of Mr. E. W. Foster, was further remanded until the 11th.

Daniel Dansereau, was charged with breaking in the door of a house of ill-fame and doing damage to the extent of $13.

The evidence of Officer Walker, Bertha Baker, W. J. Chance and Florence Barron, was taken, after which Judge Harrison postponed the case for further hearing until to-morrow, admitting prisoner to bail in the sum of $25.

Geo. Hughes, charged with being a vagrant, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

A Creditable Production.

About ten days ago the passengers on the Umatilla signified their intention of issuing a newspaper. Mr. Chas. R. Hevenin, representative of the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, ordered some paper and other necessary material from the city, and yesterday the result of his and others' efforts was presented to us. The title of the publication is, "*The Umatilla Yellow Flag*," and it abounds with interesting and entertaining matter. The salutatory is well written, as are also the articles on Capt. Holmes and the officers of the ship, sketches of each officer heading the articles. The publication is accompanied by a supplement, on the first page of which is a sketch of the Umatilla as she lies in the roads, and the quarantine sheds. Race Rocks are also visible. In the supplement is also contained a parody on "One More River to Cross," headed "One Day Less in Quarantine." Humorous sketches abound and are a credit to the writers.

Fuller, the Murderer.

Judge Dawson of Sitka is said to have sent down on the Ancon a request to the department at Washington, asking for permission to send the murderers Fuller and Indian Jim either to McNeil's Island or San Quentin to serve their respective terms of imprisonment. The request is due to the fact that the prisons in Sitka are insecure. Indian Jim was sentenced to ninety-nine years' confinement in the penitentiary for the brutal murder of his wife last July at Berner bay. Two other Indians, also, who accompany the murderers, one Indian, John, sentenced to six years' imprisonment for resisting an officer and attempting to rescue Indian Jim while in custody. The other Indian's name is Quess, and he will serve a term of five years for perjury in the same case. Fuller seems to be well satisfied with his sentence. He expected to be hanged, and now thinks he got off lucky, which he did.

Obituary.

It is with regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Trounce, who died at the family residence, James Bay, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased, who was aged 75 years, was a native of Goldsithney, Cornwall, England. She had been ailing for many years, but her death, which was unlooked for, has caused deep sorrow among her friends. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church and was prominently connected therewith in the early days, having arrived here in 1858. Mr. Trounce has the sympathy of all in this great sorrow which has fallen upon him.

News was received here yesterday of the death of Victor Jerome, the infant child of Hon. A. E. B. Davie, which transpired at San José, Cal., yesterday morning. He was aged only one year and ten months. Mr. and Mrs. Davie have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

Incorporation of Kamloops.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening last in the dining hall of the Cosmopolitan hotel, Kamloops, presided over by Dr. Tunstall, for the purpose of considering the advisability of becoming an incorporated town. There was a varied expression of opinion among the speakers, some believing that the time for incorporation had not yet arrived, while others considered it the duty of Kamloops' citizens to become incorporated as a town. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. A. Mara, M. P., W. R. McGaw, G. W. Jones, J. T. Edwards, J. McIntosh, Dr. Clarke and M. Gordon was finally appointed to inquire into the matter and to report to a future meeting.

It is about time that Kamloops became something more than a wayside place in name. It is the centre of a prosperous agricultural, stock and mining district, is a division station of the C.P.R., and during the past few years has rapidly advanced, and there is good reason to believe that the prosperity will continue until it becomes a considerable town. It is in the best interests of its inhabitants that it should become incorporated, thus cutting away from the leading strings of the legislature, and placing its citizens in a position to deal with all matters concerning its advancement.

Senator Stanford has presented to the Senate at Washington memorials adopted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce favoring the repair of the old flagship Hartford.

While two men were diggingr a Almaden mine, San Jose, Cal., recently, to place some timbers into position they struck an old blast. One of the men named Guiterag was instantly killed and the other so shockingly mangled that he will die.

Mr. and Mrs. Brenner, their two daughters and a son, living on a farm near Aurora, Missouri, have mysteriously disappeared. Recently, Mr. Brenner received $2,000 from a relative, which money he kept in the house for ten days. They have all been missing and the authorities think they have been murdered.

THE CROFTER SCHEME.

Arrival of Mr. Alex. Begg in Victoria—His Mission to the Scottish Crofters.

Mr. Alex. Begg, who has just returned from Great Britian, where he has recently been looking after the immigration interests of British Columbia, was met yesterday at the Driard House by a representative of THE COLONIST who learned from him that a lively interest has been awakened in Scotland in reference to emigration from that portion of the Mother Country to this Province. The negotiations which Mr. Begg has been conducting with the Imperial Government in behalf of the crofter, cottar and fishermen of the north-west, north and east of Scotland has drawn the attention of all classes of that country to this question. The result, Mr. Begg says, is that capitalists have been led to consider the advantages likely to accrue from this new immigration enterprise set on foot to develop the fishing, mining and other industries in this western frontier of the Dominion, and that he has already received a number of enquiries from such parties in reference to the matter. Judging from the success which attended the efforts of the crofters who left the north of Scotland many years ago, under very adverse circumstances and settled in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and Ontario, then a dense forest wilderness, Mr. Begg has no doubt but the same class of settlers, who are included in the proposed crofter immigration scheme, will be equally successful on the western shores of British Columbia; neither has he any doubt but those down trodden people, if they obtain the necessary assistance and opportunity which will enable them to reach this favored land and make new homes for themselves, will demonstrate that, although poverty-stricken owing to circumstances over which they have no control, they are capable of becoming the very best of settlers, the malicious, cruel sneers of "British Columbian," in the Toronto *Empire* newspaper that "they cannot cut a stick of wood," etc., etc., to the contrary, notwithstanding.

THE MEXICO.

Very Little Damage Sustained on Gossip Reef —Result of Diver Harmon's Survey.

Early yesterday morning Capt. Harmon, assisted by his brother George, went under the steamer Mexico, to ascertain the extent of the damage sustained on the rocks. The result of the operation went to show that the copper had been scraped off and a very small portion of the keel injured. The diver came up and reported this and afterwards went under again several times, making what repairs were needed. The bottom was found to be perfectly sound, no holes or indentions being found anywhere, excepting on the keel, as before stated. After the examination, the steamer left for Seattle, where she will take on coal and other freight, sailing for San Francisco either to-morrow or Tuesday.

PERSONAL.

R. B. Angus has been elected president of the Art association Montreal.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, it dead.

Hon. Edward Blake, now in Rome, will attend the Session of Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain denies that he is to be made Governor-General of Canada.

Col. Mapleson, the well-known operatic manager, has been declared a bankrupt.

T. F. Sinclair left for Saanich this morning to attend the wedding of a friend.

G. W. Jordan returned from New Westminster yesterday after a very successful business trip.

L. Wilson, representing James Guest, of Montreal, arrived on Friday night, and is registered at the Driard.

T. S. Higginson, timber agent, G. Robertson and F. S. Barnard were passengers by the Louise last evening.

Amos Bowman, M.E., of the Dominion Geological Survey, arrived in Westminster on Friday from Ottawa, and is now visiting his family at Sumas.

Judge Vowell, of Denald, arrived last night on the Louise. He is in indifferent health and will probably take a trip to California for a change.

The *Week* says that Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, of Kings College, Windsor, has in preparation a work entitled "The life and times of Joseph Howe."

Robert S. White, editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, and son of the Hon. Thomas White, will be married in April to Miss Barclay, of Montreal.

The curate of St. George's church, Ottawa, created something of a sensation by handling the Prince of Wales without gloves far extending patronage to John L. Sullivan.

Mr. H. G. Walker, son-in-law of Mr. Justice Crease, was on Friday last presented to Chief Justice Begbie and associate judges by Mr. Drake, Q.C., and Mr. Richards, Q.C., the former making special reference to the fact that Mr. Walker had passed a highly satisfactory examination.

Lieut. H. C. Carey, Royal Engineers, son of ex-Mayor Carey, arrived on Friday night over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Aldershot, Eng. Lieut. Carey has four months leave of absence, which he will spend with his parents in this city. His station is at Field Park Depot, Aldershot, where he has been located since his departure from Victoria three years ago 3rd December last.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Mr. W. A. Dier, the merchant tailor of Calgary is removing to Victoria.

The steamer Rainbow will leave for Vancouver to-morrow morning.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Trounce will take place to-morrow afternoon.

A mud shark, six feet long, was caught in Seattle bay on Thursday by Italian fishermen.

The Liederkranz Society intend giving one of their pleasing evening entertainments on Monday the 15th instant.

A large party of Canadians, says the Winnipeg *Free Press*, from Halifax passed through the city on Sunday and Monday *en route* to Victoria, B.C., where they will locate.

Up to six o'clock last night over 300 tickets had been disposed of for the sacred concert which will be held this afternoon in the Victoria. The Liederkranz Society will sing in German a choice selection of sacred music.

During the blockade there was detained in the Calgary express office here a valuable fox terrier bitch with six little puppies in transit from Renfrew, Ontario, to Victoria, B. C. Every care was given them here, but on Saturday the bitch was taken sick and died before morning. The puppies are still in good trim and will be sent west.—Calgary *Tribune*.

In a Dangerous Condition.

Any person troubled with irregular acting kidneys or any form of kidney complaint, however slight it may seem, is in a dangerous condition if the trouble is neglected. Burdock Blood Bitters should be taken at once: it is the best regulator of the kidneys, liver and blood known to the world. tu-th-sat-dw

A Great Sufferer.

That person who is afflicted with rheumatism is a great sufferer and greatly to be pitied if he cannot procure Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This remedy is a certain cure, not only for rheumatism but for all external aches and internal pains. tu-th-sat-dw

LIFE AMID SNOW-SLIDES.

The Experiences of the Delayed Passengers—Handsome Treatment of them by the C. P. Railway.

A gentleman, who was among the belated passengers who arrived on Friday night, in conversation with a representative of THE COLONIST yesterday, said:

We left Winnipeg on Monday morning, the 24th January, the thermometer at that point registering 45° below zero. We first heard of the trouble ahead when the train arrived at Calgary, but the C.P.R. Company ran the train to Banff, where they quartered us at the Sanitarium. The weather there was very pleasant, and we could walk about without our overcoats. The track was blocked between Banff and Field, and three days afterwards it was reported clear. We were awakened at 3 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of taking the regular train. We were not disappointed at the seasonable hour, for we were anxious to get through. However, when we got to Field we learned that there was a slide at Palliser. We remained at Field two days, sleeping in the Pullmans and dining sumptuously at the hotel at the expense of the C.P.R. There was a fear that some of the children in the colonist cars were taken with fever, but a Parisian doctor who was in our party attended the little ones and pulled them through all right. We were then taken as far as Donald, arriving there for lunch. This was the only place on the line that we were given poor fare—burglar proof pie, tough meats and hay juice for tea. The order was given "all aboard," and we were promised a clear track to the coast. However, to our disgust, we learned on arriving at Glacier, that a big slide of rock and snow had taken place half an hour previously. The slide was eighty feet long and forty feet thick. We were detained from two in the afternoon until the following morning. The time was passed very pleasantly here. The glacier was clearly visible, and the magnificent scenery was soothing to our long tried patience.

In the evening an impromptu concert was gotten up, Admiral Macpherson, who was on his way to Yokohama, occupying the chair. The programme consisted of songs and recitations by the passengers and was really very entertaining. Count Lorenzo, in an able elocutionary effort, referred to the kindness of the C.P.R. Company in affording them so excellent an opportunity for "doing" the sights along the line. They had allowed them to travel by day, and had banquetted them frequently. While in the east the population were reading the alarming telegrams and accounts of the many dangers that surrounded the belated travelers, the latter were feasting on the good things of the earth, and considered their lot an enviable one. A number of ladies added to the evening by their presence, and several took part in the concert, one young lady singing "God Save the Queen" at its close very sweetly, while all joined in the rousing chorus.

Next morning we started again on our oft interrupted journey and arrived safely at Vancouver, where a few of us lunched with Admiral Macpherson on board the Parthia. Last night we arrived at the Driard, and are now as comfortable and content as we could wish."

THE LAST DAYS.

The Quarantined Passengers on the Umatilla to be Landed To-morrow at Daylight.

The steamer Saturna, Capt. Jagers, will leave for the Umatilla this morning at 10 o'clock. To-morrow morning at daylight Dr. Jackson will go out on her and if a clean bill of health is presented he will bring the ship into the outer wharf where the long-imprisoned passengers will be landed. It is easy to imagine what their joy will be at once more finding themselves free to come and go where they will, although there will no doubt be some who will have feelings of regret at leaving the steamer which has been their home for the past two weeks. A happy, happy family they have been and it is a noteworthy fact that everyone has submitted with the best grace possible to the inevitable. Capt. Holmes and his officers will long be remembered, as they have done much to make their fellow-prisoners feel at home.

Capt. Jagers has proved a good friend in need with his little steamer, and outside of his regular duties has performed many kind acts, such as procuring for the passengers articles which they required. It is hinted that as a result of the quarantine the number of the world's Benedicts will soon be considerably enlarged.

MARINE.

The Columbia is open for navigation to the Cascades and almost free from ice.

Steamer Geo. W. Elder will be due from San Francisco to-morrow morning.

Collier Empire from East Wellington and Collier Alki from Nanaimo arrived at San Francisco on Thursday.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz did not go north last night as was expected but will leave to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock.

Br ship Earl Dalhousie left San Francisco on Thursday for Nanaimo for a return cargo of coal.

Tug Alexander is at Departure Bay discharging railroad iron which she received from the bark Abernyte.

Tug Pilot is expected to arrive at Esquimalt this morning with the bark George which is loaded with lumber for Tienstin from Moodyville.

Schooner Mary Parker, recently purchased at Port Townsend was fitted up and went to sea Thursday for the purpose of sealing off Cape Flattery this spring.

S.S. Parthia arrived from Vancouver at 1:30 o'clock p.m. yesterday. She anchored near the Umatilla and from that steamer took one passenger, sailing almost immediately afterwards.

The ship Charlotte, from Puget Sound, bound for Sydney, Australia, loaded with lumber, having sprung a leak put into San Francisco and is now discharging her load at the foot of Green street. She will go into dock as soon as discharged.

There are dairy-three vessels discharging cargo at San Francisco which came from foreign countries, besides an immense number from home ports. This is said to be the largest number of foreign vessels ever engaged in discharging there at the same time.

Br ship Kinfauns has at last reached Portland. It will be remembered that she left San Diego on Nov. 26th and after beating almost outside the Columbia river bar put back and went into San Francisco. She made the trip to Portland from the Bay City in six days.

Bark The Frederick will finish unloading her cargo in a few days. The repairs to her bulwarks are about completed. She will probably be towed to Portland, where she is due on the 28th instant to load wheat for the W.K.

Tug Tacoma, Capt. Williams, arrived at Vancouver Friday evening with the Cape Verde, of Greenock, 1711 tons, Capt. Mitchell, from Seattle, where she has been for some time discharging rails for the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway. She will load with lumber at the Hastings mills at once for Valparaiso.

Thousands Suffering.

Thousands of people are suffering untold miseries from constipation, headache, biliousness and weakness that might be at once relieved and soon cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. This invaluable medicine is sold by all dealers at One Dollar per bottle, thus placing it within the reach of all. tu-th-sat-dw

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 7.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Greer vs. C. P. R.

His lordship, the Chief Justice, will deliver his decision in the above case to-day at 12 o'clock.

For San Francisco.

About 100 passengers left on the Mexico for San Francisco yesterday. Following are the names of those booked at the agents' office in this city: Mrs. Dassonville, J. T. O'Brian, F. Humber, F. Morrison, A. G. Brown.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

All interested in the spread of the scriptures should attend the annual meeting of the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 8 o'clock tonight.

McKanlass Specialty Company.

To-night a most entertaining performance will be given in The Victoria by the McKanlass Specialty Company. The combination is spoken of in words of the highest praise by the eastern press and they will no doubt play to a big house.

Interior Weather.

Says the Kamloops *Sentinel*: The present warm genial winds and rapid disappearance of snow will prove a welcome surprise to stockmen throughout the country, and prevent much suffering and the great loss anticipated from the recent cold spell.

Police Court.

Owen Thomas did not appear on the charge of being drunk, and his bail of $5 was retained.

Charley, an Indian, was fined $5 for the same offence.

Ah Lin was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the theft of two clocks.

Daniel Dansereau, on remand, charged with breaking in a door, was fined $16 or imprisonment for one month.

Benefit.

The Gustavus Levick company will return to the city to-morrow afternoon on the Yosemite and in the evening will reproduce "Hoodman Blind" at the Victoria, the proceeds of the performance to go to the sufferers by the late explosion at the Wellington mines. All who can should attend, as the object is a most deserving one.

At Liberty.

Dr. Jackson went out to Royal Roads at daylight yesterday morning and boarded the Umatilla, which was brought to the outer wharf. The passengers were landed almost immediately and it is said some of them did not like it at all, preferring to remain on the steamer where they had passed such a jelly time. After the freight had been put ashore the steamer left for the Sound, bearing away many of those who underwent the quarantine.

Obituary.

Mr. Thomas Francis Fawcett, the youngest son of Mr. T. L. Fawcett of this city, died at Kamloops on the 30th of last month. The deceased was a brother of Mr. Edgar Fawcett, of H.M. Customs, and Mr. R. Fawcett of Government street, and had been living in Kamloops for about three years. During his illness he expressed a wish to see his brother Edgar and a telegram was sent for him, but being unable to get through in time on account of the snow slides on the C.P.R. his brother had passed away ere he reached H. B.

Worthless Notes.

H. B. Roycraft, superintendent of provincial police, received the following dispatch yesterday:

CLINTON, B. C., Feb. 6th, 1888.

H. B. Roycraft, Supt. of Police:

A large number of worthless ten-dollar bills of the Consolidated Bank of Canada are in large circulation in this district. A number will go out, it is supposed, by this mail to different parts of the province. Warn the public through the press. F. SOTHS,

Government Agent.

We learn later that several parties have been arrested in and about Clinton for passing these notes.

Saved His Life.

Calgary *Tribune*: Mr. R. H. Moody has shown us a letter from a Nanaimo miner who says he just left the mine to go to the bank to draw some money for the purchase of some Calgary lots when the disaster occurred. The men between whom he was working a few minutes before were both killed, and not a man in that section of the mine was saved, and the writer feels sure that but for the negotiations which were pending between himself and Mr. Moody he too would certainly be among the dead. He thinks so much of Calgary in consequence that he will most likely double his investment.

Revival Meeting.

A series of revival meetings are now being carried on in connection with the Methodist church in this city. The meetings are conducted by Revs. J. E. Starr and J. W. Wadman and have already been the means of doing much good, quite a number of the young people having experienced salvation. On Sunday evening every seat, including the new gallery, in the Gorge Road church was filled with a deeply interested congregation to listen to the Rev. Mr. Wadman's discourse on the subject "The cloaks we ought to throw off as the weather gets warmer." The attendance at this church has been so steadily increasing of late, that it was found necessary to erect a gallery in order to seat the large number of people attending. Every evening during this week these meetings will be held in the Pandora avenue Methodist church, where all will be cordially welcomed.

**Provincial Muse

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1888.

DISCUSSION OF THE ADDRESS.

"Words, words, empty words!" such was the burden of the Opposition members' talk yesterday in the discussion of the address. The stale old arguments which have been trotted out at every election and decided upon by the people were again made to do service, and "the most corrupt government on the face of the earth" did not seem to take the attack very seriously. The member for Comox got the opportunity he has long been pining for to make one of his windy speeches, and was very neatly replied to by the Hon. Theodore Davie in a few words. The answer, though brief, was crushing. Boil Mr. Humphreys speech down and there was not a new idea in it. The other speakers, all Opposition members, set the House to sleep and an air of langour pervaded the Assembly rooms which was not even relieved by the faintest suggestion of applause. The pastime of "splitting straws," in which the Opposition excel, was again indulged in at the first opportunity, and it is presumed that the business of the House is to be delayed by many repetitions of this unseemly exhibition. An air of business pervades the Government benches in striking contrast to the obstructionist features which look out into space from the seats of the seven Opposition members, to say nothing of the belligerent attitude which characterizes the "third party"—the member for Comox.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE.

The discussion of the address, which began on Monday, closed yesterday. The Government came out of the fight with flying colors and have more reason than ever to enjoy the confidence of their supporters and the country. The Opposition attack was most discreditable, owing largely to the presence in the House of T. B. Humphreys. The party which is saddled with such a nondescript is indeed deserving of the utmost sympathy. His low, cowardly insinuation with reference to the Hon. Mr. Turner is not, we have reason to believe, relished by the more gentlemanly members of the Opposition. The difference between Mr. Turner's remarks and those of Mr. Humphreys was that what the former said was true and what the latter said false. The public are aware of the character of both men as citizens, and can readily judge between them. The attack of the Opposition generally was very weak and their arguments did not in the slightest degree affect the Government's position; the administration have been proved to be wise, liberal and progressive. The references to the recent colliery disaster at Wellington were not only fallacious but cowardly. They were meant to hurt Mr. Dunsmuir and through him the Government, but the poisoned arrows of the barbarian foe failed to reach their mark. In making a point of the late Mr. Raybould's bill being thrown out, the members of the Opposition showed a lack of familiarity with the question which, under the circumstances, was inexcusable. That bill provided that the firemen should be examined by the miners. Now miners can examine the workings at any time, and as a matter of fact they do, while the Inspector makes a monthly visit. Only a few days before the late accident a deputation, in accordance with the usual custom, visited the mine and pronounced it in excellent order. Then, too, firemen visit the workings at every shift and make a rigid examination. All these provisions are strictly carried out, and this being so it is difficult to see what better safeguards for the protection of the miners can be had. As a blown out shot was the cause of the explosion it is really difficult to see what Mr. Raybould's bill had to do with it. Whatever practical suggestions can be made to that end will, however, receive the careful consideration of the Government. These matters seemed never to have been known to the Opposition speakers, and, while exposing their utter ignorance of the whole subject, they gave the Government an opportunity to make the situation clear. The object was, of course, to injure the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir whose kind heart has hardly yet recovered from the terrible shock, which the untimely death of so many of his employees caused him. It is unnecessary at this time to speak of the great financial loss which he sustained. The cruel words went wide of the mark, for that gentleman must feel, as his friends do, that he has always been actuated by an earnest sense of his duty. In the verdict of the coroner's jury Mr. Dunsmuir has a certificate of character for his mines, which is a sufficient answer to the diatribes of that gentleman's villifiers. That the Oppositions speakers were thoroughly ashamed of themselves after the matter had been explained to them was evidenced by their withdrawing the amendment. It is an open secret that this was done because several of the more fair-minded members declined to place their names on record as voting for it. A more miserable exhibition than was made has seldom been witnessed on the floor of the House. The only result of the discussion was that some dozen amendments were offered and in no case did the Opposition number more than seven; in some instances it was less. The Government had a solid support of seventeen members.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The steward of the Royal Hospital acknowledges the receipt of a package of clothing from Mr. Amor DeCosmos.

The man who was infected with smallpox on board the steamer Courser at Port Townsend, died on Sunday night.

A new importation from the Sound, named E. McDonough, was arrested yesterday by Officer Mitten and charged with being in possession of $110 obtained by fraud in Seattle. He will have a hearing to-day.

The reference in THE COLONIST to Mr. Fell's remarks on Sunday afternoon is quite accurate. He said all that was imputed to him, and would have probably said a great deal more if he had not been requested before going on the stage to "cut it short." The *Times*, as usual, is simply untruthful in its criticism.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 8.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Legislative Caterers.

Young Bros., of the New England Bakery, have been selected to cater for the Parliamentary lunch room during the present session.

Coal Supply.

The C. P. N. Company have made arrangements to procure their supply of coal from Seattle. The steamer Maude will leave to-day to bring over the first cargo.

A Fine Painting.

Madame C. A. de L'Aubiniere's great water color painting, "The Harvest of the Poor," for which $3,000 was refused at San Francisco, has been purchased at private sale by Sir Donald A. Smith.

A Witty Sallet.

A pretty young maid of the ballet
Would not enter the stage from the allet,
When she started to go
That way to the sho
'Twas there that the mashers would rallet.

He Made Expenses.

A man came to Seattle about two months ago from Saginaw, Mich., and thinking to make his expenses purchased two lots for $14,000. He left the lots with a real estate firm to be sold at $18,500. They were sold last week for $19,000.

Drowning Accident.

An Indian who arrived from Beachy Bay yesterday brought the news that while three Indians were returning from this port in an intoxicated state their canoe upset and two of them were drowned. No particulars of the affair could be learned last night.

Marriages.

At the R. C. Pro-Cathedral yesterday morning Mr. F. McLellan was married to Miss E. Donnelly, by Rev. Father Laterne.

On Monday night, at Esquimalt, Dr. J. L. Hall and Miss Fanny Beegan were united in marriage by Rev. Donald Fraser.

Mortuary Returns.

The mortuary statistics for the month of December, kindly furnished us by Dr. Milne, show the following:—Eleven males died and seven females. Of the males, one died from typhus, four constitutional, five local and one violent death. Of the females one was zymotic, four local and two developmental.

Recovering.

The Seattle *P.-I.* says: Charles E. King, the unfortunate man who, while crazed from the effects of drink, cut his throat from ear to ear and endeavored to tear open the bleeding wound with his hands, is now in a fair way to recover, provided he does not go off on another tangent and finish up the job which he so industriously commenced.

P. O. Home.

The donations for the month of January are as follows: Dripping, "The Hall;" book and drawing slate, Miss Musgrave; matches, Mrs. Loves; picture book, Mrs. Powell; cakes and pies, St. Andrews & Caledonian Society; clothing, Mrs. John Nicholles, Mrs. E. B. Carmichael, Mrs. Henry Brown; cakes, Victoria Bachelors' Dancing Club; wool neckties, Mr. Hutcheson; flannel nightshirts, Mrs. Musgrave.

A Mine Shut Down.

A private dispatch received from Nanaimo yesterday says that the East Wellington mine has been shut down and the miners ordered to draw rails and take up tools. Mr. W. H. Chandler, the superintendent of the mine, went up yesterday and the situation will be better defined when he once more takes hold. He has been visiting San Francisco and came up on the Elder on Monday.

Too Early.

One of Mr. Semlin's constituents arrived at the government buildings yesterday about 9 o'clock a. m. by special invitation, to hear the hon. gentleman orate on the Speech. After taking in the beauties of the grounds, in rather a hasty manner, accompanied by a mounted official, the visitor was politely *steer*-ed to the western gate and invited to call again.

Obituary.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Harris are called upon to mourn the loss of their youngest child, Alexander Hickley, who died yesterday morning at the residence of Lady Douglas, James Bay, at the age of one year and four months and a half. The baby had been ill only a few days and the news of his demise was received with sorrow by the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who have the deep sympathy of all in their hour of bereavement. The funeral will take place to-morrow and the remains will be laid at rest in the family vault, Ross Bay Cemetery.

The Crofters.

The Montreal *Gazette's* London cable says: The agitating crofters in the Highlands are holding meetings to condemn the British Columbia emigration scheme and entreating all the people of the highlands to oppose emigration while a single acre available for cultivation lies waste in their native country. Little doubt is felt, however, that voluntary emigration is regarded by the Government as the one effectual remedy, and that if British Columbia accedes to the Imperial offer a large number of crofters will be glad to exchange misery and starvation for comfort and plenty.

To be Released.

The United States authorities have received orders to have the schooner Sylvia Handy, seized in Seattle harbor, released. It is thought on the Sound that not one of the schooners seized will be sold. J. C. Nixon informed a *Post-Intelligencer* reporter that Capt. Morrisley had bonds for the release of the W. P. Sayward and further said that that schooner and the Sylvia Handy were the ones Morrisley was particularly interested in, and he thought he had bonds for the release of both. He thought it will only be a few days until the order for the release of the Sayward arrives. It is also the gentleman opinion that the U.S. Government are playing into the hands of the Alaska Commercial Company and are endeavoring to make it very unprofitable for all others who attempt to do any business in the far north.

The China Steamers.

The following is an extract from an official letter received yesterday by Capt. Webber, in reply to one from him reporting the difficulties and delays caused at Victoria by the present Customs regulations, and which have forced him to order the steamers running between here and China not to call at Victoria:

"I am sorry to see that you still find the Victoria authorities demand the full Customs entries and clearances of our steamers at Victoria. This certainly must cause delay which was never contemplated. The Cunard and White Star steamers call in and out at Queenstown, receiving and landing mails, passengers and baggage, under the inspection of the Customs officers only. The same privilege is granted at Southampton to the North German Lloyd steamers, *en route* to Hamburg and Bremen, without entry at the Custom House being required, consequently no delay is incurred. Certainly the Victorian authorities should grant this privilege, in order to avoid the chances of losing the connection at Vancouver, the most vital point in connection with the despatch of passengers, mails and cargo."—*Vancouver News.*

Post Office Figures.

The returns from the Seattle postoffice for the last quarter of 1887, just published, compared with the returns for the same period in 1886, show a flattering gain of business by the city. The gain for that period in orders issued was $21,587.96 and the gain for the same time in orders paid was $8,732.51.

Greer vs. C.P.R.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, his Lordship the Chief Justice delivered his decision in the above case. The judgment was given against Mr. Greer and the Chief Justice said the only course left to the defendant for redress is through the Legislature. It is understood that the case will be taken before the full court.

It Draws the Line at Whiskey.

Captain Hunter, of the Idaho, has a red Alaskan deer on board his ship, two years old, which he caught swimming in the water five miles from land. It is very tame and makes friends with everybody who will pay any attention to it. Captain Hunter says it will chew tobacco and drink beer, but it draws the line at whiskey.

The Swing Bridge.

Yesterday afternoon, the new bridge of the E. & N. Railway was swung into position across the harbour. Everything worked in a satisfactory manner and it is said a child can turn the crank that moves the huge iron structure. It is said a collection is being taken up on Johnson street for the purpose of decorating that thoroughfare on the day that the first train enters the city, and the committee have already received $400.

Probably Fatal Accident.

On Monday a young girl named Annie Ross, while cutting wood in the yard of her mother's house (Mrs. Lascelles, Humboldt street), met with an accident that is pronounced fatal. Several sticks of cordwood fell from a pile and struck the poor girl on the back, inflicting internal injuries. Miss Ross is only 17 years of age and was attending on her dying mother at the time of the accident. The family are in indigent circumstances.

Volunteer Gymnasium.

The gymnasium which has been recently started in connection with the volunteer artillery in this city, will be opened for the first time on Friday evening next at the drill shed. Quite a complete equipment has been purchased, and every member will find something to suit his particular idea of muscular development. It is rumored that some of the more ambitious have serious thoughts of ultimatelly being able to "tackle" the famous strong man of "C" battery.

Police Court.

Wm. King, appeared on a summons issued at the instance of Officer Mitten, charging him with driving faster than a walk over James Bay bridge. Fined $2.50.

W. G. Fraser appeared on a similar summons and was also fined $2.50.

Ah Fon, was charged with being of unsound mind. His case was adjourned for further hearing.

For being drunk Frederick Flynn was was fined $5 or one week, and Jennie, an Indian woman, charged with being in possession of an intoxicant, was remanded.

Death of Mr. Wise.

At St. Joseph's Hospital, yesterday morning, at the age of 56 years, Mr. George Wise passed away. He had been a sufferer from heart disease, and but a short time ago entered the hospital, hoping to gain relief and rest. His death, however, was not unexpected.

The late Mr. Wise came to this city in 1882 and edited the *Evening Post*. He was subsequently appointed government agent at Yale, and later on registrar of the supreme court at New Westminster, holding the latter position at the time of his death. He was born in London and held a prominent position in the employ of the East India Company. He leaves a wife who lovingly ministered at his bedside during his illness, and many friends to mourn his loss.

Donald's Fame.

Many reports of the immorality of the city of Donald have gone abroad though Canada and the world. Through the freely-flowing pen of the oriental correspondent that city has repeatedly been pictured as Satan's own resort. This judicious advertising on the part of correspondents to eastern journals, has made the city as famous in not only the American continent, but in Europe, Asia and Africa, as the Dominion of Canada itself. Even Carter Harrison referred to the immorality of Donald, and he had lived and been mayor of Chicago. It is possible and altogether probable that Mr. Harrison pictured the city of the mountains in most brilliant vermillion, that people might think there existed in, full bloom a more wicked city than Chicago. In this, however, he failed. But the citizens of Donald are waking up to the injustice heaped and forced upon them. They are indignant at the magnified prevarications publicly promulgated about their young city, and heralded over land and sea. There is a class of citizens in Donald who are loyal and law-abiding, and they resent these vile attacks.—*Medicine Hat Times.*

MARINE.

Steamer Belle arrived from New Westminster yesterday morning.

Ship America arrived at San Francisco on Sunday from Nanaimo with coal.

Ship Valley Forge sailed from Chemainus for San Francisco on Friday with a cargo of lumber.

Collier Empire, for East Wellington, and ship Great Victoria, for Nanaimo, sailed from San Francisco yesterday.

Some fishermen from Astoria found the wrecked Gleaner Saturday within one hundred yards of where she went down.

British bark Darrs completed her cargo of lumber at Port Blakely on Saturday for Sydney at £2. 2s. 6d. per thousand feet.

Capt. Thomas, of the British ship Merioneth, was presented on Saturday afternoon, at San Francisco, by a party of gentlemen, with a handsome flag in honor of his having made the voyage from the United Kingdom in 96 days—the fastest on record.

PERSONAL.

J. K. Suter, of the *Mainland Guardian*, was in the city yesterday.

Joshua Davies went over to New Westminster this morning.

Major Wilson arrived from Portland yesterday morning on the Olympian.

Geo. Berridge and wife have arrived in this city from New Westminster. For the past twelve months Mr. Berridge has been bookkeeper and business manager of the *Columbian*. He comes to Victoria as bookkeeper for the British Columbia Stationery Co.

The Rev. Mr. Hamel, rector of Laval University, and Mr. Begin, principal of Laval Normal school, had a narrow escape from death in the Chicoutimi district in an avalanche of snow.

Chief Justice Dorion, in the court of appeals, announced that in the case of Lafamme vs. the *Mail* four judges were unable to come to a decision, which means that their honors were equally divided. The *delibere*, therefore, would be discharged, and will have to be reargued before the full bench of five judges at the commencement of next March term.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 9.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Accident.

About an hour after work was resumed in the South Field mine, William James Bruce, a runner, had his hand jammed between two boxes. The wound was dressed by Dr. Walkem.

Appointed Mail Agent.

Mr. J. Good, son of the Rev. J. B. Good of Nanaimo, has been appointed mail agent on the E. & N. railway, and has already entered upon his duties. Mr. Good held the position of telegraph operator at Ladner's Landing, until that office was closed.

Our Defences.

An Ottawa despatch says: It is stated that in accordance with suggestions received from the Imperial war authorities, the Canadian government will include in their estimates for the militia and defence depratment this year a considerable sum towards the commencement of works for coast defence. The erection of new fortifications at Victoria, B.C., will probably be the first work undertaken.

The Collieries.

On Tuesday afternoon the miners of the several shafts of the Vancouver Coal Company resumed work and again the "dusky diamonds" were brought to the surface, after a delay of two weeks. Work was resumed in the several shafts of the Wellington collieries yesterday morning, with the 7 o'clock shift. The waiting steamships will be loaded at once. Mr. W. S. Chandler, the manager of the East Wellington colliery, arrived home on Tuesday and has made satisfactory arrangements whereby his mine would be worked without Chinese underground.

The Crofters.

An *Empire* cable of Jan. 31st says: It seems that the reports received in Canada exaggerate the extent of the crofters' opposition to the Canadian colonization proposals. It is true enough that there are some crofter agitators urging resistance to emigration; but the wisdom of such a policy is openly doubted by many Highland leaders. Mr. Macrae, a leading spirit among the Lewis crofters, who is now in Canada, declares that he and others desire to see a system of voluntary emigration. All they insist on is that crofter delegates shall previously inspect the land proposed for settlement, and that emigration shall be by townships. This is provided by the British Columbia scheme. The Imperial government is still awaiting the reply of the province to its offers of a loan.

I. O. O. F.

On Monday Patriarch H. V. Muller, G. S. W., and A. E. Hoska, G. H. P., of the Grand Encampment of Washington Territory, paid Vancouver Encampment No. 1 of this city a fraternal visit. After viewing the different points of interest in and about the city in company with a number of the brethren, they attended the regular meeting and conferred the various degrees on several candidates. The brethren subsequently adjourned to the New England restaurant where a sumptuous banquet had been prepared by mine host, Bro. Young. Amid pastime having been done the many good things provided, the usual toasts were proposed and responded to very happily, the brethren dispersing well satisfied with the pleasant evening passed.

The Overdue Sapphire.

Capt. Palmer, of the ship Belle O'Brien, which arrived at Port Townsend on Sunday from San Diego, reports that he passed a schooner of eastern build on Jan. 20th, 100 miles northwest of Cape Mendocino, which was lying-to under storm trysails. He thought something was wrong and ran down to her, but seeing people on the deck resumed his course. Her foremast-head was fished and both the top-masts were gone. This was the condition the Sapphire was in when she left San Diego. Capt. Trass of the ship Normandy, now at Port Townsend, thinks the Sapphire is safe as he was 47 days coming from San Diego and he considers that with the weather, which was the worst he ever experienced in his eighteen years service on the coast, the schooner could not reach Victoria in anything like the time expected of her. The schooner is now out 49 days.

The R. P. Rithet.

The steamer R. P. Rithet, which has been on the Star shipyard ways all winter, has been undergoing a most complete repairing. In fact her hull has been renewed in many places, while new knees and beams have been put in, new deck beams, new longitudinal bulk heads and a new deck from the stem to the engineroom. The guards, all over, have also been renewed. The saloon deck will also be overhauled, the staterooms fitted up in a most elegant manner and all modern improvements added. The engines, although in excellent condition, considering their long usage, will receive every attention as soon as the boat is launched, which will be in about two weeks. Many people wonder wherein the strength of this vessel lies and some consider her entirely unsafe. But such is not the case, as she has the most complete system of longitudinal internal strengthening, which extends almost her entire length. Another advantage is that she has twenty-three watertight compartments. The present is the first thorough repairing the steamer has had since she first came out, over six years ago, and considering the many holes she has made in the banks along the river and wharves and her collision with the old Enterprise, she has stood the test very well.

M. and Mme. de L'Aubiniere.

From letters received we learn that M. and Mme. C. A. de L'Aubiniere have recently held an exhibition and sale of their British Columbia sketches and pictures in Montreal, the result of which have been highly satisfactory in every way. The great attraction of the collection, an unusually large and grand water-colour by Madame de L'Aubiniere, entitled "The Harvest of the Poor," which was sent for from New York expressly for this exhibition, has been purchased by Sir Donald A. Smith, the enthusiastic art-lover who paid the extraordinary price of $45,000 for a picture by the French painter, Jules Breton. "Les Communicantes," at the great Morgan sale a year or two ago in New York. Sir Donald possesses a fine gallery of old and modern masters, and the Montreal papers congratulate him heartily on his most recent acquisition. Madame de L'Aubiniere's painting measures five feet by nearly four, a most unusual size for a water-colour, and represents a group of six or seven French peasant women gleaning in a large open harvest field at the close of day. The Montreal *Gazette* says of this work: "'The Harvest of the Poor' is a noble picture of very exceptional power, and one would fain linger before it in silent contemplation. There is an indefinable something in the quiet, subdued scene which draws you to it again and again. It is a painted poem, the technique perfect, the handling masterly, while the pose and drawing of each figure is a study."

Victor Hudon, a wealthy capitalist, has applied to parliament for a charter to construct a line of railway connecting different points of the island of Montreal with the city.

Provincial Solicitor-General Duhamel was waited upon by a large number of friends, and presented with a substantial testimonial in the shape of a purse of money as a token of esteem.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Fifth Parliament.

FOURTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Prayers were said by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS.

The petition from the settlers of the North Arm, praying for a road, was declared out of order.

REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

The consideration of the speech, paragraph by paragraph, was continued.

With regard to the second clause of the speech, Mr. Grant took exception to the statement that the revenue showed a satisfactory increase. The revenue from provincial revenue tax was smaller.

Col. Baker said that the decrease in the provincial revenue tax was owing to the close of construction on the railway. He had no doubt the question would be asked as to what had became of the revenue. Well, it had been expended in public works, and the money had found its way into the pockets of the workingmen of the country, thus enabling the development of the province. The expenditure was a reproductive one—it was an investment.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said another cause for decrease in revenue was the protection thrown around the timber limits, which had prevented their indiscriminate sale.

Mr. Semlin thought the item referred to by his hon. colleague should have been considered in framing the estimates.

Mr. Ladner also took exception to the statement in the second clause.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys did not believe that the expenditure was in favor of the workingmen but the reverse.

Col. Baker said that there had been an increase rather than a decrease in the general revenue of the province in the year 1887 over that of 1886. In the latter it was $514,710.52, while in the former it was $541,516.95.

Mr. McLeese thought that if the provincial revenue tax was more sharply looked after it would have a better showing.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said during the construction of the Island railway there was over $4,000 paid in provincial revenue. There were a great number of men then on the mainland railway work. These men were not now here, and that was what caused the decrease. Had it not been that a large number of permanent settlers came in the revenue would have still further decreased.

Hon. Mr. Turner said on the whole it would be seen that there had been a constant increase in revenue from 1879 up to the present year. The apparent decrease in 1885 was owing to the falling off in land sales. But on the whole there was a steady increase. He was not sufficiently conversant with the causes of the falling off in the provincial revenue tax, but thought the decrease resulted in the way referred to by the hon. member from Nanaimo. It had fallen off during the last year $3,000, but he thought that there would be a very good showing this year. The discussion was premature until the returns up to 31st December were brought down. If there was a depreciation shown then, it would be time to find fault.

The clause passed.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys, referring to clause 3, said that on Vancouver Island the crops were literally burned out of the ground, and the statement of a bountiful harvest was misleading.

Mr. Martin said he could only allude to the crops in his district. In the two years previous to last, the crops were poor in the upper country, and that was the reason why they required some better means of securing water. Last session the hon. member for Westminster district, who now opposed the suggestion of artesian wells, had supported it, not for irrigation purposes, but for domestic purposes in his own district. The crops on the Mainland had been most abundant in the largest agricultural district of the province. In Okanagon there had been an average of 3,100 pounds of wheat grown to the acre.

Mr. Croft said he could bear out the statement contained in the address about the crops in Cowichan, which had been abundant.

Mr. Anderson, of Saanich, also stated that outside a light grain crop in Saanich the crops had been fairly good.

Mr. Higgins said in Esquimalt district a fair crop had been gathered.

Mr. Grant said that taking the province as a whole the crop had been rather under the average. The statement should have been qualified.

Mr. Bole in a happy style stated that he thought the Government should have gone a little further. They should have incorporated some such words as the following: "The Government are gratified to learn that in the districts represented by government members there has been a bountiful harvest (laughter), while in districts represented by the opposition the Almighty had frowned upon them and the patient and industrious agriculturest had not reaped the rewards of his toil." (Laughter and applause.) He thought that the government should have credited the good harvest in some of the districts to the source from whence it had been given, rather than to a beneficent and paternal government.

Mr. Ladner said there could not have been a bountiful harvest, for two years ago he had sold hay for $8 per ton, while this year he secured $20 per ton. This did not show a bountiful harvest. He deprecated the fact that California hay and Winnipeg oats were being imported into Victoria. He would move an amendment to the clause. The honorable gentleman exhibited a chromo calendar, and illustrated his idea about the patient agriculturist, the point of which was that the agriculturist had to pay for all (laughter).

There was considerable difficulty, when the amendment paper had been handed to Mr. Speaker, to understand what it proposed to do, as it was not stated, and after some discussion it was handed back to the hon. mover to place it in an intelligible shape.

After this had been successfully accomplished, Mr. McLeese, in seconding it, stated that there had only been a quarter crop in his district, and it was misleading to state the province had been blessed with a bountiful harvest. He again referred to the importation of foreign flour from Winnipeg and Kamloops.

Hon. T. Davie said the opposition having nothing to find fault with the government were inclined to blame them for a short harvest and to give them no credit for a bountiful harvest. He had heard of one farmer who, thinking at the first of the season there was a good crop, had sold out his stock of hay at $12 per ton, and felt like kicking himself when it got up to $20 and $25 per ton.

Mr. Ladner wanted the name.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did not care to give it, but the honorable gentleman probably knew who was meant. It was usual in previous addresses to make similar statements as to that contained in the clause under discussion, and he could not see the ground for objection. It had been contended that the farmers had been taxed 60 per cent increase. This was not correct. There had been an increase of 2½ cents per acre on wild land, and no one would claim that this was an improper tax (hear.) There had also been a slight increase on real and personal property.

Hon. Mr. Vernon asked whether the amendment was in order, as it proposed to deal with the financial policy, which it was claimed was deceptive. It opened up the whole question to interminable debate.

Mr. Speaker said it was in order.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys supported the amendment, claiming that the exact opposite was the case to that claimed in the paragraph.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said in his district that farmers had been pleased with the extent of the crop and the prices obtained. From his own farm he had gathered a greater crop last year than ever before. From what the opposition and government supporters had stated it would seem that providence had smiled upon the latter and looked with disfavor on the former (laughter).

Mr. Grant said the increased tax on personal property was over 66 per cent, and in view of the large loan he thought there should not have been an increase of one dollar on personal property. He quite agreed with the increase on wild land, and he thought owners of the latter should always be compelled to pay an outside figure. The increase on personal property had been 66 and 1-16 of one per cent., and this had borne heavily on the farmer.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the province had shown its faith in and assent to the policy of the government by returning four members to the house since its policy was inaugurated. He did not believe that there was any place in the world where the people were taxed as lightly as in this province, and he also thought that no other country could show so great a number of public works and extent of roads as this province could in proportion to population. There were always some particular sections in any country where the crops were a failure, and on the whole the province last year had a fairly good crop, and it was cause for congratulation. He deprecated the style of the Opposition members in wasting words on very small matters. The honorable member for Comox seemed to delight in wrestling with a mass of words, and was never more happy than when listening to the sound of his own voice. The member from Westminster district had referred to the prices of hay and the shortage of crop. The new markets in his district created an increased consumption and this was not chargeable to a shortage. These new markets had also greatly enhanced the value of the lands in the Delta and Richmond districts. He regretted that the Opposition should waste the time of the house with frivolous and stupid amendments such as the one at present submitted.

Mr. Fry said he had heard for the first time to-day that they had had a disastrous crop. In his district there had been a fair average crop. One of the hon. gentlemen had complained that they had received $8 a ton for hay at one time and now could get $25. If the crop had been smaller, they had certainly received more than a return in the enhanced prices secured. He could only characterize the tactics of the opposition as obstructive and simply with an intent to detain the business of the house, and while they pursued such discreditable tactics he would certainly vote against them (hear, hear). The clause was an innocent one, and he certainly would vote to retain it in its present shape (applause).

Mr. Semlin again stated his opinion that the taxes had been considerably increased in his district, and that there was a decided opposition to the increase.

Mr. Orr said, as a representative of the largest agricultural district of the province, he had to take exception to the clause. His constituents had complained of the increase of taxation. There were markets as well as increased prices, but the means of getting to them were notnumerous enough. Some of the farmers had to allow produce to go to waste in consequence. He did not think that the clause should pass.

Hon. Mr. Robson said if the paragraph in the address had expressed regret that there had not been a bountiful harvest, the Opposition would have had good ground for objection and would have greedily taken hold of it. So far as the increase of taxation was concerned no member on the Government side had claimed there was not an increase. There was an increase on realty of from ⅛ to ½ per cent; on personal property of from 1-5 to ½ per cent; on income tax from ½ to ¾ per cent, and 2½ cents per acre on wild land. This was not an important increase and would not amount as a whole to more than $38,000 per year. The house in its wisdom had decided the increase by a vote of 18 to 6, and with such a vote it might well be said that it was decided by the wisdom of the house. Among those who voted for it was his honorable colleague, Mr. Orr, and he could not understand how he could now turn completely round and dissent to it. He believed with the honorable member from Cowichan that this discussion was simply trifling with the time of the house. His information was totally different from that of the junior member for New Westminster district, and so far as he could learn the harvest in that district was a good one.

Mr. Orr in explanation said he had stated that he voted for the increase last session, but at the time had not thoroughly considered the increase that would result. Since then a large number of his constituents had spoken to him in reference to the matter complaining that it was burdensome.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that he had conversed with the principal farmers of the district, and they had expressed themselves as quite content with the increase made. Of course he had had little conversation with the few Opposition growlers quoted by his hon. colleague, but he was assured that the general feeling of the farming community of Westminster district was favorable to the Government's course in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Turner remarked that 50 per cent at first seemed a large figure, but when it was placed in another way it assumed quite a less startling aspect. The man who owned $1000 real estate previously paid $3.33, and now only paid $5; on $1000 personal property the former tax was $2, the present $3.33. And if a man objects to pay so small an amount on his personal estate he should not stay in the country (hear, hear.)

The amendment was read as follows: "That we rejoice to know that there has been a bountiful harvest for the patient and industrious agriculturist and gladly receive the information, if authentic, that there has been a good market, but we regret that a deceptive financial policy has greatly added to the burden of his taxation."

On the question being put as to whether the original clause should stand, the amendment was lost by a vote of 17 to 7.

Clauses 4, 5, 6 passed.

Referring to clause 7, Mr. Grant said he believed the government should be prepared with a fund to indemnify people who were losers in the sealing industry by seizures. If the American government should substantiate their claim to jurisdiction over the Behring's Sea the government should recoup those who had lost money by going into the sea under the impression that they were acting within the law." He thought the government should recoup losses and then arrange matters with the federal government.

Clause 7 passed.

Clause 8 referred to the satisfactory and successful floating of the million dollar loan.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys said he had heard that that the present finance minister could not cast up a sum in long division.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I was not aware that sums were cast up in long division (laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Humphreys thought there was no source for congratulation about the floating of the million dollar loan.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the honorable gentleman's (Mr. Humphreys) financial ability was pretty well understood in this country. If he could not understand the clause in the address his intellectual capacity was certainly very limited. Previous loans floated had cost 7 and 6 per cent., while the bonds for the million dollar loan were floated at 4½ per cent. at par and were now quoted at a premium on the London market. He thought that such a showing was proof positive of the high financial standing of the province (hear.)

Mr. Grant said what they cavilled at was that the government were unable to float the bonds at the premium which the capitalists now secured for them. The debt charge against the province was a small one and he thought the bonds should be floated on equal terms with those of the Australian bonds, which were at 4 per cent. He would move the following amendment:

"To strike out paragraph 8 and insert the following: It may well be doubted whether it is not rather discreditable than gratifying to find our bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest quoted in the English market at a considerable premium. It is a confessed inability of your honor's ministers to negotiate the million dollar loan at so high a rate of interest, as capitalists would evidently be willing to accept it at less."

Mr. McLeese said he echoed the opinion of the hon. gentleman who had preceded him, and had great pleasure in seconding the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Turner was astonished at the course the discussion had taken on the floating of the million dollar loan. He did not propose to fully discuss it at present; when the papers came down to the house he would go more fully into it. One honorable gentleman had stated that he (Mr. Turner) could not have floated the million loan at par on the London market. He was sorry that he could not. The loan was floated before he had taken his present position in the government, but he thought the loan had been admirably placed. Where previously loans had been floated at a discount and at a high rate of interest, the million dollar loan had been floated at par, and the credit of the province had since that advanced so that the loan was now quoted at a premium. He had also been accused of not being able to cast up a sum in long division by the member from Comox. He must confess that he did not know how to accomplish such a feat. (Laughter.) He was not aware of the financial ability of that hon. gentleman, for he had had no financial transactions with him and was glad of it. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman had evidently only got as far as addition. But with regard to the million dollar loan, he could only term it as having been admirably placed and an honor to the gentleman who was then financial minister. (hear, hear.) The capitalists of the old country were well aware how the province's finances were conducted, and he had no doubt that if they were in the hands of gentlemen opposite, they would soon find that provincial bonds would not be quoted at so fair a price as that which they now brought. (Applause.)

Mr. Semlin said the clause making it permissive to float a million came from him after the second reading. He was glad that it had resulted so well.

Hon. Mr. Robson said his hon. friend must have a bad memory. The loan was floated during his term as finance minister, and he could well remember how opposite members had ridiculed his suggestion that the bonds could be floated at a premium at five per cent; and it was his (Mr. Robson's) suggestion that the clause was inserted making it permissive to float a million instead of $500,000. He was ridiculed at the time, but the bonds had not only been floated at par but at the low rate of 4½ per cent.

Mr. Semlin still contended that he was the originator of the happy suggestion.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that the permission to borrow a million was proposed by him in caucus, and resulted from a conversation between himself and a gentleman of high financial standing in Victoria. He remembered the circumstances quite as well as though it was yesterday.

Mr. Semlin still claimed that he was wrong.

Mr. Grant said that at the time he had stated Victoria had floated bonds at 4½ per cent, and surely the province could do equally as well.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys said they were only doing their duty in opposing every point in the government's policy. He said that if attacked on personal grounds he would answer back on the same principle. In his business career he had never been concerned in a disgraceful failure in Prince Edward Island before coming to this province. The honorable gentlemen had claimed that the loan was floated because of their ability or respectability, inferring that they were a better class of men than had previously occupied the government benches.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the honorable gentleman who had just sat down had referred to personalities being introduced into the house, while he (Mr. H.) was the first one to introduce them, and he believed that they had been applied to him as a private individual.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys said that his remarks did not apply at all to his personal or private position, and if he thought so he would withdraw them.

Hon. Mr. Turner would ask the hon. gentleman if in the latter part of his remarks, where he stated that he had never been concerned in any disgraceful failure in the east, if he had meant him?

Hon. Mr. Humphreys said if, as a parliamentary debater, he could insinuate something within the pale of the rules of the house, there could be no question taken to it.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that if the insinuation was meant for him it was a direct lie.

Mr. Speaker—I must call the hon. gentleman to order. Such words cannot be used in this house.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—I think, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker—Keep your seat. I must have it distinctly understood that such language cannot be used.

After considerable cross-firing between Hon. Mr. Turner and Hon. Mr. Humphreys, the former said he would take back the objectionable expression, and the latter said if the hon. gentleman took his remarks as personal, he would take them all back. Order being restored,

Hon. Mr. Davie said he thought covert insinuations of the character made by the hon. member from Comox should not be permitted.

Mr. Speaker said that the question only should be discussed; he must keep all strictly within the rules of the house.

Clauses 9, 10 and 11 passed without opposition.

On clause 12, referring to the ownership of the minerals within the railway belt, and the course which the government were pursuing in regard to the same.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys said he hoped the lawsuit would be dropped, as he thought that it would be decided against the province. He would move that the following words be added to the clause: "That we indulge the hope that the appeal to the privy council in the case of the ownership of the precious metals within the railway belt may result in the rectification of a serious ministerial blunder, involving a serious public loss."

Mr. Grant, in seconding the amendment, referred to the settlement bill, and as it was near six o'clock moved the adjournment of the debate.

House then adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. T. Davie—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the Married Women's Property Act, 1887."

Hon. T. Davie—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the County Court Jurisdiction Act, 1885."

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—To move that a committee be appointed for the purpose of considering the expediency of drafting a bill intituled an act to regulate railroads within the province of British Columbia, with power to call on persons and papers and to move further powers if necessary, the committee to consist of Messrs. Baker, Martin, Orr, Mason, McLeese and the mover.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—To move that a select committee be appointed for the purpose of considering the expediency of altering and amending the "coal mines regulation act, 1

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1888.

CABLE NEWS.

Rumor That the Government Will Introduce a Measure to Expel Convicted Nationalists.

Sixteen Hundred Galway Tenants to be Evicted by Lord Clanricarde at Once.

Gladstone Returns to England—Reception at Various Railroad Stations.

Obstruction Considered.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Parnell will personally preside at the meeting of Nationalist members to be held in the parliament buildings to-morrow morning. Proceedings of the meeting will doubtless be of a character not contemplated by the home rule leaders, since it is asserted to-night, and apparently on good authority, that the government will introduce a motion, before moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech, that no member of the house who has been convicted of an offence under the coercion act be allowed to take his seat. The basis of the motion being that such a conviction disqualifies a member and virtually makes him a felon. If this is done, and if the motion be introduced it will unquestionably be adopted. It will exclude Wm. and P. J. O'Brien, J. D. Sullivan, Sheehy, Hooper, Lane, Blane, Cox, Edward and Timothy Harrington, and shatter the hopes of Parnell, that he will be able to observe the policy of non-obstruction to government measures during the session. Indeed it seems likely Parnell himself would feel impelled to abandon the idea in face of such a procedure, and if the statement of the government's intention be true, it will not be far from the truth to assert that the attitude of the National party in the House of Commons will be a little different from that of last session, any variation being in the direction of a greater obstruction, if possible. The probability of the government taking this high handed course will be one of the questions considered at to-morrow's meeting, and a general refusal to act upon Parnell's recommendations contingent on majorities. A confirmation of to-night's rumor may be expected.

Gladstone's Comparison.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an address at Shorncliffe, while *en route* from Dover to London to-day, said: "Neither in Europe or America could be seen such a painful spectacle as is observable in England, that of one nation holding down another by force; that Russia, he declared, would be ashamed to say of Finland what Englishmen seem not to be ashamed to say of Ireland, namely, that 32,000,000 of people were afraid of 5,000,000. Southern England alone, he asserted, created the majority in Parliament against home rule and in a greater measure than any other portion of the kingdom was Southern England responsible for the state of affairs in Ireland. The train conveying Gladstone didn't stop during the remainder of the journey. The ex-premier was greeted enthusiastically on his arrival at Charing Cross station by thousands of people.

Disappointed Politicians.

Gladstone's change of plans in landing at Dover instead of Folkestone prevented the delivery of his expected speech much to the disappointment of tories and liberals alike, all of whom anticipated a declaration of the liberal chief's parliamentary programme. The few words spoken by Gladstone at Thorncliffe, where he was made the recipient of a laudatory address, conveyed no very definite idea of any changes he may have made or intends to make in his Irish scheme.

Wholesale Eviction.

Lord Clanricarde has made up his mind and expressed his intention to evict 1,600 of his Galway tenants, and, of course, Mr. Balfour has made up his mind to help him to do it. The precise date of beginning the carnival of rapacity, brutality and probable bloodshed, is not stated, but as notices are already in the hands of process servers, that is to say, those of them that have not already been served by the company may be regarded as having begun.

The Usual Thing.

The observances preliminary to the opening of parliament show no departure from those in vogue since the days of Guy Fawkes, and include the customary search of the vaults of the palace of St. Stephen by the black rods in quest of conspirators with thirty kegs of gunpowder or perhaps a deposit of dynamite secreted by that amiable person or the present day eumlators.

Diplomatic Changes.

It is stated that Lord Dufferin, the present Viceroy of India, having expressed a desire to return to London at the end of the current year, he will be succeeded by Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, and that Lord Stanley, of Preston, will succeed Lord Lansdowne. Lord Dufferin's reasons for wishing to be relieved are of a private nature.

The First Indian.

A daughter was born to one of the Sioux squaws in Buffalo Bill's camp today, and was christened Frances Victoria Alexandria in honor of Mrs. Cleveland, Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales. This is the first instance of the birth of an American Indian child in England.

Debate on Home Rule.

Lord Randolph Churchill will open the debate on the uniform question of home rule at the Oxford Union, February 22d, and John Morley will reply on the 29th February.

No Commercial Treaty.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and Italy have virtually collapsed, the representatives of the two countries being unable to reach an agreement.

Gladstone Arrives Home.

Gladstone arrived at Dover at 4.55 o'clock this afternoon. He was enthusiastically cheered by crowds that had assembled to welcome him home.

Two More M. P.'s Arrested.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—P. J. O'Brien, member for North Tipperary, was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Kilkenny to-day, for inciting tenants to refuse to pay their rents. He gave notice of appeal and was released on bail. J. C. Flynn, member for North Cork was arrested to-day on a similar charge and admitted to bail pending trial.

Favorable Comment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* commenting on Prince Bismarck's speech, says: "Prince Bismarck has emphasized the purely exclusive and defensive character of the alliance, and in terms which do honor to him he has expressed his absolute confidence in the word of the Czar, whose pacific views have been distinctly declared. We may conclude that peace is fully assured. We prefer this peaceful guarantee to that of armaments, but we will not insist on this point, Prince Bismarck having affirmed each country's right to assure her own security with her own force. We also abstain from striking a balance between Russia and Germany's mutual services often prompted by a common interest which constitute the best basis for good relations between states. We congratulate ourselves, if this remains a future basis of relations between Germany and Russia."

Will be Prosecuted.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The examining magistrate has advised the prosecution of M. Wilson, ex-President Grevy's son-in-law, for the part he took in the sale of the legion of honor and other decorations.

Respect for the Law.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Pope has instructed Cardinal Simeon to advise the Irish bishops, and through them the clergy, to preach respect for the law.

Advance Suspended.

Owing to discussions among the native tribes and the defection of the Allet chiefs, the advance of Abyssinian troops toward Saate and Massowah have been suspended.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 10.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Condition of Stock.

In the Thompson river valleys stock is feeding on the lower hills and is in excellent condition. In all parts of the province the stock is reported to also be in good trim, and there is no fear now that there will be any serious loss.

The Saanich Ditch Case.

The Saanich ditch case came up before the full bench yesterday. It will be remembered that Judge Crease decided in favor of the defendant. The decision has been reversed with costs. Mr. Pooley, Q. C., for plaintiff; Mr. Drake, Q. C., for defendants.

The Snow in Cariboo.

Arrivals from Cariboo state that a recent Chinook reduced the four feet of snow on the ground to about two and that there is now good sleighing in consequence. A large quantity of goods is being moved into the district on sleighs.

Died From Her Injuries.

Annie Ross, who was so painfully injured in the back several days ago by a cord wood stick falling on her, died at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Lascelles, yesterday morning. Mrs. Lascelles, who is suffering from rapid consumption, it is thought, will soon pass away to join her daughter who was a faithful nurse.

"Sick and Measly."

The SS. Umatilla brought a number of copies of the notorious *Journal of Commerce* from San Francisco, but in spite of their 14 days' quarantine, the illustrations look as sick and measly as ever, and the whole issue badly needs purification by fire. The advertisers who had to pay up a nice little sum for their notices likewise feel pretty sick.—*Vancouver News.*

Dangerously Ill.

Mrs. Preston, widow of the first surveyor-general of the state of Oregon, and mother of George Hyde Preston, Esq., of this city, is dangerously ill at her home in North Seattle, says the Seattle *P.-I.* Yesterday afternoon her sister, Mrs. Trutch, of Victoria, arrived by the Olympian, and will remain by Mrs. Preston's side during her illness.

Perry Creek Mines.

A directors' circular to the shareholders of the Perry Creek Gold Mining Co. states that owing to the unpropitious weather the pumping machinery had not arrived at the mine. Work has been suspended at the shaft, but is being pushed at the tunnel and the manager, Mr. A. Bilsland, anticipates good returns as soon as the property is well opened up.

The Late Mr. Wise.

The remains of the late Mr. Geo. Wise were removed from St. Joseph's Hospital to their last resting place in Ross Bay Cemetery yesterday morning. The funeral was a very quiet one, being in accordance with a wish expressed by the deceased just before he expired. Rev. J. C. Starr conducted the services. Among those who attended were Mr. Justice Walkem and Messrs. J. B. Lovell and Wm. Gordan.

A Big Suit.

Ex-Governor W. C. Squire, of Washington Territory, and Brigadier-General John Gibbon have been sued for $25,000. The plaintiff is Junius Rochester, one of the men imprisoned during the martial law, the time of the Chinese excitement at Seattle, and now the Judge of the Probate Court of King county. The direct charge made by the plaintiff is for imprisonment from the 15th February, 1886, and two days succeeding.

O. R. & N. Co.'s Steamers.

A new time schedule is being arranged by the O. R. & N. Co. officials, for the running of boats, and the Olympian will hereafter make Tacoma her headquarters and run down the Sound from that port. It is not yet known what the arrangements will be, but it is possible that the Olympian will hereafter run between Tacoma and Port Townsend only and a smaller boat be made to do the work between Port Townsend and Victoria.

Dinner at Government House.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Nelson entertained the following ladies and gentlemen at dinner at Government House on Wednesday evening: Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Walkem, Miss Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Col. and Mrs. Baker, Major Prior, Capt. and Mrs. Irving, Judge Vowell, Mr. T. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jackson, Mrs. Glennie Anderson and Mr. Herbert Stanton.

"Beautifully Printed."

[Charlottetown Examiner.]

We are indebted to Mr. J. McB. Smith, Provincial Auditor of British Columbia, for a copy of the beautifully printed holiday number of THE COLONIST, which contains a large amount of information concerning our western province. An article on the "Progress of British Columbia" is, so says the table of contents, by Mr. Smith himself. Once a popular Charlottetown boy, Mr. Smith has passed many years out west; and he is enthusiastic over the prospects of British Columbia.

The Bible Society in 1864.

A report of the meeting of the Vancouver Island Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held in the Royal Exchange Building, Victoria, on December 5th, 1864, was forwarded by a subscriber for publication, but owing to a lack of space we were unable to use it. On that occasion Governor Kennedy occupied the chair, and was supported by Chief Justice Cameron and Rev. R. J. Dundas, while Ven. Archdeacon Gilson, Revs. Cridge, Garrett, Woods, Good, Hall, Munro and Browning were present. The total receipts were $1,117.47; the total disbursements $714.10. Assets were $1,078.69, while liabilities were $566, so that at that date the society was on a substantial basis. Governor Kennedy and Sir James Douglas were appointed patrons, the Lord Bishop of Columbia president, Hon. Chief Justice Cameron, all subscribing ministers in the colony, and Messrs. A. F. Pemberton, G. M. Sproat, W. M. Searby, D. M. Lang and Dr. Dickson were elected vice-presidents.

VALENTINES—T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Fifth Parliament.

FIFTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:07 o'clock.

Prayers were said by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Speaker read a petition from the Hon. A. E. B. Davie, stating that on account of illness he was compelled to remain away during the present session, and praying that leave of absence may be granted him.

PRIVILEGE.

On a question of privilege, Hon. Mr. Robson said that in THE COLONIST in the course of the debate upon the third clause of the reply to the speech of his honor the lieutenant-governor, he was made to say that the principal farmers of Westminster district were quite content with the increase made with certain taxes last session. What he had endeavored to convey was that they were content with the harvest and market.

Mr. Grant corrected a report in THE COLONIST which credited him with having said that Victoria had floated a loan at 4½ per cent. What he did say was that they been offered a large sum at that figure.

Mr. Ladner brought the attention of the house to the fact that disease was prevalent among the horses of Vancouver, and asked if the government had taken any action in the matter. It was urgent that some steps should be taken.

Hon. Mr. Robson replied that steps would be taken in such a case.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

Mr. Grant, resuming the debate, referred again to the settlement bill, and thought that the government were censurable for not having taking precautions against any dispute about the ownership of the precious metals being raised.

Hon. Mr. Theo. Davie said that the amendment and the speech of the hon. member who had introduced it were at variance, the one indulged the hope of the appeal being successful, whilst the other expressed the hope that the appeal would be dropped as it was hopeless. The question raised by the amendment was the first attack of the opposition—worthy that name—and deserving of a courteous and full answer from the government and which he (Mr. Davie) would now endeavor to give. Two things are alleged here (1.) That the blunders of the government have lost the province the precious metals within the belt, or at all events impelled this suit in respect of them. (2.) That the alternative sections in the R.R. belt being the property of the province, have been in about the same position, for instead of being plaintiffs they would have been defendants in a suit. So far the suit brought by the government had met with success, and if the recent decision by the chief justice was sustained on the appeal it would remain for the province to assess damages (hear, hear).

Mr. Bole thought the returns mentioned in these various paragraphs should be brought down without request. He thought, notwithstanding his learned friend's ingenious explanation, that if the cash had been put up it would have been much more in the interests of the province. A bird in the hand was worth two in the bush. It was his humble opinion that, on appeal, the recent judgment would be over-ruled (oh! oh!) The agreement purporting to be a bond he did not consider worth the paper it was written on, and he felt confident that if the question ever reached the privy council his opinion would be sustained.

Mr. Grant also thought that cash would have been the best security. The documents relating to the question should first be placed before the house before passing the address.

The clause passed.

Clause 14, referring to the $25,000 forfeit of the Kootenay Railway & Transportation Co., passed.

Clause 15 referred to the regret of the house at the colliery disaster at Nanaimo.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys thought that necessary safeguards were not placed around the miners who were in the mines. If the government had assented to the bill that had been placed before them, in his humble opinion and firm conviction the colliery disaster would not have happened.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Bosh!

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—Bosh! it is too painful a matter for such expressions. The honorable leader of the government says "bosh." Why, sir, if the honorable gentleman had voted for this bill and allowed it to pass the house.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I would like to ask the honorable gentleman if he is referring to me.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—If you will wait, you will see who I am referring to.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I have asked a question and desire it to be answered.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys proceeded without answering and Mr. Speaker called him to order. The hon. gentleman asked who said "bosh."

Hon. Mr. Robson said he had not.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys—Well, who did? (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Davie—If the hon. gentleman desires to know who used the term, I will inform him that it was myself; and I again say it is bosh!

Mr. Speaker said the hon. gentleman (Mr. H.) must be more careful in imputing things to hon. gentlemen improperly.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys referred again to the provision sought to be inserted in the mining act by the late Mr. Raybould, and endeavored to censure the government. He had no confidence in the ministry and they knew what for (laughter). Why this house refused to take this requisite matter into consideration he could not understand. He would move the following amendment:

"We are highly gratified to gather from the lieut.-governor's speech that the past year affords some cause for congratulation. But while we sincerely deplore the terrible colliery calamity which befel Nanaimo, we share the opinion expressed by the coal miners that had Mr. Raybould's bill for the better protection of the men who work in coal mines become the law of the land, the recent heartrending disasters could have been lessened, and probably would not have happened. And while all Christian and impartial men must severely censure the government for withholding the necessary and humane protection, we gladly avail ourselves of the tardy invitation to legislate the requisite safeguards around the hardy and industrious coal miner."

Mr. Ladner said it was his painful duty to second the amendment. He had heard that if Mr. Raybould's amendment had passed that this calamity would have been averted. He would be glad to assist in moving a bill that would afford additional protection.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said that there was no one in or outside the house that felt the calamities so acutely as he did (hear, hear). He had listened with pain to the remarks of the hon. gentleman from Comox, who was not a miner and did not know anything whatever of what he was talking about (laughter). When the mining act was under consideration he had sent it to England and had the regulations of the English act incorporated with the British Columbia act, and there were a hundred collieries in England to one here. There could not be a better mining act framed. The miners themselves had approved of it and said that they were better regulations than they could frame themselves. The provision that Mr. Raybould sought to have incorporated was one providing for the examination of firemen by the miners themselves. But there was a better provision in the bill as it then stood, and he had frequently urged the miners for their own safety to see that they were carried out. He challenged the hon. gentleman to prove any instance where the regulations provided had not been carried out by the mine owners. The speaker quoted a section from the mining act which allowed a committee of miners to examine and inspect all portions of mines for themselves at any time. Five months ago he had occasion to meet the miners and had urged them to take every advantage of this provision for their own protection. They had never been hindered from appointing their own fireman, their own check weigher and they could examine the mines every day. He was sorry to hear any one talking on the floor of the house about things that they did not understand. Before he came down last Saturday he had told the committee of miners that if they could frame any provisions that would better protect the safety of the miners and the mines he would endeavor to get it passed through this house (applause.) The recent calamity was the fault of one man's carelessness, and it was impossible to frame laws to prevent that. He would endeavor in every way in his power to bring forth any laws that would in any degree better protect the miners. It was his desire, and that of other coal mine owners, that every possible safeguard should be secured in order that explosions such as had taken place would be prevented (applause.)

Hon. Mr. Davie was sure every honorable gentleman felt grieved at the sad calamities that during the year had befallen Nanaimo and Wellington; and he felt also that every man inside and out of this house would aid in every way in his power to prevent a further recurrence of such disasters. An endeavor had been made to hold up this government to the world as being responsible for the recent calamity. He had said it was bosh and nonsense, but he thought that such words did not express it fully. It was cowardice and cruelty that prompted it, and the men who had made the attempt should be held up to the execration of the community. The honorable member for Yale had stated that one of the provisions of Mr. Raybould's bill was that the fireman should visit it once a month instead of thrice as previously. Why, it was the duty of the firemen to visit the workings at every shift. He thought this proved conclusively that the honorable gentlemen did not understand what they were talking about. None of the honorable gentlemen had endeavored to show where Mr. Raybould's bill would have prevented such an accident. So far as he was concerned he was willing to accept the verdict of the jury in the matter, which proved conclusively the cause of the explosion. He could not understand why the honorable gentlemen should endeavor to hold the government responsible, and indirectly the one mine owner on the floor of the house.

Mr. McLeese thought the Raybould bill would have aided in the protection of the miners. It provided for an inspection of the mine by five of the miners themselves, and might have prevented the recent calamity.

Hon. Mr. Vernon did not believe that there was a man who did not sympathize with the unfortunate sufferers in the recent explosions. There were not words too strong to condemn the hon. gentlemen who were endeavoring to make political capital out of these sad occurrences (applause.) The hon. gentleman had resorted to low of language for the purpose of making a cowardly and malignant charge against the government. He had stated that if the government had not opposed the Raybould bill the recent awful calamity would not have occurred.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys disclaimed the use of the language.

Hon. Mr. Vernon contended that the charge was imputed in the language used. Had the miners, who were a very intelligent body of men, been of the opinion that Raybould's bill would have afforded them additional safeguards, they would have again appealed to the legislature for its passage (hear hear.) But the fact that they had not, proved that they did not hold such an opinion. He could only characterize the attempts of the hon. gentleman from Comox as political bombast and claptrap (hear, hear.)

Mr. Fry said there could be no doubt that every member on the floor of the house deeply sympathized with the sufferers in the recent great calamity. He could not see how the bill which Mr. Raybould had introduced would have prevented them. Ever since the institution of coal mining these accidents from some unforseen cause or other occurred, and they probably always would take place. The hon. member for Comox evinced no desire to discuss the Nanaimo explosion, which was even more disastrous than that at Wellington; he confined himself simply to the latter, although it was not mentioned in the clause under consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Robson said statements had been made both in and out of this house to the effect that the blood of those who perished at Nanaimo and Wellington by the recent lamentable colliery accident lay at the door of the government and their supporters who voted down the Raybould bill, which would have averted these calamities. He confessed himself utterly at a loss to find language sufficiently severe in which to denounce such statements—statements as cowardly as they were unwarranted by facts. In his capacity as minister of mines he had been present at the enquiries held in connection with both of these colliery disasters; and the evidence and verdicts in both instances pointed unmistakably to blown-out shots and coal dust as the cause, and a glance at the Raybould bill would show that it did not deal with either of those elements of danger, and, consequently, could have had no possible influence in averting these accidents, if it had been placed on our statute books. But even if that measure had provided against blown-out shots and coal dust, an analysis of the division list, journals of 1885, page 22, would show clearly that it was not a party vote at all by which the "six months' hoist" was carried. The vote stood 17 to 7, and amongst those who helped to kill the bill were three members of the Opposition, viz: Grant, Galbraith and Orr, while of the seven who voted for the bill, three were government supporters. In conclusion, he characterized in severe terms of condemnation the cowardly, heartless and wicked attempt which had been made to make political capital out of these terrible calamities at the expense of truth and decency. (Applause.)

Mr. Grant said with regard to his vote on the six months' hoist of the Raybould bill, it might be that those who did so were now sorry for it. The hon. chief commissioner had used strong language in regard to motives which were said to have been imputed to the government from this side of the house, but he should remember that a late chief commissioner had stated on the floor of the house that owing to certain men having been kept out of their wages during the drydock construction, had committed suicide. He trusted that the hon. member for Comox would withdraw his amendment, as the question had now been fully ventilated.

Mr. Higgins said he did not think the last speaker had placed himself in a disgraceful attitude by his confession of error in having voted with the government against Mr. Raybould's bill two years ago; but could he censure the government now without censuring himself. Every man was entitled to change his mind according to new light he might receive on a subject. The government proposed in the Speech from the Throne to throw additional safeguards around the miners and the member for Comox had two notices on the board pointing to the protection of coal miners. When the matter came up in an abstract form he would be prepared to give any measure his earnest consideration. He, and he believed every other member, would be prepared to support the resolutions of the member for Comox if it could be shown that their passage would advantage the coal miners; but he could see no good that would flow from the amendment and would ask the mover to withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys, said he would withdraw his amendment.

Clauses 16, 17 and 18, referring to the explosions and to additional mining legislation, passed.

Clause 19 referred to the crofter scheme which was to be submitted to the house.

Mr. Semlin would like to know something more definite in regard to the scheme.

The leader of the government said the crofter commissioner was in the city at the present time and was preparing his report, and when it was ready it would be submitted to the house. No scheme had been entered into by the government and no scheme that would severely affect the finances of the province would be entertained; neither would anything be done until the house had first approved of it.

Col. Baker thought if the crofters were imported here at the expense of the Imperial government, well and good. But if it was at the expense of the province, he felt there would be just ground for complaint from the workingmen of the province by bringing a number of other and poorer laborers in competition with them, and it might result in a serious charge to the province. But if the financial part of the scheme was undertaken by the imperial government he thought the introduction of the crofters with a certain amount of capital would be a benefit to the province.

Hon. Mr. Robson, in explanation, said it was not the intention of the government to assume any financial responsibility, but rather that a number of crofters should be selected and given free homes on the lands of the province under certain conditions.

Clause 20, referred to proposed amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Grant thought it was the duty of the government at the time of the inter-provincial conference to have sent a delegate to attend. There were many things that should be adjusted between the province and Dominion, especially in the matter of provincial railways, which should not be considered under Dominion influence. Provincial voters' lists should be applied to Dominion elections. It would be better for the provinces to have power to enact their own bankruptcy laws. He also thought it was time the provincial subsidy should be increased. He would move an amendment to the clause. It was to strike out all the words in paragraph 20 and to insert the following:

"Past experience proves that many things in the working of the 'British North America Act, 1867,' and its application and interpretation by the federal government, works unfavorably to the province and reduces powers which should be exercised by the provincial authorities; that the money subsidies from the federal treasury are not commensurate with our requirements and the increasing cost of government, whilst at the same time the Dominion government draws a much larger sum from the province for customs revenue and other sources than at the date of union, and we regret that your honor's ministers did not provide for a proper representation of the province at the inter-provincial conference held at Quebec during the last summer of delegates from all the provinces, with the exception of British Columbia and P. E. Island, more especially as one of your honor's ministers was in Ottawa during the sitting of said inter-provincial conference, as we consider so favorable an opportunity to present our position to the representative men then assembled has never occurred since British Columbia united her destines with Canada."

Mr. Semlin seconded the amendment. He also thought British Columbia should have been represented at the inter-provincial conference, so that our interests would have been prominently brought before the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir thought it an extraordinary thing that the opposition had found fault with the government's action in this matter. Had their representative gone to the inter-provincial conference the opposition would have asked what business he had there. He did not think British Columbia should dance attendance at the call of Mr. Mercier, and could not see in any event how the executive could have sent a representative without first having consulted the legislature. But had the provincial secretary gone to Quebec he would now have been taken up on the opposite tack. He could only consider the present amendment as an evidence of a fractious opposition. (Hear, hear.)

The original clause was carried—16 to 6, Mr. Orr voting with the ayes.

Mr. Grant contended that he asked for names before the original division was carried, and said it placed Mr. Orr in a peculiar position.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—Oh, well, take Mr. Orr. (Laughter.)

Mr. Orr objected to being given away without his consent.

On a re-vote on the amendment it was lost by 17 to 7.

Clauses 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 passed.

Mr. Grant asked when the half-year's financial returns would be submitted.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the printers were working night and day on them, and they would be brought down in a few days.

In answer to Mr. Orr, the honorable leader said that all papers promised in the address would be submitted to the house.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Robson, seconded by Hon. Mr. Davie, the speech was read a third time and taken as read.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the usual motion to refer the reply to his honor's speech to a select committee composed of the members of the ministry and Messrs. Duck and Martin.

The reply was read a first, second and third time and agreed to, and referred to the executive council for presentation to his honor.

House then adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Thomson—To move that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor praying that he will recommend to the Dominion government the necessity of establishing a direct mail communication between the city of Vancouver and Nanaimo.

Mr. Bole—To ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to repeal the Small Debts Act, 1886."

MILLMAN FOUND GUILTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 5.—The Millman murder trial was concluded this evening, when a verdict of guilty was brought in. Millman fainted on hearing the verdict, and had to be taken from the court room. He will be sentenced on Monday.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Lord Stanley, of Preston, Accepts the Position.

Lord Lansdowne Offered the Viceroyalty of India.

He Cables His Acceptance and Will Leave Canada About Midsummer.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 8.—The Governor-General has been offered the position of Viceroy of India, and THE COLONIST correspondent has been officially informed that Lord Lansdowne had to-day cabled his acceptance and will leave Canada about midsummer, and is also authorized to state positively that Lord Stanley of of Preston has accepted the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

[The Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, Lord Stanley of Preston, G. C. B., younger son of the fourteenth, and brother of the present Earl of Derby, by Emma, second daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton. He entered the grenadier guards in 1858, was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862, and retired in 1865. He represented Preston in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1865, till December, 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was a Lord of Admiralty from August to December, 1868, and financial secretary for war from February, 1874, till August, 1877, when he became financial secretary to the treasury. On April 2, 1878, Colonel Stanley was appointed secretary of state for war, in succession to Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the privy council. In the autumn recess of that year he and Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, with a numerous *suite*, visited the island of Cyprus. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. In Lord Salisbury's government he was secretary of state for the colonies from June, 1885, till February, 1886, and in the cabinet of August, 1886, was appointed president of the board of trade, and raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Stanley of Preston. He married in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. Lord Stanley is heir presumptive to the Earldom of Derby.—ED.]

CABLE NEWS.

The Opening Day.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The opening of parliament to-day was attended with less excitement and in all respects quieter than any similar occasion in many years, notwithstanding the peculiar and grave character of the legislation which will occupy the session. Mr. Pyne, who successfully evaded arrest in Ireland for several months and Mr. Gilhooly against whom a warrant is also in the hands of the Irish police, were in their seats. Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon are still in Paris and their absence, especially that of the former, disappointed a great many persons who are curious to observe what disposition will be manifested toward him by the government leaders when he makes his appearance in the house. Gladstone, with his wife, drove to the house in an open carriage and was repeatedly cheered along the route. As he entered the palace Lord Hartington, who was standing by, stepped aside to allow him to pass, but gave him no sign of recognition. This act was a sign for an immense outburst of cheering from the admirers of the grand old man, and he gracefully acknowledged the tribute by bowing. Lord Salisbury was silently saluted by a small crowd assembled near the peers' entrance, but beyond this there was no demonstration in his honor. At 7:30 p.m. Mr. Gladstone opened the ball by rising to speak in reply to the speech from the throne. All eyes were turned on him at once. He confined his criticism chiefly to that portion of the speech referring to Ireland, which he denounced as altogether erroneous and misleading not to say untrue.

Nationalist Meeting.

The nationalist members of parliament met to-day in the parliament buildings. Mr. Parnell and other officers were re-elected. Sympathy was expressed for the sufferers under the coercion act and a vote of thanks to English supporters of the Irish home rule policy was unanimously passed. The meeting then adjourned until after the reading of the Queen's speech, when a course of action to be pursued will be decided upon. A resolution was also adopted by the nationalist members of parliament at their meeting to-day thanking the American people for their generous support, and praying for its continuance as one of the most important factors in bringing the struggle for home rule to a close.

Notice of Amendment.

In the house of commons this evening Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a bill amending the Irish land law amendment act.

Sails for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Harry Perkins, who was arrested here on a charge of stealing jewelry from Frederick Cutler of Boston, and subsquently released, sailed to-day on the Celtic for New York.

Accusations Repudiated.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Prince William of Prussia, speaking at a dinner of the Brandenburg regiment last night, said: "I know that a section of the public, especially abroad, imputes to me a careless, thoughtless longing for war for the sake of glory. God preserve me from such criminal giddiness. I repudiate all such accusations with horror."

Treaty of Commerce.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Debate was begun in the Reichstag to-day on a bill to prolong the treaty of commerce between Austria and Germany. Count Von Taffe, president of the council, denied certain assertions that the present policy of the government tended to impede the alliance. "The government," he said, "cannot be charged with opposing the continued existence of the alliance. Our relations with Germany have now been upheld for nine years and I hope, with God's help, they may continue for a long time to come."

Considered Unfair.

PESTH, Feb. 10.—The journals of all shades of politics in this city insist on the unfairness of Prince Bismarck's view that neither the Berlin treaty nor the protocols of the Berlin congress contain suggestions concerning Russia's privileges in Bulgaria. If Russia attempts to enforce illegal measures in Bulgaria these criticisms over Austria will be according to the provisions of the Berlin treaty.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Important Legislation Regarding the Chinese, Which Labor on the Western Coast Will Appreciate.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Chairman Belment of the committee on foreign affairs, made an important statement in regard to the Chinese question. He said the Chinese question before congress is now nearing completion. It is understood in fact that a draft of the proposed treaty had been transmitted to the Chinese minister recently, containing such modifications in the existing treaties as would bring about a complete exclusion of that class of emigrants to which the people of the western coast objected. It was only just to the Chinese government to say there was no disposition on their part to stand in the way of such an agreement, and it is believed that there was a strong prospect that within a month we would have a treaty which will effectually dispose of the question. It would of course be necessary for congress to enact legislation to carry out the purposes of such a treaty, and therefore it was desirable that bills now pending before the house should not be hastily acted upon. If there should be a failure of negotiation, which did not seem likely, Congress would be informed in ample time to pass independent legislation. Belmont further said, any treaty arrangement with China to prevent Chinese immigration would of course have to be supplemented by some stringent legislation, and perhaps by some treaty stipulation with Great Britain to suppress the introduction of Coolie labor by way of Hongkong and Vancouver, by which means our present restriction laws were largely avoided, but it was understood there would be no difficulty on this score.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Cordial Assurances From All Powers of Friendly Sentiment.

A Desire to Maintain the Peace of the World—Regret Expressed at the Unsuccessful Efforts to Prevent War—Important Legislation Contemplated.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Parliament reassembled to-day. Approaches to the parliament buildings and the adjacent street were crowded with people. They were quiet and orderly for the most part and nothing occurred to mar the occasion. The Beef-Eaters in accordance with ancient custom searched the vaults of the buildings for gunpowder and dynamite, but neither explosive or miscreants were found. The session was opened by the reading of the Queen's Speech by the Lord High Chancellor and was as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—We continue to receive from all powers cordial assurances of friendly sentiments, as well as an earnest desire to maintain the peace of the world. My officers, in conjunction with those of Russia, have completed the demarcation of Afghanistan in conformity with the convention of 1887. I trust the work thus concluded will tend to remove the possibility of a misunderstanding between both powers regarding Asian possessions. I deeply regret that the efforts to induce King John of Abyssinia to refrain from war with Italy have been unsuccessful. The fisheries conference at Washington is progressing. The negotiations with respect to regulations of the Suez Canal have been concluded so far as France and England are concerned. England has also entered into an agreement with France for the protection of life and property in the New Hebrides by a joint naval commission. The conference held in London to consider the possibility of ending the injurious system of sugar bounties progressed considerably towards a conclusion of satisfactory arrangements. The estimates for 1888 have been framed with due regard to economy. Parliament will be asked to provide for improvement of means for the defence of ports and coaling stations, made urgently necessary by the advances in military science, and also to sanction an arrangement for a special squadron to protect Australian commerce, the colonies to partly bear the cost. The measures adopted by the last Parliament for the government of Ireland have been carefully carried out. The result of this legislation, so far as tested by the short experience, is satisfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished and by the power of corecion conspiracies have seriously abated. Measures tending to develope the resources of Ireland and to facilitate an increase in the number of proprietors of the soil will be presented. Attention will be invited to the subject of local government in England and measures will be presented for dealing with it in combination with a proposal for adjusting relations between the government and imperial finances, mitigating the burdens imposed on rate-payers. The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than in many years. I regret there is no correspondent improvement in agriculture. I recommend that interest to the care of Parliament, hoping that means may be found to meet the difficulties under which it labors. Parliament will be invited to consider a proposal for cheapening the transfer of land and for modifying the procedure whereby the tithe rent charge is collected; for promoting technical education; for preventing undue preference in rates charged by railway companies on foreign and domestic produce; for remedying abuses in the formation of companies under limited liability; for amending the law regulating liabilities of employers in case of accidents; for improving the position of the Scottish universities; for regulating the borough police of Scotland, and for diminishing the cost of private bill legislation."

GRAND LODGE, I.O.O.F.

The Order in a Flourishing Condition—The Delegates Banquetted Last Night.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 9.—The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., was occupied to-day in receiving and discussing reports of the various committees. The reports show the order to be in a very flourishing condition. A grand banquet is being held to-night. The business of the grand lodge will probably be concluded to-morrow and the installation of the grand officers will take place to-morrow evening.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The executive board of the K. of L. sent a communication to the management of the Reading Co., requesting a conference to settle the strike by arbitration.

E. A. Scheyer & Co., of New York and Chicago, importers of teas and coffees, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Liabilities are reported to be $300,000.

Stephen J. Meany, the well-known patriot and journalist, died Wednesday morning at Scoville house. He was editor of the Waterbury (Conn.,) *Evening Democrat.*

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1888.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

With a bill of fare, so brimful of meat and marrow as is the speech from the throne, no speaker could have failed to make a good impression, but Mr. Duck did much more than that. It was the subject of general remark that never had the member for Victoria been more happy in his remarks, and that never did his words carry greater conviction to the minds of his hearers. Mr. Duck has presented for the criticism of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition a vigorous speech, which does him great credit. Mr. Martin, in seconding the motion, did so in his usual graceful way, and ably supported the mover. The Government showed their customary courtesy in adjourning the debate in consideration of the illness of the leader of the Opposition and of the absence of one of his principal lieutenants, Mr. Bole. It is hoped that the Hon. Mr. Beaven will be sufficiently restored to health to enable him to perform the functions which devolve upon him this afternoon. The ball has been set rolling, and it is the general opinion that the business of the House should be carried on in as expeditious a manner as possible. We believe that the government's desire is to have the greatest dispatch; if the session is spun out to an unseemly length the blame will be upon the members of the Opposition. The latter have the undoubted right to pry into the affairs of the country, but it is quite unnecessary in doing so to waste the time of the Legislature in long and weary speeches.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts for the financial year ended 30th June, 1887, were laid before the House yesterday. The receipts of revenue show $541,516 and the expenditures $731,314—an excess of expenditure over revenue of $189,798. Considering the very liberal grants to public works which the present Government has deemed necessary to open up the country, as well as the increased appropriations necessary for the proper maintenance of the different institutions coming particularly under its control, the comparatively small sum in excess of the revenue is a matter of congratulation, evincing the best proof that the expenditures have been carefully and judiciously made. Of course it will at once be claimed by the opponents of the Government that the $189,798 is a deficit. Well, those who appear to gloat over this phantom of their imagination, we will allow to feast to the extreme gratification of their deluded inclination. The policy of the government has been and is to push the country forward, and where requirements are necessary to that end the estimates of expenditures were prepared, and if such expenditures exceeded the revenue they were anticipated and not of a merely accidental nature, necessitated by unforseen calculation or lack of legislative foresight. The loan act passed last session provided for such necessities as the government deemed best calculated to carry out its policy for the general advancement of the province and the best interests of the people. The harpers against this policy will no doubt cry out in exultant tones, defeat! ruin! bankruptcy! and other alarming interjections for the sake of "whooping up" the party cry, knowing at the same time that they are hypocritical, only howling because the general prosperity cannot be credited to them or to the originators of their narrow-minded views which have hitherto proved so productive of—nothing. The million dollar loan authorized by the House last year will probably have a marked effect in making the proper provision for such requirements as are urgently needed in the estimates to be laid before the House at the present session. The initiative step of progress in the endeavor to open up our vast resources will eventually extend to lengthened strides, producing that healthy effect which the application of the loan will eventually produce, opening up, as it will, new avenues, extending and increasing the value of what have hitherto been comparatively unproductive as revenue producers, which will more than recoup the province for the mere nominal sum which is now paid in providing for the sinking fund and interest.

THE $1,000,000 LOAN.

"Of the million dollar loan there were £150,000 negotiated, realizing $4.85 per pound, equal to $727,500."—*Times.*

The above is an extract from the *Times* of yesterday in an article on the public accounts to 30th June, 1887, and coming from such a reliable authority on matters connected with the provincial finances we would not deign to differ from our evening contemporary, as the financial editor of that sheet is never wrong—in his own peculiar way. This time he will pardon us if we inform him that the loan to which he refers, *viz:* the £150,000, is an occurence of *ten* years ago, and the exact date was on the 1st July, 1877. For his personal edification we would in a friendly way say that ten years are too much of a mistake to make in proclaiming his knowledge to the public about financial problems. At the date (30th June, 1887) the public accounts, from which he thought he had discoved the *fact* which he grasped at and published, *not one dollar of the million dollar loan had been floated*, and even if it had, he is quite wide of the mark as to the amount realized, all of which only goes to show what a stupid exhibition a person can make of himself when he attempts to say something which when uttered only brays: "What an ass I have made of myself!"

ERASTUS WIMAN took advantage of his recent visit to Montreal to hold an informal conference of his friends on the fad, but out of a population of 250,000 he couldn't muster an audience of 500 and the affair was a fizzle, relieved only by a visit of snowshoers to bounce the Staten Island monarch for his past services in connection with carnivals.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Fifth Parliament.

SECOND DAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:12 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Prayers were said by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had caused the Address to Her Majesty on the occasion of her Jubilee, to be engrossed and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His honor the Lieut.-governor had received a reply, thanking them for their Address.

PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a petition from residents of New Westminster and district in reference to the improvement of the road to Harrison Lake Hot Springs.

Mr. Orr presented a petition from settlers on the North Arm of the Fraser river.

REPORTS.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented the 16th annual report on the public schools. Also the 14th annual report of the registrar of births, marriages and deaths. Also a statement of bonds given by civil officers. Also statement of the collectors of revenue and their appointment and date of commission.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented the public accounts up to 30th June last.

REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

Mr. Semlin requested that the consideration of the address in reply to his honor's speech be postponed, as there were members absent whom it would be desirable to have present while it was being dealt with.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was impossible to proceed with any other business until the address in reply to the speech was disposed of.

Mr. Orr said in 1882 the speech was disposed of after all the other business of the house.

Mr. Speaker said in 1882 the speech was disposed of on the first day of the meeting of the house. It was dealt with in a summary manner. In 1883 when there was a change of government the speech was somewhat deferred.

Mr. Grant thought that owing to the absence of Mr. Bole and Mr. Beaven, an adjournment for one day would be quite in order. He understood they would be here on the day following.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was a surprise to him to see such objection from the Opposition against going on with the speech to-day. Their journals had stated there was nothing in it, and he could not see why they should attach such importance to the absence of two of their members. However, in order to meet their present view, they would to-day move and second the address in reply, and then adjourn.

On being asked by Mr. Semlin,

Mr. Robson said that he thought the address in reply should be dealt with paragraph by paragraph, but either one way or the other should be decided by the House.

Mr. McLeese said he would like to ask a trifling question if the House would allow him. It was to ask the Attorney-General who authorized Mr. Chas. Wilson to appear in behalf of the Government at the present Wellington inquest.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said that there was one rule to follow in regard to such questions, and that was to give two days' notice of the same. The honorable gentleman had been five years in the House and should have some knowledge of the procedure by this time.

It being agreeable to all parties that the plan suggested by the Government for dealing with the speech should be followed,

Mr. Duck, in moving the reply to the speech of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, said: It will not be necessary to read it paragraph by paragraph or as a whole. The speech itself, with certain verbal alterations to meet the change of time and circumstances, will convey to you a correct idea of what the reply must be, and as this has been before you some days, it would be a waste of time to read it now. But in taking the speech into consideration we may with propriety, and I trust with pleasure and profit, consider the importance of the many questions to which it refers. I presume we will be told as usual that it is an empty document, and that its only merit consists in its insignificance, and that it is therefore of no value; or perhaps on the contrary, that the subjects which it proposes to deal with are of such magnitude and surrounded with so many difficulties that it would be madness for a few people, for a young province like British Columbia, whose finances are limited and whose requirements are many and burdensome, to entertain for a single moment. It must be admitted that His Honor's address is not of an ordinary character. It is perhaps the most important document that has ever been presented at the opening of any session of the legislature of this province; nor can it be denied that questions which it proposes to submit to the House for consideration are of a most significant and weighty character, or that they will beapproached by the timid with fear and trembling. But where there is a will there is a way, and the great benefit that will accrue to the province and our fellowmen should inspire us with a determination to work diligently and carefully and to render the Government every assistance in our power to carry on and complete the important undertakings which are foreshadowed in His Honor's address. Perhaps the first clause of the address is, and in one sense it is, the most important. The blessings of peace and prosperity cannot be overestimated. We were painfully reminded on a former occasion of the cruel resistance to constitutional law that took place in the Northwest Territory, which resulted in the loss of many precious lives and some millions of dollars, and with no corresponding benefit—the only good being an unmistakable proclamation by the Government of their determination to sustain the constitution of our country at all hazards. I think, then, that there can be no difference of opinion in regard to the desirability of peace or of the pleasure we feel at knowing that our great guns have been used only in commemoration of peaceful events and not in the destruction of life and property. There may be a difference of opinion concerning the prosperity alluded to by His Honor, but when our minds revert back to the brilliant spectacle presented to our view at the opening of the House I think there can be little doubt even in this. The manly forms of our fellow citizens and the beauty and gracefulness of the fair sex was no indication of want or poverty, but on the contrary the best possible evidence of the prosperity referred to in His Honor's address. It must be gratifying to every member of the House to know that the revenue continues to increase, and that this result is not caused by a burdensome increase of taxation, but rather by an increase of wealth and the steady inflow of population creating a larger and more permanent market, where the patient and industrious agriculturist has been able to dispose of the products of the soil and his labor, and at ready and remunerative prices. It has been said that to our gold fields we are indebted to our birth as a province, and, in a great measure for our steady growth. Perhaps nothing presents greater attractions to men of small means than alluvial diggings, and to men of capital our quartz ledges present a desirable field for the investment of their money. It must therefore be gratifying to know that these resources are increasing promise of future wealth; and when we are told that the yield of our coal mines considerably exceeds that of any previous year, while the fishing and lumbering industries continue to flourish and expand, it must be apparent that we have the material within our own hands which, if properly handled, will are long enable us to occupy a leading position as a province of the Dominion. (Hear.) It is a matter of extreme regret that any difficulty should have arisen with our neighbors across the border, and through which our sealing industry received a rude shock, inflicting serious loss to enterprising citizens, and it is earnestly hoped that the representations made by our Government and the action taken by the Imperial Government, may bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, and that all who have sustained any loss will be fully compensated. In fact, it is our earnest desire that not only may this difficulty be fully and satisfactorily adjusted, but that no act in the future may give rise to any dispute that cannot be settled in a peaceable way or that may tend to alienate the good feeling heretofore existing and which is so essential to the happiness and prospects of both countries (hear, hear). The fact the Government were enabled to float a loan of $1,000,000 in the English market and at the low rate of 4½ per cent. interest, and that our bonds are now quoted at a premium of 6 per cent., should convince the most sceptical that the credit of the province was never in so healthy a condition as at present. This fact should inspire the House with full confidence in the ability of our Government and encourage even the despondent ones, if any there be, to look forward with renewed hopefulness to the future. Now, Mr. Speaker, I feel that I am not doing, in fact that I cannot do, justice to the important document I am trying to elucidate. Volumes could be written in its consideration. The subjects to which it refers are inexhaustible and, therefore, I can only refer to them in a very brief and unsatisfactory manner. The establishment of a Battery of Dominion artillery in this province must be gratifying to all. Those who witnessed its fine appearance on the 27th ult. and noticed the steady and uniform steps of the men as they marched past, their movements keeping time to the music of their fine band, must have felt impressed with the importance of this additional means of protection afforded us by the Dominion government. Some of the members of "C Battery," so I am informed, have seen active service in the Northwest, where their noble deeds of valor in that hostile climate, and where the crack of musketry and the roar of cannon proclaimed the deadly conflict, have been recorded in the annals of history side by side with the names of others who have rendered valuable services to their country. I have no doubt if another emergency should arise—which God forbid—when they should be called upon to take the field in defence of our country, that they would give a good account of themselves. Still it must be admitted that in the event of a war with Russia our means of defence would be found utterly deficient, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that early representations should be made at Ottawa with a view of still further strengthening our position. The action of the government in sending a commission to treat with the Indians at Kootenay and on the North west coast was highly commendable, and may have been the means of averting serious consequences. Nothing is more to be dreaded than an Indian war. No horror is equal to that which follows in the wake of the Indian scalping knife. When once the Indian starts upon the war path he regards neither age or sex, and his tomahawk descends without mercy. His cruelties cannot be surpassed, and his means of torture are of the most appalling character. Hence our thanks are due to the government for the promptness exhibited by them in this matter (hear). Another very important matter is that of the ownership of the precious metals within the railway belt, and it is to be regretted that the decision of the supreme court of Canada has been adverse to the claims of the province. But it is hoped that the steps taken by the government for an appeal to the judicial committee of Her Majesty's privy council will result in a reversal of that decision. If, however, they do not, the Dominion government will of necessity and in justice be compelled to meet all the expenses in connection with the mines in that locality, such as the construction of trails, bridges, roads, and the preservation of order. It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that the government have been compelled to take preliminary steps against the C.P.R., for the recovery of the bond given as security that the work of extending the line to Coal Harbor would be completed in a given time. But there appears to have been no alternative. So far as I know the road has been completed in a workmanlike manner, their only failure being in regard to time. If it were a personal question I might express my private opinion But it is not. The bond given by the company is the property of the people, and as custodians of the public funds the Government are bound to enforce payment, if possible. (Hear.) There can be no doubt that some of the Opposition members will congratulate themselves, if not the Government, on the failure of the Kootenay and Transportation Company to complete their contract. Seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of the most valuable land that was ever created, according to the estimation of our friends opposite, together with $25,000 of the deposit money, have reverted to the province. But there is one thing which I think the opponents to that bill will not feel elated over, namely, that if their opposition had been successful the funds in the treasury would be just $25,000 less than they really are at the present time. This amount would build the proposed sea drive from Beacon Hill to Cedar Hill, and the balance might be used in aiding the construction of a railway to Cariboo (hear), or in building a road and bridge on the north arm of the Fraser river to aid in the development of that district. The saddest part of the address is that which refers to the various calamities which befel the people of Nanaimo during the past year and resulted in the destruction of many precious lives. The thought of death under all and every circumstance fills the mind with many sad and melancholy reflections. But when hundreds of our fellow men, strong and vigorous, and in the prime of life, husbands and fathers, are cut down in an instant and without warning, language is inadequate to express the true sentiment or to so convey to others an approximate perception of the great grief and suffering of those whose homes are truly made desolate. Our warmest sympathies should be directed to the consolation and support of widows and orphans during their sore trial, and I am sure that no member of this House will be found unwilling to sanction whatever contribution from the public treasury may have been made in their behalf, and further, to cheerfully consider any legislation that may tend to throw additional safeguards around our hardy and industrious coal miners. (Hear, hear.) The question of emigration from among that class of people in the north of Scotland commonly known as Crofters, is undoubtedly an important one. I believe it was in 1872, during my first attempt at public speaking, that I advocated a somewhat similar scheme, and if this movement on the part of the Government can be carried out successfully now, and without creating an undue strain upon the finances of the province I for one will give it my hearty support. The subject of irrigating the soil in the extreme dry region east of the Cascades has not been overlooked and it is hoped that any effort in this direction will be favorably considered by hon. gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) While our mines, timber and fisheries may be regarded as inexhaustable it is well known that ouragricultural lands are limited and if the dry country in the interior, which I believe is of an extensive character, can be irrigated by adopting the artesian well system, it would open up a large tract to settlement and add materially to the wealth of the province. It will be seen that railway matters are prominently referred to in His Honor's address. This may be regarded as a new departure in this country, for although many applications for charters by private companies have been made, it was not until the last session of the House that a cash subsidy was voted towards railway construction, and only now do the Government propose to take the initiative in this direction. Exploratory surveys for the Cariboo railway and for the extension of the Island railway have been made, and I do hope that we may see our way clear to push forward with actual construction. The extension of the Island railway to the head of the Island is an indispensable necessity, if we are to maintain our commercial supremacy on the Northwest coast. The trade in that direction is growing rapidly. In fact it has already assumed an important aspect, and unless we establish a depot at the head of the Island the trade of that vast territory will give us the "go by." A market will spring up in the Alaskan territory and our ability to compete successfully with others will pass away. There are other matters of importance referred to in the Address, among which is the establishment of a county court wit limited jurisdiction in criminal matters. I am not aware how far the Government intend going in the matter, but I consider it in the interests of humanity. I will conclude by moving the reply to His Honor's speech, and suggest that it be taken up and considered paragraph by paragraph (applause).

Mr. Martin—Mr. Speaker, in rising to second the reply to the address of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, I have but little left to say, as the honorable member who has moved the address has so thoroughly explained every clause in it. But, sir, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing the satisfaction I feel in many of the subjects touched upon by his honor. Commencing with clause 3, I can endorse with pleasure the statement as to the bountiful crops of the interior, and as another clause touches upon the means of forwarding those crops to a profitable market, I will let it pass until I arrive at that point. As to the development of our mineral resources, the honorable mover refers to disappointed expectations occasionally occuring. Well, Mr. Speaker, such may have been the case, but in the district which I have the honor to represent, I have not heard of one, and the action of the present Government last session in placing a sum on the estimates to assist in the development of the vast mineral deposits of British Columbia, has had a most decided beneficial result and has increased the confidence previously felt in our mineral resources (hear, hear). In referring to the calamity which befel Nanaimo last year, I am sure, sir, that the action of the Government will meet with as much approval from the members on the other side of the House as it does from the country at large, and also that we all sincerely sympathise with those who have suffered by the late accident I perceive that notice is taken of the necessity of endeavoring to procure water by the boring of artesian wells. Successfully producing water east of the Cascades is to the residents of that portion of the province what the development of quartz is to the miner of Cariboo. This, sir, is a matter of paramount importance to the district I have the honor to represent, as it is to the province at large, and upon the success of the various railroads depends so much on, and are so intimately connected with, the agricultural industries, that in speaking of one I speak of the other. I noticed in Victoria a few days ago some flour with a brand which will soon, I trust, be one of the most popular in the province, viz., the "Red Star," which was manufactured at the new roller mills at Spallumcheen. On enquiry I was informed that it gave great satisfaction. The Government last year granted a liberal bonus to assist in the construction of the Okanagon and Shuswap railroad. When such works are completed and we on the mainland can supply the city of Victoria with all the necessaries of life, then, sir, it will become apparent that we are necessary one to the other, and that sectional feeling of Island versus Mainland will be a thing of the past. (Applause.) Of late years the Chinese question has been prominently before the public and the appointment by his honor the Lieut.-Governor of a special commissioner will, by inducing a superior class of labor to come to our shores, have an excellent effect, and will be far more efficacious than violence or any other measures, in removing from our province the obnoxious Chinese. (Hear, hear.) I feel sure that every honorable member will be anxious to do his best to provide any additional legislative safeguards possible to protect the lives of the coal miners and I am sure that, one and all, they sincerely deplore and sympathize with the widows and orphans left to mourn the loss of their husbands and fathers. I have much pleasure in seconding the reply to his honor's address. (Applause.)

Mr. Semlin moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the adjournment of the House until 2 o'clock to-day.

House then adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND QUESTION.

Mr. Higgins—On Wednesday next will ask the Chief Commissioner whether the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Transportation Co, under the act conferring upon them certain privileges to acquire any right or title to mining or other lands in Kootenay district? and, if so, whether it is the intention of the government to declare the same forfeited to the crown in consequence of the failure of the said company to fulfil their agreement with the government?

Hon. Theo. Davie—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to constitute county judges criminal courts."

Mr. McLeese—To ask the Attorney-General at whose instance or whose recommendation was Mr. Chas. Wilson instructed to appear in behalf of the government at the inquest held at Wellington after the late disaster.

Hon. Mr. Turner—To move that an order of the House be granted for the return of all papers connected with the dismissal of Philip Woolacot from the office of gaoler, and all correspondence subsequent to such dismissal.

Hon. Theo. Davie—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to constitute a court for the consideration of crown cases reserved."

Hon. T. B. Humphreys will move on Wednesday next a return of all letters, papers and documents relating to the "steps that have been taken against the sureties of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for failure to fulfil the agreement to extend the railway to Coal Harbor and English Bay," with the names of counsel retained in the case for the government.

Hon. T. B. Humphreys will move on Wednesday next a return of all orders in council, reports, memorandums and recommendations of the executive council submitted for the consideration and approval of his honor the Lieut.-Governor during the year 1887 to date.

Hon. T. B. Humphreys will move on Wednesday a return of all letters, annual statements of expenditures and annual rental whatsoever, relating to the Quesnelle Lake Dam Co., under an act passed March 25th, 1884.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As Per Treasury Accounts for the Year Ended 30th June, 1887.

DR. ASSETS.	
Dominion Government, Section 2, Terms of Union	$633,621 40
Sinking Fund Loan, 1874, (invested in London)	165,052 08
Sinking Fund Loan, 1874, deposited in Bank of British Columbia	5,740 73
British Columbia Loan Trustees (balance in their hands for investment on account of Sinking Fund Loan, 1877)	7,627 32
The Government of the Territory of Washington	1,128 62
Bank of British Columbia, special deposit by Ainsworth & Co., as guarantee for Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company	25,000 00
The Corporation of the City of Vancouver (Preservation of Peace Act, 50 Vict.)	3,033 91
Shuswap & Okanagon Railway Co. (advance for expenses incurred in examining and reporting on promoters scheme)	737 95
BALANCE DUE BY AGENTS AND COLLECTORS, VIZ:—	
C. Warwick, Sub-Agt., N. Westmr	$ 62 73
John Bowron, do Cassiar	1,000 00
F. Hussey, do Lytton	1,411 17
Wm. Dodd, do Kamloops	115 15
G. C. Tunstall, do Similkameen	316 56
F. Soues, do Clinton	476 20
M. Hay, do Nanaimo	440 11
W. Dewdney, do Okanagan	78 80
J. L. Crimp, do Cassiar	146 65
J. Chisholm, Colo'r, Nicola	5 00
H. Nicholson, do Osoyoos	472 99
	$ 4,120 19
Cash balance on hand at Treasury	1,703 25
Province of British Columbia, being balance of liabilities over assets	350,836 06
	$1,157,001 51

Cr. LIABILITIES.	
British Columbia Loan (Act 1874) bearing 7 cent. interest, payable at Victoria	$ 20,000 00
British Columbia Loan (Act 1877) bearing 6 interest, payable in London	727,500 00
Deposits (intestate estates etc.)	25,508 37
Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company	25,000 00
Bank of British Columbia, Account current	358,993 14
	$1,157,001 51

ALFRED ELETT,
Deputy Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.
J. MCK. SMITH, Auditor.

MARINE.

Steamer Umatilla sailed for the Sound at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The outer wharf presented an animated appearance yesterday with the three large ocean steamers alongside.

Br. bark Carnmoney sailed for Burrard Inlet on the 28th Jan. from San Diego, to load lumber for the west coast.

Grave fears are entertained regarding the schooner Sapphir, now long overdue from San Diego.

Schooner Maggie Mc. Todd, 42 days out from Halifax, was spoken on Dec. 21st in lat. 5:30 south, long. 34:20 west.

Tug Alexander returned from Departure Bay on Sunday with 60 tons of coal for the Victoria Gas company.

Bark George, lumber laden from Moodyville for China, was towed into the Royal Roads Sunday morning by the Pilot.

Bark George, now in Esquimalt, will leave for China in a day or two. Her cargo consists of 21,127 feet flooring, 765,905 feet rough lumber and 681 bundles of laths, valued at $9,111.

Steamer Mexico returned from Seattle early yesterday morning and left for San Francisco at 11 o'clock with passengers and freight. Capt. Huntington expects to return at once.

Br. bark Howden, Evans, 1,163 tons, arrived in the Royal Roads on Sunday from San Pedro, to load lumber at Hastings for Melbourne. She was towed up last night by the Alexander.

Br. ship Siren, Shapland, 1482 tons, 12 days from San Francisco, arrived in Royal Roads on Sunday morning. She was towed to Moodyville in the night by the tug Etta White, to load lumber for Sydney.

Steamer Umatilla will go direct to San Francisco from the Sound and discharge her C. P. R. freight. Returning she will go to Seattle and load a full cargo of coal, and from there she will go direct to San Francisco.

A dispatch says the American ship Thomas M. Reed was burned at the dock in Liverpool on Saturday morning and is a total loss. She was loading for San Francisco. Loss over $60,000. This vessel made several voyages to Departure Bay last year, carrying coal.

Steamer Geo. W. Elder, 70 hours from San Francisco, arrived at the outer wharf at 8 o'clock a. m. yesterday. The Umatilla and Mexico being at the dock she did not commence to discharge until 11 o'clock. The Elder brought about 75 tons of freight for this port and a large quantity for the Sound and C. P. R. She will return here on Saturday and leave for San Francisco at 1 o'clock.

Reynolds Bros., commission shippers of Norfolk, Va., applied to the United States district court to have the British steamship North Erin, bound from West Point to Liverpool with cotton, attached, the captain having refused to sign drafts for disbursement, amounting to more than $14,000. A marshal attempted to board the vessel from a tug, when the captain ordered his men not to allow him aboard. Two attempts were made to board the ship, and the last time the ladder, which had been placed on the side of the steamship, was thrown down and with the marshal fell on to the tug. The captain then proceeded on his voyage, taking the pilot with him.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 107 Wall Street, New York. apl5 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS
A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.
If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $300.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took . . . and . . . Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $300.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or any one who reads this may write to me and I will answer it.
DENNIS DOWNING.
WATERBURY, VT., Jan. 29th, 1887.
Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers and Washwomans Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, and Blood, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.
PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.
FREE! FREE! FROM PAIN!
In One Minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weaknesses. The first and only pain killing Plaster. 30 cts. wed&sat-d&w-au7

OVER 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS
D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S ANNUAL for 1888 is the most attractive and valuable seed ANNUAL ever issued. It will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.
jan20-13t-w

Shade and other Trees.
H. MITCHELL,
Desirous of clearing out the balance of his Trees and Shrubs, offers the following at VERY LOW PRICES, VIZ.:
LOCUST TREES 10 to 12 ft.
ENGLISH ASH TREES 10 to 15 ft.
LOMBARDY POPLAR TREES 10 to 12 ft.
Plum, Pear & Cherry Trees—fine bearing trees.
ALL TO BE CLEARED OUT THIS SPRING.
Menzies Street, Victoria.
Jan. 28, 1888. jan29-1m-d&w

MAIL CONTRACTS.
SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on 7th February for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per fortnight, between
Barkerville and Quesnelle Forks,
And until noon on 17th February for the conveyance of the Mails three times per week each way, between
Mount Lehman and Matsqui.
The above service to commence from 1st April next, on proposed contracts for four years in each case.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the above Postoffices, as well as at the Postoffices at Keithley Creek and Riverside and at this office.
E. H. FLETCHER,
P. O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 2nd January, 1888. dec30-w3t

NOTICE.
WE MEAN IT. Trouble ahead for those indebted to McLELLAN & Co., if not settled before the first of March. All accounts due up to November 8th, 1887, must be paid to D. A. Stoddart, at Clinton. Take warning.
Clinton, B. C., McLELLAN & CO.
Jan. 18th, 1888. jan24-6wk-d1t

460 Acres. Incorporated 1884.
California Nursery Co.
TREES Fruit and Semi-Tropical.
Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Etc.
LARGEST STOCK ON PACIFIC COAST.
Facilities for Packing and Shipping to distant Points are unsurpassed.
Send for Catalogue. Address.
CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO.,
JOHN ROCK, Manager. Niles, Cal.
jan18-1m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That 30 days after date we intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a lease for timbering purposes of the following described tract of land, situate in the District of New Westminster, Province of British Columbia, viz.: Commencing at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve in Township 22, 23, 25 and 26, in said District of New Westminster; thence due west 339 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence west 39 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence south 160 chains, more or less, to the 49th parallel, the international boundary between the United States and Canada; thence east along the said boundary line 960 chains; thence north 560 chains; thence west 240 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 135 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement; containing 46,450 acres, more or less, being portions of Townships 22, 25 and 26, District of New Westminster.
JAMES G. ROSS,
JAMES MACLAREN,
By their Agent,
Feb. 1st, 1888. C. D. RAND.
febl-4t-w

THE WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINES
Based tones, great durability and ease that no other instruments possess. If not sold by local dealers, we will send them prepaid on receipt of price. Illustrated catalogue free. LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago.
apr17-eod-6w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY. TRY IT!
The Best Brand IN THE MARKET. Manufactured FROM THE Choicest Wheats
Red Star Roller Flour
COLUMBIA ROLLER MILLS, ENDERBY, Spallumcheen, B. C.
COLUMBIA MILLING CO'Y.
THE Housekeepers FRIEND. CAN ALWAYS BE Depended Upon.
WELCH, RITHET & CO., AG'TS, VICTORIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited
THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.
HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.
The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR :-: $1.50
SENT BY LETTER TO A. LAWRENCE, CHICACO CANDY FACTORY, VICTORIA, B. C.,
There will be Forwarded per Parcel Post, a
TWO POUND BOX
—OF THE—
Finest Cream Candies
Manufactured on the Pacific Coast.
Three Pound Boxes, $2.25
Four Pound Boxes, $3.00
Five Pound Boxes, $3.75
Greater quantities sent by Express, C. O. D.
nov24-w1f

FOR SALE.
Valuable Stock Farm
WITH IMPROVEMENTS, Etc.
MR. THOS. M. HAMILTON offers for sale his property at 100-Mile Post, consisting of
1480 ACRES OF LAND!
Which, with the adjacent ranges makes one of the best Stock Farms in the Province.
With this property will be sold about
250 Head of Cattle And 40 Horses!
And a large quantity of Hay, also Farming Implements. On the property are
VALUABLE BUILDINGS,
Including Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Hotel, Dairy, Blacksmith Shop and Saw Mill. Also a Shop with large stock of General Merchandise.
One-half of the purchase money will be allowed to remain upon mortgage at 6 per cent. The terms to suit the purchaser.
Further particulars may be had from the proprietor, or Mr. George Byrnes, Victoria, or Messrs. Woods, Turner & Gamble, New Westminster, or
CORBOULD & McCOLL, Solicitors,
nov24-wtd New Westminster.

HAMBURG FIGS.
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TIMBER LICENSES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend making application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1888.

JUDGE GRAY ON "COMMERCIAL UNION."

One of the most interesting contributions to "Commercial Union" literature is an able article from the pen of the Hon. J. H. Gray, one of the Supreme Court Judges of this province, in the February number of the *Overland Monthly*. It is entitled "Commercial Union between the United States and Canada." Quoting an extract from his book on the "Confederation of Canada," which our readers will remember as having been reproduced in these columns very recently, the learned writer proceeds to discuss the question to which he had referred some fifteen years ago from four different standpoints:

1. What does the term "Commercial Union with the United States" mean, when applied to Canada? How far does the proposition extend?

2. What effect would such a Union have upon the financial, commercial, and manufacturing interests of Canada?

3. What effect upon the agricultural interests, the fisheries, the provincial subsidies, federal and provincial taxation, and incidentially upon the relative positions of the Dominion and provincial governments towards each other?

4. In a business point, and for the true interests of Canada without regard to any political party, what course is it best for Canada to adopt?

5. Let it be distinctly understood that the question is, what is best for Canada, not for the United States, or for both together, or for the outside world of nations, but what is best for Canada?

Judge Gray believes that the discussion should be carried on dispassionately, and that due deference should be allowed those who hold a contrary opinion. "The cool heads outside of the combatants, (that is, public opinion), will decide which is right, which is wrong." He tells us that "the broad question of Commercial Union" is not one of Government or Opposition. It is not one of party politics. It is to be passed upon by mercantile and business men, by the producer and buyer, by the trader and by the purchaser, by the earnest workers of the country, by the calm sense of the people—the silent thinkers, the keen observers, and by the well read statesmen. It is not a mere question of locality, it is for the whole Dominion. It is not a question for to-day, but for years. He then proceeds to answer his first question, and, judging from the views of the advocates of this measure, "it means, in all articles of trade and commerce, the most unrestricted intercourse with the United States, the abolition of all tariff and customs dues on articles coming from the States into Canada—whether manufactured or of raw material, whether pertaining to the growth and manufactures of the United States, or imported from foreign countries, even to the extent of passing by the Canadian Parliament discriminating duties against similar English goods and manufactures imported from England direct into Canada." Canada practically becomes a slaughter-house for American goods and foreign goods entered at American ports. Reciprocity of trade in specific articles, or absolute freedom from duties on some, is an entirely different matter; Commercial Union, he held, as a term simply means "A complete union and a common entity." He next addresses himself to his second proposition. It is not a question whether the amalgamation of the two would or would not be better for both. Here is the point, Canada and the United States being separate territories, and each intending to continue separate, what effect will such Commercial Union have upon Canada. Nor is it to examined in the light of the judiciousness of past or present tariffs; in Canada the majority rules and Napoleon's words "*It faut laver le linge sale chez nous* becomes appropriate in this case. As showing the effect such a Union would have on our financial condition he looks to the payments to be made, and the sources from which the means to do so come. The annual payments amount to about $36,000,000. The means of payment are derived mainly from Customs and Inland Revenue. Of the former, which amounted for the fiscal year terminating June, 1886, to $19,427,397, some $6,769,354 were from duties on importations from the United States, leaving in round numbers $12,600,000 on importations from other countries. By Commercial Union this $6,769,354 would be swept away, and how is it proposed to be made up? This is a question of business, not of sentiment, and as yet no satisfactory answer has been given to it. Direct taxation is out of the question for many years to come. What would be the effect of such a Union on Canada's commercial interests? The bulk of the articles of commerce produced in other parts of the world would find their way into the United States more readily than into Canada. With Commercial Union established we would lose not only the carrying trade for the articles of our home consumption but would lose the advantages of return cargoes and the export of our home productions. Commercial annihilation for all but internal intercourse with the United States would be the end. Canada could not lower her duties below those of the United States; the consent of Congress would have to be had before a revenue by duties on foreign or even English goods could be raised. There must be the same duties on importations or no Commercial Union. As to the effect. Forty-four other countries besides the United States trade with Canada, and seven of these alone contribute $11,631,201 in duties to the Canadian revenue, or $4,861,847 more than the duties paid by the United States. Have Commercial Union and Canada could not trade with a single one of those countries unless on terms decided by the United States, the terms of 60,000,000 of people, not of 5,000,000. The interests of those who control and influence the policy of the United States would direct those terms. Had Commercial Union been in existence does any one believe the transcontinental lines of the United States would have permitted the construction of the C.P.R.? Antagonized by the superior force of the United States Canada would not have had the power to advance the money to build the road. Commercial Union from such a point of view would simply mean for Canada a paralysis of power. Eloquently the writer asks:

"Of the forty-four nations with which Canada now trades, which would think it worth while to look to Canada for business? Helpless and powerless, she would have to refer them to the tariff of the United States. Without a voice in the councils of the United States, without a vote in her assemblies, without a feather's weight of influence in the scale, she would have to accept the orders of the United States as to the nations of the earth with which she might trade. What! Canada not trade with England, except by permission of the United States? What! Canada not trade with France, except by permission of the United States? Well might it be said:

"The despot's heel is on thy shore."

'O for one hour of old Sir George Cartier?'"

It is urged that Commercial Union would be beneficial to the manufacturers of the Dominion, since they would have the advantage of an unrestricted market with 60,000,000 of people, instead of 5,000,000 as now. Judge Gray thinks that nations on equal terms as to population and general advantages, but with dissimilar elements and natural productions, with varied wants, may well demand an unrestricted exchange, but it is even doubtful then if they could have an absolute Commercial Union in all things as against all the world, where the Governments are independent and their foreign relations different. On the other hand, where the countries are contiguous, with the same natural characteristics, where the wants, callings and habits of the people are much the same, with productions and climate alike, but living under different political institutions, separate Governments, with different burdens to bear, controlled by different circumstances, one with its national existence made, the other to make it, he believes it may be gravely questioned whether it is for the advantage of the younger and weaker, if it desires to remain a distinct nationality, to merge itself practically into the larger and greater by a Commercial Union which ties it hand and foot "to a power controlling its destinies in the proportion of twelve to one." Our debt in June, 1886, was $273,165,000. On December 30th, 1884, that of the United States was $1,413,920,951, and since then materially reduced. In the competition, assuming the Canadian manufacturer could go into the United States market and the United States manufacturer into the Canadian, the Canadian would be handicapped by at least fifty per cent.; the American, for his share of the public debt, bearing $23.56, the Canadian $54.63. If the two countries are to remain distinct nationalities, it has not been proposed that the United States should assume this two hundred and seventy-three millions, or any part of it, in consideration of Canada agreeing to Commercial Union. The question remains, says Judge Gray, thus handicapped, is the larger market worth so much more as to induce our manufacturers to throw away what they have for it? Our territorial characteristics are the same, our habits, language and mode of thought, while our political institutions are different, our necessities different, our national sentiments different, and different future contingencies to consider. The character of the products of skilled labor will be the same. The manufactures of one country are almost identical with those of the other and admitting them freely into each other's country simply inaugurates a competition in which the strongest wins. With a larger home market, an equal command of skilled labor, and the same command of raw material he can produce cheaper and, when he has obtained sufficient in his own market to compensate the cost of production, he can deluge the smaller market of his competitor. When the commodities are in each case the same the weaker must go to the wall. Says the forcible writer:

"The St. Lawrence is admittedly one of the largest rivers of the world, as to its volume of water one of the largest. Pour the waters of the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic Ocean, it would add but little to its depth, perceptibly not at all; but pour the waters of the Atlantic into the St. Lawrence, and the latter would disappear from its outlet to its source. As a river it would cease to exist, it would simply become a part of the ocean. Such is the relative position at present of Canada and the United States, such would be the future of the United States and Canada, and Canadian manufactures, under Commercial Union."

Judge Gray takes another position. Even supposing that his reasoning is mythical, that notwithstanding all these inequalities of burden and all the disadvantages of the greater competition, the greater market is still desirable to be had is there a necessity upon us requiring our making the sacrifice, admittedly necessary to obtain that larger market. How is our trade now with the United States. By the annual returns ending June 30th, 1886, the total value of imports into Canada from the United States was $44,858,039; the total value of exports from Canada into the United States for the same period was $33,747,471 or a balance of trade against Canada of $11,110,568. By the returns ending June, 1887, the value of imports from the United States into Canada was $34,958,110, while the value of exports from Canada to the United States was $39,523,685, a balance in favor of Canada of $4,565,575; the total volume of trade in 1886 being $78,605,580; in 1887 $74,480,765—a clear change in favor of Canada of $4,000,000. "These returns," says Judge Gray, "indicate one of two things, either a fluctuating state of business, alternating each year, dependent upon accidental circumstances, from which no definite rule can be drawn, or a quiet increase in the power of Canada to compete with the United States, which ought to remove all fears for the future, and above all prevent Canada from putting shackles on her limbs, destructive of all freedom of action with other countries for the time to come." A matter for grave consideration is the effect upon the financial condition of the country by jeopardy to capital invested in manufacture. The capital invested is estimated at $200,000,000 and manufacturers will ask before a change is made, which experience teaches will be destruction to business and capital, that it be proved conclusively that it will be beneficial to the whole country. The English is the only nation whose policy is unrestricted intercourse in everything and with everybody and she is the richest and strongest, while the United States has built up her present position on an exactly opposite policy. The faint murmurings of a change as evidenced by the the President's message does not, it may be added, lead to the belief that a change in its trade attitude will come. Canada must not change a certainty for an uncertainty, or even a certainty, unless the benefit be first clearly shown to be worth more than the sacrifice. "It must be borne in mind throughout that the question is not whether the two countries ought or ought not to be amalgamated, but whether, choosing to be separate, and to continue separate, the axiom that Canada would have a market of sixty millions, instead of being limited to five millions, for her manufacturers, applies."

We here quote Judge Gray in full:

"It is singular how much sound has to do with the formation of public opinion. At a political meeting held somewhere in British Columbia, not long since, the question of 'Commercial Union' with the United States came up for discussion. A gentleman addressed the meeting, assumed to be well informed, and unquestionably unobjectionable in position and character. He had been in British Columbia only one or two years—so far as known, never in any other part of Canada. He had very little knowledge of her past history, and none of her public men; was entirely unconscious of the struggles Canada had gone through to accomplish the practical union of the provinces, or of the difficulties she had encountered in raising the necessary funds to construct the great public works to cement that union, and lay the foundation of internal development and future commercial business abroad. He was, however, ambitious of Parliamentary distinction, and desirous to secure a seat as a representative of the people, in either the Provincial or Federal Parliament, and having cursorily read the blue book to that end, boldly urged: 'Build, if you please, a wall round all North America, but throw down the wall between the United States and Canada.' Above the views of a practical statesman, he assigned no reasons—astute judge of the character of his audience, it was not necessary to convince by argument—utilitarian by assumption, it would have been superfluous to have pointed out to his hearers the benefit Canada would derive from the contemplated construction of the imaginary wall all round, or the destruction of the imaginary wall between. Those were unimportant considerations. The sentence sounded well and took. To common sense or business men, to thinking men who have something at stake, to those who constitute the stable element of public opinion, it would seem desirable that the speakers and instructors of the people who advocate this great change in the public economy of Canada should show, by facts and figures, and by argument, why the change should be adopted, how it would provide for improvement in the future, and how, in the intermediate stages, until the improvement comes, we are to bear the annual charges of the debt now upon our shoulders. On the occasion referred to, that was not thought of; sound has a great deal to do with forming public opinion. During the present century, it may safely be affirmed that effective burst of oratory has but one parallel, and it comes from that land of sorrows where the brightest gems of wit, oratory, and song once had their unchallenged home. In the time of the fat forties, when the first potatoe famine was spreading desolation throughout Ireland, and the angel of death swept through the land from Connaught to Kildare, when pyramids of human bones attested the utter destitution and misery of the people, when the United States and British America were sending ship-loads of provisions and clothing—not for barter or sale, but for humanity to clothe and feed the starving poor, there came back from India a young gentleman who had been serving there a few years in one of the regiments of the line, an excellent young gentleman, a moral young gentleman, whose family estates and influence could easily secure for him the object of his ambition, a seat in the House of Commons. He at once grasped the situation; it inspired him. 'The famine? Ah! yes, my countrymen can't get potatoes. Dreadful! Let them try curry and rice.' The kind young sybarite, whose palate was racy with the viands of India, meant well, but he had very little common sense. 'Throw down the wall between Canada and the United States.' 'Curry and rice.'"

We opine that this effective little slap is meant for the gentleman who ran in the Grit interest at the last general elections and lost his deposit. If our memory serves us right these platitudes were delivered at a Liberal meeting in The Victoria during the campaign. But so interested have we become in Judge Gray's article that we have already written at too great length, and must leave the further discussion of it to our next issue.

BURNING OF BLAKELY MILL.

One of the Biggest Saw Mills on Puget Sound in Ruins.

Shortly after eight o'clock Friday morning the people of Seattle knew by the great smoke and bright light coming up out of Port Blakely harbor that the mills were on fire. At 10 o'clock a large number of the Seattle fire department proceeded to cross the Sound, taking with them Engine No. 2. They arrived there in time to help save the lumber piles and buildings adjoining the mill, but that great structure itself lay in heaps—a pile of smouldering timbers and warped and twisted machinery. Captain Renton, senior, and resident member of the firm, sat in his little office, cool and calm through it all. Though blind, he gave orders and instructions about how to proceed and knew just how everything was being done. The usual bucket brigade was organized and did effective work in helping to save the property. There were six vessels in the harbor at the time, *viz.*; the ships Topgallant, Prussia and Harland, barks Dorra and R. K. Ham and the schooner Fannie Dutard. None of the ships were damaged, as the wind was blowing in the opposite direction. Some of the crews lent their assistance in putting out the fire. Captain Renton says that if nothing unforeseen interferes the new mill to be built on the ruins of the old one, will be cutting lumber in sixty days, but it will take four months to get the mill in good working order again. A prominent Seattle merchant, upon being asked if the firm of Renton, Holmes & Company would feel the loss of $250,000 very much, laughed and said: "Well I should say not. Mrs. Renton, herself, could stand that loss without feeling it. The concern is a very wealthy one and could stand up under several such difficulties."

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Fifth Parliament.

THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:07 o'clock.

Prayers were said by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS.

The petition from settlers on the north arm of the Fraser river, prayed that the reserve on the lands be lifted, and that they be granted titles to the same, having fulfilled all conditions. Read and received.

The petition in reference to the Harrison Springs road was declared out of order.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a petition from certain residents of the North Arm, Fraser river.

REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

Mr. Semlin asked the leader of the government if the manner of dealing with the speech of his honor was not irregular.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the usual order was being followed in dealing with his honor's speech.

Mr. Semlin said that it had been usual to appoint a committee to draft a reply to the speech, but the proceedings yesterday were not in accordance with that rule.

Mr. Bole stated his opinion on the question, going over the routine he thought should be followed. He did not pretend to be an authority on parliamentary procedure, but he hoped soon to become an expert in that line. He thought, however, that every possible precaution should be taken so that the procedure of the house should be accurately followed. The point taken was not in a spirit of opposition, but with a desire to have the proceedings of the house fully acted up to.

Hon. Mr. Robson said, with due deference to the views of the hon. gentleman, he would inform him that the procedure was similar to that followed previously. The provincial secretary referred to the record of proceedings in 1887, which was precisely the same as that followed this session. If hon. gentlemen would compare the proceedings they would find this correct.

Mr. Grant said both sides were right. The English rule was not followed in this house. It had been the practice here to take the speech in an informal manner; but the procedure was not provided for in the rules of the house, and must necessarily in strict practice be that followed in the English commons. However, he had no desire to deviate from the previous practice. He would like to call attention to an irregularity in the report of the proceedings where the motion to adjourn preceded that of Mr. Semlin's motion to adjourn the debate.

Hon. Mr. Robson referred to the parliamentary practice at Ottawa, which was precisely similar to that now being followed here.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys thought that the procedure should be correctly outlined and followed.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought that the country would come to the conclusion that it was about time they were proceeding to business instead of wrangling over transparent hints of order. He quoted from English commons procedure, which was the same as that being now followed in this house. He also referred to the votes and proceedings of 1879, which were also the same as the procedure now being followed, and which had been followed for past five years.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys claimed that the procedure now being followed was not the same as that of 1879.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said he thought that the discussion was the result of giving way to the Opposition. The procedure was the same as that which had previously been followed in the House. It was merely through their leniency towards the weak Opposition that had allowed this discussion to result. He thought there should be no more time wasted but that the business of the country should be proceeded with.

Mr. Grant said that he would just like to state that the members on this side of the House were net to be threatened into giving up anything that was laid down in the rules of the House.

Mr. Speaker said that he trusted that members on both sides of the house would confine themselves to the point at issue.

Hon. Mr. Turner thought that the routine was the same as previously followed, and he also thought that they should at once proceed to the important business which was awaiting them (hear hear.)

After further discussion Mr. Speaker said his decision on the question was that the procedure followed yesterday was the correct one. He referred to the proceedings of 1882, which showed that the practice now being followed was the same as then, and the same as that of the English House of Commons. He considered that the procedure was perfectly formal.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys said that what Mr. Speaker had stated was what he had been contending for. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was now for the house to decide whether they should consider the speech paragraph by paragraph or as a whole. He would invite the members of the Opposition to make a choice.

Mr. Semlin thought that it should be dealt with as a whole, and then paragraph by paragraph.

Hon. Mr. Robson said if the Opposition did not decide, he would state that it was the Government's desire to take it up paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. Bole thought that the practice followed last year should be continued this, and that was the discussion of the speech as a whole and paragraph by paragraph. It was a privilege that should not be changed except by unanimous decision of the house.

Hon. Mr. Robson said it was a fair offer on the part of the government to give the Opposition a chance to decide which way the speech should be dealt with. It was the decision of the government that they should proceed to deal with the address paragraph by paragraph. The government had made a magnanimous offer to the Opposition in allowing them to choose the manner in which the speech should be dealt with. (Hear.)

Messrs. Bole and Semlin contended that they should be granted the right of discussion both ways. It was the best way to obtain the freest discussion.

After still further discussion,

Mr. Speaker said the discussion last year on the matter resulted in the decision that the speech should be considered both ways, and he thought that rule should not be deviated from.

Mr. Semlin—Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for conceding the point.

Mr. Speaker—I do not concede any point. I only endeavor to justly interpret the rules of this house. (Hear.)

Mr. Semlin regretted the absence of the hon. leader of the Opposition, and thought that the Government had made a wise selection in their choice of a mover and seconder. He hoped the Government did not intend to carry out some of the suggestions in the hon. mover's speech to the reply. He had stated in reference to the minerals that if it was decided against them, it would be the duty of the Dominion Government to provide roads, etc., within that belt. He trusted that the railway belt would not be left altogether to the administration of a foreign policy. It would result seriously to all in that district. It would leave it to the mercy of the Indians and the Chinamen, with the Dominion declining and the Province refusing to govern the country. It would soon make it necessary for that district to make a government of their own. The hon. mover had referred to the $25,000 which had been forfeited by the Kootenay and Transportation Co. He had suggested that it be spent to build a road along the sea coast from Beacon Hill. The sum was deposited as guarantee for a work which was to have been constructed in Kootenay, and the forfeit should also be dispensed there. Referring to the reply to the speech he said that it was stated that the revenue was increasing, and a good deal of it came from an increase of 100 per cent. taxation on farm property. He thought action should have been taken sooner by the provincial government in the matter of the Behring's Sea seizures. They could not discuss the Indian question until the commissioner's reports were received. He thought the trip of a government member to Ottawa and that referring to the change in the B. N. A. Act should be discussed together. He thought the province's representative should have, while in the east, taken part in the inter-provincial conference at Quebec. Rumor had it that a senatorship dazzled his eyes and he could not see his way clear to attend the conference. He would make no further remarks now, but would discuss it further when it was taken up clause by clause.

Mr. Duck said he wished to make an explanation. In his speech he had not said the government were going to build a road to Cedar Hill along the coast. He simply said he hoped that they had it in contemplation. The government was not responsible in any way for that.

On a question of privilege Mr. Grant wanted to know if it was the intention to drop the comparative tabulated statement of receipts and expenditures, which had been printed from year to year. It was a valuable and comprehensive statement and should be continued. There were other trivial mistakes.

Mr. Duck said he thought the hon. gentleman was mistaken. If he would turn a page he would find a comparative statement of receipts and expenditures for 1887.

On the Speaker asking if they were ready for the question, there was a considerable delay and a conference among the Opposition members, and finally

Mr. McLeese arose and stated that he agreed with the remarks of the hon. member from Yale, and congratulated the hon. mover and seconder on their eloquence. With regard to the statement that the crop was a good one, in his district it was a total failure, and the added taxation was keenly felt. Referring to the minerals in the railway belt, he took strong objection to the Dominion Government usurping Provincial powers in administering the laws in the belt. He thought it time for a change in the management of affairs between the province and Dominion. He (Mr. McLeese) was not ashamed of his part in the passing of the Kootenay bill. He had voted for it. Perhaps the Kootenay bill would have benefited the country if carried out. He was in favor of the construction of railways throughout the province. In regard to the Cariboo survey, it had been promised that the valley of the Fraser should be examined, but Mr. Bell said nothing about it in his report. As at present outlined it would not benefit the agricultural portion of Cariboo. The C. P. R. by discriminating in freights, had allowed the successful competition of Manitoba flour with that of Cariboo and Lillooet. It would probably ruin many of the settlers. He hoped if any more exploratory surveys were made that the Fraser valley would be examined. (Hear.)

Hon. Mr. Humphreys repeated his outside statement that it was his opinion that the present was the most corrupt government that ever existed on the face of the earth (laughter). He had heard such a statement from a man who had been twenty years in the government service. There were members now supporting the government who had made such assertions. He repeated a rumor which he had heard about the government's policy during the session. He had been accused of many things, but had not been given a fair trial, and where he had had had never been found guilty. Outside of Victoria public opinion was rife against the practices that had been followed to coerce public opinion in order to gain certain ends for certain individuals. He claimed that the government of the province, in an endeavor to gain the good opinion of the Dominion government, had given away the best things in the land. In framing the settlement bill, they made no provision for the protection of the province and a blunder was made in not reserving the minerals contained in the railway belt. Referring to the Kootenay deposit forfeit of $25,000, he claimed that it was not honest for a government to declare forfeited such surety when they had done everything in their power to prevent the carrying out of the work. He protested against boasting about its forfeiture. He deprecated the expenditure of such forfeit money in a pleasure drive, but thought it would be better placed in Comox. He said every other district in the province was riddled with roads, but Comox had none, and settlers were suffering in consequence. Referring to the bridge across the Fraser at Lillooet, he said there was more traffic over the ferry when Cariboo was prosperous in one week than there was now in twelve months. The money would have been better spent in Comox. The same could be said of the South Thompson river bridge. Referring to the million loan, he stated his belief that $750,000 of that loan had been disposed of. This was not a creditable showing. He closed by stating that it was his opinion that extras should not be given some districts while others were left without ordinary means of settlement.

Mr. Ladner was glad to know that population was flowing in, and that revenue was increasing; but the latter was due to increased taxation, and was no credit to the government. They might well call the agriculturist patient, but patience ceased at a certain point to be a virtue. He claimed that there was not a good harvest in his district. He thought if there was, as stated, a bountiful harvest in Yale district, there was no necessity of prospecting for water by artesian wells. Roads instead should be built. He did not think the mover's remarks about there being no burdensome increase of taxation was very well taken. Their taxes had been increased 60 per cent. They were either entitled to the C. P. R. bond or not, and the sooner it was known the better. The settlement bill had been promised as even better than Holloway's pills—it was to be a remedy for all evils—but their trouble was only commencing. He trusted that additional safeguards should be thrown around the miner, so that he could make an honest living.

Hon. Mr. Theo. Davie, referring to the charge of one of the Opposition speakers, that the Government had shirked their duty by not defending their policy, said that it was of no use entering into a defence until an attack had been made. Beyond referring to the speech as evil, hypocritical and inaccurate, nothing specially had been urged except dead issues. One expected that when new blood was infused we should hear new ideas but in the lengthy speech of an hour or two from the member for Comox the principal thing he had to talk of was the frequently refuted accusation of blundering by not anticipating the dispute relating to the minerals, and by not introducing language into the settlement bill which would give us the metals without peradventure. Repeated as this argument had been for the fiftieth time it had so often been answered by shewing that so far as the precious metals were concerned, legislation was identical with the terms of union, and of the statute based thereon passed in 1880 by the very government of which Mr. Humphreys was a member, conveying the land by way of Yellowhead Pass. The terms of union had settled the matter, and whether the metals passed or not was settled by their construction. The Kootenay bill was a dead issue, and not worth while to refer to. As to the doleful account of the distress amongst the settlers on Hornby and Denman islands through want of a wharf here and a bridge there, why did not the honorable gentleman long ago represent the matter at the lands and works office, instead of bottling it up and leaving his constituents to endure the pains and privations he had depicted until now? He (Mr. H.) had said himself that he had no idea of the suffering being endured until he had seen it, and how could he, expect the chief commissioner to know of this when the very member whose duty it was to represent the wants of his district concealed them until such time as it suited him to try and make political capital out of them? How did the government of which he was a member formerly treat the districts? He (Mr. D.) would remind him of—

Mr. Grant—I thought the honorable gentleman did not believe in raking up dead issues.

Mr. Davie—Well, perhaps I am wrong, and am taking a leaf out of your book. What I meant was that the opposition should look after their own affairs before finding fault with this side of the house.

Mr. Grant said he supposed he would have to get up, as there was no doubt the good dinner the other night had done great things and had made government members feel equal to swallowing any thing. He would also have to congratulate the mover and seconder of the reply upon their happy efforts. Referring to the statement of his honorable friend who had just sat down in regard to the minerals, he would take exception to it. There was a wide difference between the wording of the act brought in 1880, and that in 1884—the settlement bill. Language had been left out in the second act, which Mr. Grant read.

Hon. Mr. Davie—This did not affect the metals.

Mr. Grant—I know, but the honorable gentleman had stated, without any qualification, that the same language had been used. With regard to the increase of revenue he contended that it was not at all commensurate with the increase of population. There must be something wrong that required investigation. Referring to the minerals in the railway belt, he took strong objection to the Dominion Government usurping Provincial powers in administering the laws in the belt. He thought it time for a change in the management of affairs between the province and Dominion. He (Mr. McLeese) was not ashamed of his part in the passing of the Kootenay bill. He had voted for it. Perhaps the Kootenay bill would have benefited the country if carried out. He was in favor of the construction of railways throughout the province. In regard to the Cariboo survey, it had been promised that the valley of the Fraser should be examined, but Mr. Bell said nothing about it in his report. As at present outlined it would not benefit the agricultural portion of Cariboo. The C. P. R. by discriminating in freights, had allowed the successful competition of Manitoba flour with that of Cariboo and Lillooet. It would probably ruin many of the settlers. He hoped if any more exploratory surveys were made that the Fraser valley would be examined. (Hear.)

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CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

TO THE EDITOR:—I am very sorry to see that the miners, in mass meeting assembled at Nanaimo, have thought fit to condemn the verdict brought in by the jury at the late inquest. How any intelligent body of men could have brought in any other verdict than the one they did I fail to see. The whole of the evidence, both of miners, firemen and managers, went to prove conclusively that the level where the explosion occurred was especially free from fire-damp at all times. Not a word was said by anyone against the general management of the mine, but one and all concurred in the statement that it was one of the best, if not *the* best, ventilated mine they had ever worked in. All kinds of possible theories as to the cause of the explosion were advanced, but only two gained any credence at all. The first was that the shot in Lance Robinson's level had blown out and ignited a powder can which was found near it and in a direct line, and which can showed unmistakable proof of having exploded, and that the explosion of this can of powder had ignited the coal dust, together with other cans of powder in Robert Robinson's place, and thus commenced the dreadful stream of flame that rushed through the levels &c. The other theory advanced was that the door at the bottom of Horn's heading near the level had been left open and thus the air, which ought to have passed it and gone into the face of the level where Lance Robinson worked, had been diverted from its proper course, and owing to the want of this current of air gas had collected in Lance Robinson's place and had been fired by a shot or a lamp.

Now, sir, I might at once say that I went down the mine and examined it thoroughly after the explosion; not on behalf of the government, not on behalf of Mr. Dunsmuir or his managers, and not on behalf of the miners, but merely to satisfy myself; for as I was in the collieries some five years and was the government inspector of mines for two years previous to Mr. Dick I naturally take an interest in them. In regard to the theory of the door being left open I might say there was not one tittle of evidence advanced to show that it *had* been left open. A thousand things *might* happen, but so long as they don't, or so long as there is not the slightest evidence of their having happened, it is no use our discussing them. Even if this door had been left open, although it would have taken most of the air off the face of the level, it would not have taken *all* or nearly so. Even supposing all the air had been taken off is it likely that gas could have collected in such quantity in the face of the level where men with naked lights on their heads were working and where they were proved to have fired a shot previous to the "blown out" one. It is not a high place where gas could lodge in the roof. Gas was *never forgiven there before and none has ever been seen since*, although the place has been standing for ten days without any air and the roof is badly broken. One witness stated that he thought the explosion occurred in the face of Horn's Heading, but he could not give a single satisfactory reason for thinking so, and most certainly there are no evidences of it in the mine, as the course of the explosion is marked out as clearly as a river. The coroner gave everyone a chance to come up and give evidence, and I distinctly heard him say that if any of the miners' committee wished to give their evidence and could throw any new light on the matter he would only be too glad to hear them but it was no use hearing man after man unless they could give some new evidence. The charge made at the mass meeting that the committee were not allowed to give their evidence is entirely unfounded. I have seen a good many inquests at collieries but never have I seen one at which so much latitude was allowed or where so much opportunity was given to the miners present in the audience to question the witnesses.

The fact of the matter is that many of the miners *do not wish* to believe that coal dust will explode, and others, never having read about it or perhaps even heard of it, now laugh at the idea of it.

Nevertheless, sir, it is a positive fact that it will. The royal commission appointed in England in 1878 to enquire into the cause of accidents in coal mines, have just issued their final report, and they prove conclusively that coal dust will explode under certain circumstances without any gas being present at all.

I am firmly convinced that this explosion was the result of a blown out shot igniting a can of powder, which in its turn fired the coal dust raised by the concussion.

I cannot believe that many men who were present at the enquiry and heard the evidence given, can possibly disagree with the verdict. I would ask them to think for themselves and not be led away by men who were not present or who wish to create agitation for their own personal aggrandisement or benefit. A miner's life is a risky one at the best of times, but the risk is never lessened by the miners being on bad terms with the management. Let them consult all together, managers and men, and see if between them they cannot devise means to stay these accidents. A manager's or a fireman's life is just as dear to him as a miner's who is digging the coal, and they stand the same chance of being killed when anything occurs. Therefore I trust, Mr. Editor, they will not let any bitterness of spirit enter into this affair. I might say in regard to the *personnel* of the jury that out of the ten there were six practical miners, so surely no fault could be found on that score.

I sincerely hope that this letter will be received in the spirit in which it is written, namely: A desire to bring about measures that will lessen the danger to those who work in our coal mines.

E. G. PRIOR.

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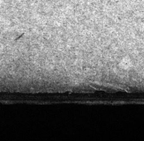

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1888.

JUDGE GRAY ON "COMMERCIAL UNION."

Resuming our discussion of Judge Gray's article in the *Overland Monthly*, we proceed with him to ask what effect would Commercial Union have upon our agricultural interests, fisheries, provincial subsidies, and taxation, and inferentially therefrom upon the relative bearing of the federal to the provincial governments. While a judicious reciprocity of the natural products of the field, the forest and the fisheries might be established with advantage, the writer doubts whether it would not be purchased at too high a price to pay for the concession demanded by Commercial Union of giving up all our trade relations with other parts of the world, and whether it would be advisable to make any concessions at all to obtain even that reciprocity, in view of Canada's altered circumstances by means of her transportation facilities and the increasing development of the interior of the country with seaports nearest Europe on one side and China and Japan on the other. The argument must be regarded from the standpoint of the Dominion. British Columbia cannot say: "We want this or that thing, and our distance from the Canadian source of production is so great that we buy at a disadvantage, because we could get it so much cheaper from San Francisco or Oregon. The *per contra* of that argument is: You are paid for that disadvantage by the benefits you derive from the expenditures in your province of moneys raised by the taxation of the other provinces, which expenditures are not only giving you the opportunities of foreign business and trade, your dry dock and your railroads, for instance, but also opening the internal market of the continent, three thousand miles across, for your fruits, your fisheries, your cattle, and other industries. Of your own means, half a century would have elapsed, before you could otherwise have obtained either the one or the other. New Brunswick or Nova Scotia must not look at the question from the limited view of a section and complain that they are not as prosperous as they expected to be under confederation, and so are prepared for the change. Until fifteen or twenty years ago New Brunswick had but one inlet and outlet, St. John. Now there are a dozen places where, because of railways and improved communication, goods are imported and exported. Large towns like Moncton have grown up, all competitors for business. St. John ruled the country. Now that rule is shared by other parts. The question is, has New Brunswick as a whole benefited? Of Nova Scotia the same may be said, Halifax and Yarmouth once being the controlling forces. Were the provincial incomes and expenditures of the two provinces derived from local and Dominion sources generally examined, with the assessed value of property in each at the time of confederation and the present day, there would be found a marked increase of the whole in material prosperity. From this point of view, as even with the provinces themselves, we must look at the whole and not the parts only, still more so ought we to enforce the rule of applying the question to the whole Dominion. Canada has become the most abundant grain-producing country in the world, with unlimited area and unsurpassed fertility of soil; rich in cattle, sheep and horses, and good pasturage. The export of flour in the early days made Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore what they are to-day, and yet it is proposed, when the same means are ours and the same courses to follow, to tie our hands and place ourselves in the clutches of those who want to keep up those cities, and not our own. Even from the most mercenary standpoint of all, the acquisition of money, Commercial Union cannot succeed. The United States and Canada have exactly the same productions. We do not want theirs, nor they ours, for each has enough and an excess to export. For home consumption it would reduce the value in both, but in case of export, it would be beneficial to have the transportation expenditures in transit, and the disbursements at the port of embarkation. This must necessarily go to the United States since, not to mention their more open ports, the country having the power to impose the duty on the return foreign trade can so legislate as to secure it. England holds out to Canada a market for her flour, cattle and horses. There seems to be a drift on the part of the Mother Country to discriminate in favor of Canada and Australia. The United States will not admit English goods to the detriment of her own. We do not produce many of the things England does and for these we could exchange our flour, cattle and horses. Under Commercial Union, however, the United States would impose such duties on the importation as would give her the advantage. The United States might demand legislation with reference to a foreign power which would be injurious to Canada, but the latter would be obliged to acquiesce. Canada should seek out the countries that want what she produces. The greater the demand shall prove, the greater will be the stimulus to her productions. As the following remarks are of particular interest to our provincial readers we quote them in full:

"Apart from the admitted reputation of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, British Columbia possesses agricultural resources not to be disregarded. It has been called "a sea of mountains." The formation which justifies the expression makes the valleys exceptionally fertile. The delta of the Fraser alone affords room for an unlimited number of farmers. The deposits brought down by the spring and autumn floods are year by year extending and widening the delta at the mouth of the river, until, like the Nile and the Mississippi, its richness and capabilities cannot be outlined. At this very moment the new line of steamers to China and Japan is inaugurating a trade with those countries in flour, grain, lumber, cattle, and other agricultural productions, in exchange for teas, silks, and articles of Chinese and Japanese manufacture, which in a few years will develop into large proportions. Why should Canada throw away all this future wealth for an uncertainty? What is to be got from the United States that can compensate for the sacrifice of this freedom of the future? It is an axiom which cannot be denied, that if there is to be an absolute Commercial Union, the United States must regulate the duties, and the duties must influence the trade, and it will be so influenced as to suit the interests of that party to the Union which has the greatest power and influence."

There is no sense in talk of the brotherhood of nations. Every nation must and will look to the benefit of its own people, and particularly so the strongest. The question is one of dollars and cents and not for to-day but for the future. Judge Gray does not discuss the fisheries as they are under the consideration of the Commission. The effect of such a union upon the subsidies paid by the Dominion is a matter of vital importance. It will be contended that this has nothing to do with the question and must be left to a readjustment of the tariff. The subsidies paid amount to about two thirds of the whole duties received by the Dominion on importations from the United States and no bill would pass in Parliament which jeopardized the payment of those subsidies. These amount to $4,182,525.91 with a certainty of increase. How is the deficiency made by the repeal of duties on importations from the United States to be made up? These subsidies are unknown in the United States: in Canada they are a vital element of Confederation. The provinces will never abandon them; rather an attempt is being made to increase them as the Quebec Conference made evident. As to a readjustment of the tariff by which the amount could be put on articles from other countries, those articles are already sufficiently weighed down and other articles could not be found in the world, numerous or productive enough, to raise the $4,182,525.91 in duties. It follows that Canada is under Confederation a united whole, each province having control of its own affairs. In no country is there greater freedom of action. Under Commercial Union the Congress of the United States would rule and we would not have an atom of influence at Washington. If Commercial Union were carried the whole structure of the Canadian government, as a self-governing people, would collapse. Canada would simply become an outlying dependency of the United States, not even one of its territories,—not even an Alaska, which has at least a custom-house and an itinerant seal-seizer. In closing this branch of his subject the learned writer says:

"It is difficult in the face of a proposition to cut your own throat, to tie your own hands and feet, and deliver yourself bound and manacled to another to do with you as he pleases, to determine calmly on the sanity or insanity of the proposed measure. It is equally difficult to suppose that men of standing and intelligence, whom, each and all, we must credit with good motives, have not some reasons deserving of serious consideration, when they come forward with such a proposition."

With the second portion of Judge Gray's most interesting and soundly logical article we propose to deal in a few words, as it consists mainly of the reasons given by the Commercial Union advocates, which he only reproduces to show their lack of argument and in many cases of even common ordinary sense. Speaking of an article of Prof. Goldwin Smith's his criticism is brief and pointed. He says: "It is difficult to find the salient point. His position in general terms is this: Contiguity of country and identity of race intend you to be one. It is unnecessary to reason on the point." Mr. Erastus Wiman's speech from the United States point of view before the New York Board of Trade appears in full and in his glowing thoughts, as the sun lingered on the walls of Jericho that the children of Israel might become a great people, so that beneficent luminary day by day stays his daily course to ripen the harvests of Canada, and make her people great. Surely this greatness ought to be for her own people; but he points out that it should be for the people of the United States, and that to that end and for that purpose Canada should unselfishly close her gates to all the other nations of the earth! The Ontario farmers, whom Mr. Wiman addressed during the past summer, are simply *told*—not reasoned with—"Accept Commercial Union with the United States and you will find a heaven on earth." Judge Gray holds that "the duties in the United States on Canadian goods do not affect the sales to that rich and liberal people if they want the article, but the duties on American goods coming into Canada do affect the sales in Canada—and this is what some people in Canada want changed. What is now asked of those people is to show—*all round*—that the change will be beneficial to Canada." It would seem to be assumed by the writers that Canada was panting to be absorbed, and that the reluctance was on the part of the United States to swallow. Judge Gray thinks that the proper conclusion at this present time is that the United States as a nation is utterly indifferent to the movement, and is sufficiently occupied and contented with her own affairs and prosperity not to trouble herself about it,—and that in Canada the majority of the people have such confidence in their future, and are so well satisfied with their own quiet, steady progress and development, that they decidedly object to being absorbed. It is evident that the general observations of Mr. Wiman show plainly that the tendency of Commercial Union will be in the line of political annexation—it might be called the "cloven foot." The Commercial Union proposition did not originate, nor is it sanctioned by, the government of the United States or Canada; its rejection does not imply nor does it indicate ill-feeling of the one towards the other; on the contrary, it is consistent with the utmost good will. Says Judge Gray, in summing up:

"Briefly summarized, the position stands as follows:

First,—Canada, by Commercial Union with the United States, is to gain a possible market for her produce and manufactures, under the disadvantage of a competition of 12 to 1, and a handicap in the burden of public taxation of 54 to 25 against her, with the assurance that if notwithstanding these disadvantages she is successful, and the Union worked unfairly towards the United States, it would be immediately determined by Congress. (Mr. Hitt, M.C. for Illinois.)

Under these circumstances it might well be called a 'phantom market' instead of a possible market.

Second,—In consideration of having such a market, Canada is to give up:—

1. The absolute and entire control of her customs and internal revenue for all time to come, and to accept such duties as would be in accord with the policy and interests of the United States only.

2. To have no voice, power, or influence in determining the nature of the subject or the extent of the imposition, or the subject for which the public taxation of customs or inland revenue is to be raised.

3. To have no power to enter into any arrangements with England, France, Germany, or any other power whatever, that might be advantageous to Canada, if such arrangement in any way whatever involved a departure from the fiscal policy of the United States as to the customs or inland revenue.

4. To have no power whatever in the classification of customs duties or internal revenues to consider arrangements that might materially benefit Canada, though not necessary for the United States.

5. To lose all control of our foreign commerce and of our carrying trade, and to build up the great American ports of entry and departure on the Atlantic and Pacific, to the ruin of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax on the Atlantic, and the rising cities of British Columbia on the Pacific.

6. Practically to hand over the whole of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific as a field for the surplus productions of the United States, to the entire destruction of all internal Canadian industries.

7. To create most embarrassing complications between the separate provinces of the Dominion and the general government as to provincial subsidies and departures from the provisions of the constitutional act, the British North America Act, 1867.

8. To lose all control of the country as Canada, and to hand it over practically if not in name to the United States, to become an actual if not a nominal dependency of that country."

Upon Canada rests the responsibility of action. Such an union is not essential to the United States. Only "some fiery, English-hating politicians in the United States" would rejoice in the success of the movement since it would humiliate England and ensure the loss of her greatest colony in a few years, for that would be the inevitable result. It would be absurd to suppose that England could retain as part of her empire a colony that legislated dead against her, taxed her productions and at the same time admitted free her greatest rival's productions and forwarded that rival's interests to the detriment of her own. "No true Canadian," says Judge Gray, "would hold so degraded a position or advance so dishonorable a proposition. If Canada wants to do that, let her openly separate from the empire. England would not lift a forcible hand to prevent it, if satisfied that Canada believed and declared it to be her interest to separate. There is no necessity to be deceitful,—the Americans themselves have a contempt for a deceitful people; their independence was openly and fairly won. It must be therefore clearly and distinctly understood that the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the measure of Commercial Union rests with Canada, and with Canada alone. England has nothing to do with it, and it will be found, when submitted to the people of Canada, if ever submitted, that it will be rejected by ninety-nine out of every hundred." It is very apparent that Judge Gray has not exhausted the question and we shall be much surprised if something further from his able pen does not appear very soon. It is from the mind of such a man, who has been a legislator for so many years and the greater part of whose life has been bound up with the history of Canada, now removed from the entanglements of public life, whence he can dispassionately view the scene, that honest and reasonable views may fairly be considered as emanating, when he feels it his duty, in a great crisis, to enlighten his fellows. All men should interest themselves in the questions which agitate the country in which they live; nowhere can they get a more succinct, logical, well-written view of the true inwardness of the 'Commercial Union' question than from the Hon. Mr. Justice Gray's article which considerations of time and space have prevented our giving that ample justice to which we believe it eminently entitled. If it has the effect, as we believe it will, of guiding the thoughts of the people in the direction of a closer union with Great Britain and in opposition to the futile scheme of Commercial Union, it will amply have recompensed the learned writer for the labor which it must have caused him.

B. C. MUNICIPALITIES.

To the Editor:—Your kindness in answering my question with reference to the B. C. municipalities has opened a field, I think, for discussion. Through a typographical error no doubt, you have me as "A Tourist"—this was not quite correct—for I was a Querist, and signed my question such. My reason for putting myself right on this point, is that your readers would, and naturally so, wonder what a tourist would want such information for. I am a resident of British Columbia and have been for a number of years, and when anything, in my mind, comes before me that would be of mutual benefit to the province, I like to give the province full benefit of it, even though my efforts on any one subject may be feebly attempted.

As I previously stated your answer to my question has opened a field for some discussion. In the first place, why are such places as Kamloops, Barkerville, Revelstoke, Donald, Okanagon, Spallumcheen, Clinton, etc., not incorporated and have their own affairs conducted by their private citizens? Do they think that all their interests and affairs can be conducted by the local legislature? I do not cast any reflection on that worthy body of advancement and progress, but they have plenty of business to transact, even were the different places represented by a reeve and councillors. My candid opinion is that the residents of the several places before mentioned are lying in a state of *coma*, and should be roused up and make an advancement that would eventually place this province of ours on a par with our other sister provinces. Don't be away behind the times.

True it is that our fair province is sparsley settled, but we will always remain so if the residents do not take such steps individually, as well as collectively, to see that we go ahead as the other provinces in the Dominion have. I see that Kamloops is making a move in the direction I have indicated, and I sincerely trust that their efforts will be brought to a successful issue, and that other places in British Columbia will follow in their wake and do as they do. Thanking you kindly, Mr. Editor, for the space you have given me. Querist.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Edward Benoit, a Wallaceburg farmer, was instantly killed by a falling tree.

Mr. Biggar, M. P. P., for north Bruce, has received a stroke of paralysis which will likely prove fatal.

Mr. Drury, of North Simcoe, or Mr. Ballyantyne, of South Perth, will probably be appointed Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

W. Burns, of Port Stanley, well-known at St. Thomas as the champion skater, was committed to the Elgin county jail on a charge of being insane.

Mitchell McDonald, a large debtor and a large stock-holder of the Central Bank, is believed to have skipped. Others implicated are expected to follow suit.

The principal event in the Central Bank was the departure of C. K. Humphries (better known as "the judge"), Cox's confidential clerk. This swells the number of departures to seven.

The governor of Wyoming Territory, has written to the Ottawa police offering a thousand dollars reward for the body, dead or alive, of Dan Bogan, *alias* William McCoy, *alias* William Gatslin.

A family of four persons named Millar of Owen Sound were found in an asphyxiated condition by neighbors and were with great difficulty restored. The gas main had leaked into the drain leading into the house.

The telegraphed versions of the settlement of the main questions affecting the fisheries on a basis unfavorable to Canada, have aroused a storm of indignation everywhere. The press denounce any such settlement as a sacrifice of Canadian interests for Imperial purposes, and to serve personal ends. The newspapers of the Capital style the reported settlement as a complete surrender to Bayard of Canada's interests.

An Ottawa dispatch says: Admiral Heneage, who has assumed command of the British fleet on the Pacific, in his report to the British government, draws attention to the inefficiency and weakness of the squadron on the Pacific coast, and as a result is is reported that the Imperial government has decided to add several vessels to the Admiral's command. His orders for the coming season include a sharp lookout to see that the rights of the British sealing vessels in Behring's sea are not interfered with in future. The Admiral is said to be a hot-headed old sailor, and it would surprise no one here to learn that he had go Great Britain into some sort of a squabble before the summer is over.

QUEBEC.

Romauld Trudeau, one of the oldest residents of Montreal, is dead at the advinced age of 86 years.

The residence of Amede Baron, at St. Jean des Chaillons, was burned. The loss will be about $1,000.

Sir Adolphe Caron will be banqueted at Quebec shortly. Sir John and other ministers will probably attend.

Elzear Beaudoin, of Fraserville, who was accused of attempting to murder Xavier Jean, has been acquitted.

Owing to the over-crowding of the Montreal jail the Lieut.-Governor has decreed that the Quebec jail be also used for prisoners from Montreal.

It is rumored that a recently established wholesale dry goods and notion store on St. Paul street, Montreal, has been obliged to ask for an extension.

Rochot, M. P. P., goes to England in the spring on behalf of Father Paradis in the suit against Gilmour & Co., lumbermen, regarding a dispute over settlers in Egan township.

Fire broke out at midnight of the 21st inst., in the Perrault block, St. James street, east, Montreal, in Lavigue's furniture factory and threatened to distroy the whole block. Over $250,000 worth is already destroyed.

The contestation of the first election of Hon. Mr. McShane, prior to his acceptance of office in the Mercier cabinet, was dismissed, the case being abandoned in view of the new proceedings instituted after his re-election.

The London Guarantee company with whom Parent, ex-cashier of the Hochelaga Bank, was guaranteed on a bond for $10,000 refuse to pay on the ground that the defalcation occurred through negligence of the directors.

A sad example of departure from the path of recitude was given at Montreal when R. J. Hackett, son of the editor of the Manchester (Eng.), *Guardian*, and remarkably well connected, was sent to jail for a month for embezzlement from his employers.

It is stated that Henry Starnes and S. Rivard intend resigning their seats in the Legislative Council in consequence of ill-health, and that Mr. Champagne will also shortly retire to take a seat on the bench, thus placing three more seats at Premier Mercier's disposal.

The death is announced of Lieut. Col. Ibbottson, commander of the 53rd battalion and immigration agent at Shorbrooke. In politics he was a strong Conservative and during the Riel excitement he faced a mob and rescued Sir John's effigy from burning.

The council of the Montreal French chamber of commerce decided to ask the Government to appoint a commission to manage the St. Lawrence and make Montreal a free port. This would give the whole Dominion the benefit of reduced rates on imports.

In connection with the mysterious disappearance of young Rose of Montreal, Hamilton Brown, his partner in the wholesale clothing business, has called a meeting of creditors. Brown says the difficulties are attributable to losses by Rose. The liabilities are about $35,000.

A letter was read from the Hon. Mr. Chapleau stating that the Dominion Government had decided not to take part in the Paris exhibition of 1889, following the course of the mother country, and the chamber took steps to appoint a commission to arrange for Quebec's representation thereat.

The Montreal stock market is excited over rumors that the Richelieu Navigation company are going to move the headquarters to Quebec, but it is believed to be doubtful. It is certain, however, that a complete reorganization is going to take place and all the officials have received notice of dismissal at the end of the month.

The case for the disqualification of the Hon. James McShane in connection with the Laprairie election case opened on Monday. Witnesses testified that they had received money from him personally with the understanding that they were to vote for Geyette Bourassa. One of the principal witnesses for the prosecution was not to be found.

Bergeau & Heron's coffee mills and the premises occupied by the Dominion Art Furniture Co., and the Menard Hat and Cap company, were burned. Owing to the extremely cold weather, the thermometer being 28° below zero, and a high wind, the firemen suffered severely and were greatly hampered by the hose freezing. The second, third and fourth stories of the mill were completely gutted. Loss, $200,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A deaf mute named Petupas was found dead in the woods near Descousse, C. B., with an axe beside him. It is thought he accidentally severed the jugular vein.

PUBLIC HYGIENE.

Dr. Milne Delivers an Able Lecture on the Above Subject at the Central School.

Dr. Milne, on Friday afternoon delivered one of a series of lectures to the pupils of the highest forms in the Central school and those of the high school. His remarks on the subject are of such value at the present time that they are given below in full and they will well repay perusal.

He said the question of public hygiene is one of the most important in sanitary science. You will remember in the beginning of our course we divided this subject into three parts: (1) Causes of disease, (2) personal hygiene and (3) public hygiene. I have selected the last named for our consideration to-day, believing at this time it to be the most important, as we are threatened on every side with an epidemic of that disease which is dreaded by all classes, viz: small-pox. With communities it is the same as with private individuals. When a man or woman begins to take precautions necessary to procure for his or her good health in the way of diet, exercise, &c., they have in view their future health rather than their present comfort. And we find, too, in many such cases these reforms have been begun after the constitution has been more or less affected by some intemperance or imprudence in his or her mode of living. So I say it is in many instances with communities. Corporations will not submit to proper regulations in the way of proper organization of the necessary machinery to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, nor are they willing to submit to burden themselves with taxation to have a proper system of sewerage or a sufficient supply of water, or isolation necessary to check the spread of disease. No, not until it is too late do these matters become questions for their consideration; not until the death rate in the country becomes very high do they act, possibly too late to be of service or to limit the epidemic that may be prevailing. This brings us to the consideration of contagious diseases, which we will now deal with for a short time.

The terms "contagion" and "infection" may be considered as having the same meaning, and are now generally used in the same sense—by these terms we mean the communication of disease from one person to another, either by direct contact or through such mediums as air, water, milk, etc. *Epidemic* diseases are those, generally speaking, which attack a large number of persons at the same time and are communicable by contact. *Epidemic* diseases are those peculiar to a locality. For example, fever and ague.

The question may be asked what is the poison of contagious disease which has the power of spreading rapidly? Each disease classified under contagious has without doubt a specific germ peculiar to itself. These living organisms have been demonstrated by the use of the microscope, and by experiments made on the lower animals. These experiments have propagated and produced the same disease in them occurring in man. One of the strongest arguments for the acceptance of the germ theory of disease is the power of development and undergoing almost unlimited multiplication when introduced into the system. In view of this fact it is difficult to account for any other theory the contagious action of disease. The multiplication of the virus has been demonstrated by experiments on the lower animals as well as in broths or "culture fluids." Each virus, or germ, has its specific action although in some persons milder than in others. This is modified as to the constitution and temperament of the individual, no doubt. Accepting, then, the germ theory, every infected person becomes a medium by which disease may be carried. It may be well to note here that there are diseases which at times are so slight in character as to be overlooked. Teachers and others in public positions should be able to tell at least at the period of invasion of disease as to its kind and character, in order that the authorities may be able to take proper steps for its eradication. This brings us to the consideration for a short time of the various contagious diseases. In speaking of these diseases it is well for you to understand that previous to the date of invasion, there is a period of lateney, in which the disease is dormant in the system; this period is generally termed the period of incubation. Take for example small-pox. The period of incubation in this disease is from 10 to 15 days. This will explain to you the reason why vessels and people are quarantined for a certain time after the appearance of the disease. In dealing with this class of disease we may refer to those that are of general prevalence.

At this stage the lecturer gave an outline of the course of the principal contagious diseases.

"Then how can we prevent the transmission of these diseases? Avoid (1) association with persons sick from the disease; (2) exposure, even for a short time, to the same atmosphere, whether in a room or conveyance; (3) occupation, even after a lapse of time, of the same room or house where contagious diseases have been prevalent, without proper disinfection; (4) exposure to clothing or any emporium of *excreta* from the body without they have been properly disinfected; (5) persons who have not had the disease themselves but have been in attendance on cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria or small-pox should have their clothing disinfected; (6) going near the dead body of persons who have died of scarlet fever or smallpox has been the means of carrying the disease to others. These rules, especially in the case of scarlet fever, diphtheria and smallpox, should be strictly observed. By these means contagion would be limited and the deaths from such disease would become much less in mortuary returns. Happily, also, the government of our country has provided us with laws which compel us in many instances to observe sanitary measures. These have done much to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. The causes that have lessened epidemics are chiefly due to the laws of the government and municipalities of late years, which are in keeping pace with civilization."

The town of Independence, Oregon, is in a state of great excitement consequent on the murder of a very young girl by her stepfather. The girl was lying in bed asleep when the stepfather, named Landreth, 63 years old, entered her room and stabbed her four times with a huge knife. Death ensued instantly. The wretch was captured. He feigns insanity, but it is known that for several years he had subjected the victim to his lustful appetite. Another horror comes from the adjoining territory of Washington. Dan Conroy, foreman of track-laying of the Spokane & Palouse railroad, called upon a Miss Hughes, daughter of J. J. Hughes, editor of the Palouse City *News*, to attend a dance to be given at Garfield. While in the buggy he managed to drug her in some way, and then placed her in a box car near Palouse City and ravished her. Not satisfied with his own guilt, he induced ten of his gang to do likewise. The girl is about 18 years of age and of prepossessing appearance. She is not expected to live. She was kept a prisoner in the car for twenty-two hours. The wretch was caught, but made his escape while *en route* between Spokane and Palouse. It is reported that when the train left Marshall he jumped from his seat and off the train. The sheriff endeavored to stop the train, but issues they increased to the utmost speed until they reached Spangle.

A DOMINION MINT AT VICTORIA.

To the Editor:—For a number of years back, I have occasionally read articles and letters in the press of the Eastern provinces asking for a Canadian gold coinage. Whenever an Eastern bank fails, the subject is again brought forward, and yet nothing is ever done.

The recent failures of banks in the East have caused losses to innocent noteholders. I believe if our Provincial Legislature, now in session, were to send an humble address to Her Majesty praying for the establishment of reduction, melting and minting works at Victoria, our excellent Commons members could bring the matter up in the Dominion Parliament, and with a very general consensus of opinion, at present in the East favorable to the scheme, the Dominion Government would have no opposition, and the mint might be in course of construction this coming summer here.

A gold coinage is now a necessity in Canada. I and others have a horror of the dirty, greasy, disease-carrying bank bills that we often must touch against our will.

People who travel much have to carry an unwieldy bundle of thirty or forty five-dollar bills, with, in the east, any number of disgusting ones and twos in addition. These bundles are often lost, and are at all times a nuisance.

I remember once at Montreal I wanted to get a lot of gold. I could not get it at the banks, and the deputy receiver-general even could not supply me with the particular coins required. Although our paper money is popularly supposed to be based on gold value, it is a very difficult matter in the east to get gold.

Were the Dominion mint to be established here, all these annoyances would disappear. From the Atlantic to the Pacific our currency and our banking would be safer, and as the metals can all be got in any quantity necessary in British Columbia, an impetus would be given to our gold and silver mining enterprises, which they lack now.

Our legislature should strike while the iron is hot. I am certain a more favorable time than the present cannot occur, to ask for the mint, and *to ask now* will be to get it. At all events, no harm can result from the asking, nor will it cost anything to take advantage of the *golden* opportunity now offered us by the bank failures in the east.

The establishment of reduction, melting and minting works by the government at Victoria, would be of inestimable benefit to the city, and pressure should be brought to bear on the city members to use some wholesome energetic action to secure the boon.

When this subject has been discussed in the east, the difficulty of finding appropriate names for the coins has usually been mentioned. This is of course no material obstacle, or it is one the people would make light of, provided they could get the coins! We cannot have sovereigns or eagles certainly, but we might make use again of the old word "guinea" to designate the $5 pieces. We might have half-guineas, and double-guineas, and for the $20 pieces—we could have a fine coin, with the Queen's head on the obverse, and for the reverse, a copy of the medal now in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa. This medal depicts the Niagara river with beavers quietly at work felling trees, under the safe protection of a noble lion couchant on the British side who is regarding somewhat earnestly the approach of a screaming American eagle, who from the American side of the river, seems to mind to molest the Canadian beavers. The $20 coin with this device might appropriately be called a beaver, and I should not wonder would become very popular with the people.

With gold coins and silver dollars, the bank note currency could be stopped or put an end to, and whatever paper money is required, should be issued by the Governments, Dominion *and Provincial*.

E. A. H.

Victoria, 27th January, 1888.

THE TIMES' CENTENARY.

To the Editor:—In your editorial on the centenary of the London *Times* you hardly put the case fairly, or rather entirely. The *Times* does of course veer in what some people call a shameful and barefaced way on any and every question. But it is this very quality of apparent tergiversation and not its reports, correspondence or foreign intelligence which give it weight and importance. Other papers do all this business as well and often better and some have larger circulations. The question is an old one. What is a newspaper and what are its duties? The advocates of the *Times* policy say: "To report fully, fairly and fearlessly the facts and events of the day and to report public opinion, the opinion of the country, not to lead or attempt to guide it (any more than to cloak or misrepresent facts) —the latter function belongs to legislators, politicians, divines. It should have the judicial functions of a judge It is this impartiality and universality in its pictures of English public opinion which makes the *Times* so powerful. If aman, native or foreigner, wants to know exactly "what England thinks," he goes to the *Times* and there he sees it—not to the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily News*, or *Pall Mall Gazette*. He knows that these papers represent not "England," but some side, faction, or clique in England. The *Times* speaks the voice of "England;" hence its power. Its first success of course was due to its unprecedented great and accurate information, but its ultimate weight was owing to the happy knack it had early acquired, and has since retained of catching public sentiment. This is a great measure due to its being an "open" paper—any one may write a "leader" for the *Times*.

Whether this is a healthy or moral course is as beside the question as whether it be good or bad for a country that a paper should have such power as the *Times* has. The fact exists: there it is and it fills an important desideratum and want. The nation and foreigners evidently appreciate the want and its satisfying gratification. The *Times* in a word does not pretend to be an advocate, but a representative. In its advocacy of certain principles and courses of action, it merely reflects the arguments which would be used by the majority of its countrymen in support of their opinions on certain facts and the inferences that majority would draw. If people want to know the opinions of the minority or minorities and their reasons, they must go elsewhere—that is all—they can do so. As to what course the *Times* would have taken in the days of Pontius Pilate, the grotesqueness of such a supposition is half appalling, half ludicrous in its utter absurdity. Such a course of events could never have occurred under circumstances that admitted the existence of a *Times*.

An old "*Times*" Reader

"AWFULLY JOLLY."

S.S. "Umatilla," Feb. 2nd, 1888.

To the Editor:—I noticed in your paper of yesterday the remark that the "passengers of the "Umatilla" had almost exhausted their supply of amusements." I beg to state such is not the case. Each day and evening brings some fresh amusement, and brings more pleasure than the one preceding it.

In fact most of the passengers will regret when the quarantine is over.

Bouncer.

You can't do better than examine J. Sehl's stock for anything you require in the house furnishing line, or Xmas goods.

SIR JOHN AT EARNSCLIFFE.

The Home and the Surroundings of the Canadian Premier.

Where the cliffs rise up abruptly and overhang the river, nestling in a grove of stunted pine, hangs Earnscliffe, such a "house on a hill" as honest Robert Burton would have deemed suitable for a "nobleman" of his own day. Truly a favored spot, perhaps the most favored of the many lovely halting-places around the capital, to one at least who loves the rugged beauty of the Canadian forest, whose dark green fringe spreads beyond the silver sweep of the water at the foot of the cliff, and is swallowed up in the purple haze that ever hangs like a veil over the Hull mountains beyond, till it dissolves at evening into the melting pink and yellow and purple of that Canadian sunset glory whose tender brilliance no pen can describe. The house itself is of grey stone, its outlines broken and varied by poetic gable and hospitable arch. The quiet peacefulness which surrounds it seems to harmonise better with Sir John Macdonald's book-loving tastes than the fashionable bustle of "Sandy Hill," the Mayfair of Ottawa, where stands the home presented to him by his admirers and friends. Perhaps it was for this very reason that the noise of the city was exchanged for these quiet solitudes, a goodly trump—for Canadians are by no means enthusiastic walkers—from the surrounding dwellings in the neighborhood.

With but a brief delay, we are shown into the well-furnished library where the Prime Minister of Canada spends his leisure time

AMONGST HIS WELL-LOVED BOOKS.

As he rises to greet us we are struck with the resemblance to the late Lord Beaconfield which has struck so many before. A remarkable man truly, and for nothing more, perhaps, than for that wonderful gift of accommodating himself to his company or his position, which he seems to have caught, with his features, from our own great statesman. Perhaps he is always is—for with him, at least, no office could be a sinecure—he is nevertheless always ready for a few minutes' gossip upon comparatively unimportant topics. He receives us with old-fashioned courtesy, and talks with a freedom which is rare amongst men in his position, of all manner of things, from Imperial Federation to the price of wheat. Of books too, if we wish, for, as we said, Sir John Macdonald unites in his person an unusual combination of qualities. He is at once a student and a man of the world. Possessed of a remarkably retentive memory, he is a ravenous devourer of books. Of books of all kinds, it is said, for we are told that a common practice of our host, after an unusually severe spell of Parliamentary work, it is to relieve his over-worked brain by a systematic course of real yellow-backs, tales of the most blood-curdling horrors, of the

MOST APPROVED BLOOD-AND-THUNDER TYPE.

Be this as it may, he certainly finds time, amids his numerous Parliamentary and social duties, to keep *a courant* with all the literature of the day, and of such he talks with all the appreciation, though none of the pedantry of a scholar. From this his genial tastes and warm sympathy with his kind naturally preserve him, backed, perhaps, by his keen relish for social enjoyment. If presently we pass into the drawing-room, we shall find Lady Macdonald presiding at the tea-table, and surrounded—for all the distance—by Ottawa society at its best. There is, perhaps, the stately Madame Audy—but, alas! now no more Madame Lemoine; Lady Tilley, who aspires to "art;" Mr. Perley's charming American wife, who has made such an impression upon the city of her adoption; Judge Lafuntaine's beautiful daughters; the Tennysonesque Miss Louise Patrick; and we may even exchange a few words with the still lovely Mrs. Hannington, once the belle of Ottawa. Sir John's partiality for young men, too—another point in which he resembles Lord Beaconsfield—is sure to have drawn one or two to the house to help with the tea and claret cup—Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Griffin, who enjoy the enviable reputation, the one of saying the other of writing, invariably "the right thing," with half a dozen others, proteges of the kindly Premier and the cheerful, blithe and active hostess who keeps them as busy as she is herself.

"There is much to be made of a Scotchman," said Dr. Johnson, "if caught young," and Sir John is

PRE-EMINENTLY A "SELF-MADE MAN"

in the best sense of the word. He had, it is true, the advantages of good family and a good though early finished education, but his career is of his own making. Nevertheless, nothing was more certain than that he would succeed. From the day when, as a young lawyer, he defended the American sympathiser, General von Shultz, who was hanged in spite of him in 1839, he was a marked man in his profession, and a Montreal paper of that date predicted for him a career which he has more than fulfilled since. Elected for Kingston in 1855, he has identified himself ever since with the political growth of the country he has done so much to raise from a group of insignificant colonies to her present position among nations, and for twenty-nine years has led the Conservative party, and, with but a brief interval, the Canadian House of Commons itself. Although a Conservative the three measures by which posterity will judge his administration are measures of progress, and, in a sense, of reform, embodying as they do the three great principles of religious liberty, land reform and the unity of the empire. The secularisation of the clergy reserves involved the disestablishment of a church which had no excuse for existence as a State Church, and at the same time put an end to countless complications as to the intention of the grants, which the liberal principle of commutation of existing rights might have proved a valuable precedent in the case of the Irish Church, and may yet help to a solution of our own establishment difficulties. The abolition of the seignorial tenure relieved Canada of an incubus worse than any Ireland has ever borne, while the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway is an achievement of which any statesman might be proud, most of all one with

SIR JOHN'S OWN VIEWS UPON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

These he gives us freely as he talks. He believes that the future of the whole empire will be a great Federation of the colonies with the Mother Country, and a speech of his in 1861 will give his views more clearly than the mere recollection of passing fragments of conversation. "I hope that for ages, for ever, Canada may be united to the Mother Country. . . . . There will thus be formed an immense confederation of freemen, the greatest confederation of civilised and intelligent men that has ever had an existence on the face of the globe."

As a speaker, Sir John Macdonald is extremely effective, although, or perhaps because, his oratory is apparently quite unstudied. But if the rolling periods and declamatory phrases are conspicuous by their absence, it is because the matter of his speech is to him all-important. He sees clearly, and expresses what he sees in plain, straightforward language, the clearer, perhaps, because of its occasional absence of rhetorical finish. But, even so, upon great subjects, when the future destinies of the provinces, the future glories of the Empire warm his blood, the Canadian Premier rises to something which, if not absolute eloquence, is as convincing, and perhaps more effective. At such times his influence over an audience is

UNEQUALLED CERTAINLY IN HIS OWN COUNTRY,

and hardly surpassed by the great speakers of ours. In fact, the secret of the immense hold which he possesses over the affections of the people, as well as the fascination which his society has for even the casual visitor, lies not only in the intense personality which is one of his charms, but in the conviction, which is borne out by a study of his career, that he is in earnest in all he does, and that this earnestness is directed, not towards individual aggrandisement, but to further the best interests of his country. Twenty years ago a parliamentary writer spoke of the union and advancement of the provinces being due to "what may read like a paradox, his enlightened principles of Conservative progress," and the development of these principles has gone on steadily ever since.

When we rise to go, Sir John accompanies us across the lawn and points out the quiet charms of the situation. "You see, below us here the stream is quite clear. A little further up those wretched mill-owners have choked it with logs and chips and driftwood, but we get the full flow of the river, and all such things are carried away before they can collect. How quiet it is! Hark!" And from below comes the musical dip of oars beating time to the chant of the voyageurs as they guide the great pine logs down towards the lumber markets of the St. Lawrence. And Sir John goes on to tell how he and Lady Macdonald paid a visit once to these same primitive watermen, and with what hospitality they met, and how they enjoyed the rude fare so heartily offered, the boiled pork, sauerkraut, and the delicious bread baked on the raft for which the voyageur cooks are so famous. To which Lady Macdonald, who has just come up adding, "Yes, dear, all but the sauerkraut."—*London World.*

RICH MINING SALE.

A Million and a Quarter Dollars Offered for the Bear's Nest Group of Claims.

A syndicate of London capitalists are negotiating with the owners for the purchase of the Bears Nest group of claims on Douglas Island, says the Alaska *Free Press*. Their experts came up on the last Ancon