

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Victoria Lacrosse Club. An urgent meeting of the above club will be held, this evening, in the parlors of Hall & Lowe, Government street.

A Possible Excursion. Members of the I. O. O. F. are catering about for a suitable excursion steamer, upon which they and their friends can enjoy a cruise on the anniversary of Our Fellowship, April 28.

Board of Trade Meeting. The 10th meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade was held this afternoon, and a most interesting and important discussion is expected to take place.

For the Last Time. The old organ of St. John's church will, next Sunday, be heard for the last time in the place of worship.

St. John's Church. At the annual vestry meeting of the above congregation, Mr. A. L. Belyea was chosen rector's warden, and Mr. Saunders was elected by the people.

The Keel Laid. On Wednesday evening, the keel was laid by Mr. Stevens, the boat builder, of another new steamer upon the same lines and to the same dimensions as the boat constructed for Messrs. Richardson & Hesthorn.

The San Francisco Steamers. Steamer City of Puebla left for the California metropolis, yesterday morning, with the following light passenger list.

Less Powder Should be Used. When blasting rock on the Five Sisters block property, yesterday afternoon, a large quantity of log was thrown clear over the Galp block on to Broad street.

Tourists Coming. Luther L. Holden, the popular Bostonian's guide and conductor-general of the Raymond excursion parties, was in the city a few hours, last night, during which he made arrangements for the accommodation of the first detachment of pleasure-seekers in his charge, who will be here during May.

Another Union. Thirty-one upholsterers, cabinet-makers and finishers assembled in the Trades and Labor hall at the corner of Government and Pandora streets, last evening.

Last of the Course. The last of the course of free lectures and practical talks, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., for this term, will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., in the lecture room of the association.

Deus Sabe Screamers. This fine troupe of amateur minstrels will give their first performance on Tuesday evening next, in the Victoria. Every item in the programme has been carefully prepared.

Where is the Thistle? Among those who have friends on board the steamer Thistle or financial interest in her, a feeling of a little uneasiness prevails regarding her present whereabouts.

Best of the Season. The top catch of the season, thus far, is reported by the schooner Sea Lion, which returned from the West Coast sailing yesterday, with 350 skins.

A Traveller's Note Book. Mr. Harry Forester, a young gentleman who recently made the trip from England to Victoria on the steamer West Indian, has just issued in the city a new and interesting note book on the interesting voyage.

graph; which, however, could not have supplied the information concerning magnitude Vancouver, with its granite blocks and population of 17,000 or more.

Capt. Irving's Proposal. Following is the full text of Capt. John Irving's letter, which was read at the council meeting on Wednesday evening last:

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (Ltd.), Victoria, B. C., April 7th, 1891. To the Mayor and Council, City of Victoria, British Columbia.

GENTLMEN—I note that Alderman Renouf has introduced a motion in council to grant a subsidy to the City of Victoria for the purpose of bringing cars into the City of Victoria.

In connection with the matter, I offer to bring cars into the city, from either Crescent City or Port Angeles, or the terminus on the Mainland of the Great Northern Railway Company, provided the City of Victoria will give me a bonus of four hundred thousand dollars.

My proposition would enable Victoria to have a superior service than any other city in the province, and would also give me a route to Becher Bay, and would also give me a route to Becher Bay, and would also give me a route to Becher Bay.

I ask to remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, (Signed) JOHN IRVING.

Methods of Advertising. The management of the Vancouver World will never lose anything for want of tooting their own horn.

Where are the Sealskins? This is a question which is agitating the minds of the fishermen on the Fraser, who usually make a neat little sum out of the seal-skins.

D. W. Davis, M. P. D. W. Davis, M. P., a big cattleman of McLeod, Alberta, arrived on the Islander, last night.

The President's Tour. President Harrison will leave Washington on Thursday next for the Pacific coast. He will reach San Francisco on the 25th.

How to be Quarantined. The department of agriculture yesterday notified the residents of Victoria that a hog quarantine had to be built at Victoria.

Deserves Police Attention. A well-known individual has for several days past been making a disgusting exhibition of himself and of the indifference to his police.

Victoria Lacrosse Club. The members of the Victoria Lacrosse club met last evening to discuss the business of the club.

LEGAL JOTTINGS. (Before Mr. Justice Drake.) County Court—Fasanaro v. Tugwell—suit for recovery of fifty dollars for rent.

PERSONAL. Harry Abbott, of the C.P.R., returned to Vancouver, this morning.

The Island Wanderers. An enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Island Wanderers was held last evening.

Managing committee—C. T. W. Piper, Thomas Bradley, W. H. Finlayson, C. J. North, yesterday.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A Handsome Present. Mr. H. C. Beaton has just presented to the Board of Trade, a magnificent bound volume of the Statistical Atlas of the United States.

The New Salvation Barracks. The Salvation Army will occupy their new premises, the old Methodist church, on the first of May next.

Of Interest to Steamers Owners. Steamboat Inspector John A. Thompson returned home, last night, from Vancouver, having secured the conviction of Captain Stalker, of the steamer Senator.

Neilsen Done. Ald. McKillop, in the chair, with Ald. Richards, Holland and Smith, ex-Ald. Harrison and Mr. Edward Mohan, met last evening to consider the McDonald affidavit and investigate its contents.

Police Court. Mr. William Dalby, J. P., occupied the police magistrate's chair, yesterday morning, in the police court.

Dissolution of Partnership. C. E. Mallett, as well known in this city and on the Sound, has severed his connection with the firm of Boucher, Croft & Mallett.

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Members were admitted into the association, now making a total membership of forty. Messrs. Bradley and Scott were elected time-keeper and referee for to-day's bicycle race.

LEGAL JOTTINGS.

Divisional Court—Gibson v. Thomson—Frederick Ward, by the order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Grease, made on the 8th inst., that plaintiff sign final judgment herein.

In Chambers—The E. Harris Co., of Montreal, v. Sturdy—Summons for final judgment. Adjudged by consent; a day to be fixed. C. D. Mason for plaintiff; Eberst & Taylor for defendant.

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Before Mr. Justice Grease, made on the 8th inst., that plaintiff sign final judgment herein. Appeal sustained. Mr. Wilson for plaintiff; Drake, Jackson & Helmsken for defendant.

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WINDOW-PANE SMASHES

Various Ways in Which the Glass is Broken. Drunken Men, Street Arabs, Awkward Dudes and Enthusiastic Countrymen Play Havoc with Expensive Lights.

The fact that insurance agencies are being started in all the larger cities for the purpose of indemnifying owners of window glasses in case of accidental breakage, caused an interesting investigation as to the proportionate number of glasses broken during the year, and the causes usually assigned for the smash-up.

It is estimated that the annual losses on window panes in this city, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, amount to not less than four thousand dollars, and that an average of two out of every one hundred glasses put in are broken.

Every one tries to be careful, and every precaution is taken to prevent the window from being broken, but it still continues that skylights are broken, display windows and show-cases are smashed and plate-glass entrances kicked in, but in most cases no one can tell who does it, or how it is done.

The leafy month of June is to be a good one for lovers of stage and platform performances. A comic opera is then expected for an entire week, and during the run of the opera, the great tragedian will perform in the month of June.

Arrangements have been made with Hermann, the magician, for a performance here about the first of June. The leafy month of June is to be a good one for lovers of stage and platform performances.

Will Summer Here. Miss Francesca Guthrie, the prima donna of the C. D. Hess Grand Opera company, who left the stage in New York, will appear in the Columbia river some six weeks ago, with his own company.

The window pane disaster seldom arises to the dignity of a misfortune, except when a plate-glass store window or an engraved glass entrance is sacrificed to awkwardness or drunkenness.

Next in order to spirits and their influence is the small boy, who specializes in a significant part of his arguings and base-balls, but his effort to break every thing within his reach is surpassed by the street Arabs.

The Influence Upon the Industry of a Reduction in Prices. Last year was a very serious one for the Dutch diamond industry, says the London Times, which was nearly paralyzed by the action of the De Beers Company of Kimberley.

Probably the oldest man in Western Massachusetts, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is Abe Parsons, a negro living in this place. He is one hundred and one years old, and has had a romantic and adventurous career.

One of the strangest cases reported during the past year was that of a countryman who shot at a stuffed panther in a display window. Another reported was a farmer who stopped to see a dummy make a speech in a toy-shop window.

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HEBREWS IN AMERICA.

Results Announced of a Special Inquiry by the Census Bureau. The division of vital statistics of the Census Office has prepared a bulletin, says the Washington Star, containing a summary of the results of a special inquiry concerning the Jews in this country.

A special schedule was prepared calling for details of age, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, occupation, etc., of each person in the family reported who was living on the 1st of December, 1889, and certain details concerning births, marriages and deaths occurring in the family for the five years ended on that date.

These schedules were distributed to heads of Jewish families in all parts of the United States, the necessary names and addresses being obtained from rabbis of congregations and officers of different societies.

No effort was made to obtain complete returns from all the Jews in the country, nor to develop any facts concerning religious or commercial questions, but merely to obtain data from a sufficient number of families who have been in the United States five or more years to afford some reliable deductions concerning the effect of residence under the conditions of life in this country as contrasted with those elsewhere.

The inquiry resulted in the return of 10,618 completed family schedules, embracing 60,480 living persons on the 31st day of December, 1889, and in these families there had been 2,148 marriages, 6,088 births, and 2,069 deaths during the five years ending that date.

The social condition of the families is indicated to some extent by the number of servants kept by them, and, as about two-thirds are reported as keeping one or more servants, the families reported may be said to be in easy circumstances.

The average number of persons to each family on December 31, 1889, was 5.71, and the average annual number for the five years covered by these statistics was 5.47. The average annual number of marriages per 1,000 of total population was much lower than the general rate, being but 7.4, as against 18 to 20 per 1,000 in the United States; and the average age at marriage is greater than among the general population.

The expectation of life at the age of 10 years, based upon the death rate for the year 1889, is 61.11 and 56.09 years for males and females, respectively, as against 49.96 and 48.02 calculated by the life insurance companies for the general population of this country.

Contrasting the birth and death rates for those of native-born and foreign-born parents indicates that the birth rate is decreasing and the death rate increasing with more prolonged residence in this country, but the general results compare favorably with those of the principal reasons for the low birth rate.

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SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Opportunities for the Young Men of To-Day. The Proper Course to Pursue if They Would Succeed in Business—The Growth of Large Concerns from Small Beginnings.

Several of the most famous workshops, mills and factories of the world and some of the largest stores had their beginning in a small way, when their owners had scarcely any capital other than skill, industry and probity.

Little money was gathered for an extension of the works, the gains became larger, more money could be invested to cheapen processes or extend trade, relations of business value were established, and so the business kept on expanding until acres of buildings took the place of one small shop, and the income began to be counted by millions instead of hundreds.

There are many great establishments of which this is a general outline history, some times varied by an opportune invention or circumstance helping to a more rapid growth. But when a young man is shown one of these big workshops, with thousands of employes and every labor-saving device, he is very likely to say that there are no such opportunities now as once existed to thus rise up a great business from almost nothing.

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THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.

Anticipations Fully Realized. Married Ladies' Club. Last Evening.

Arrangements Perfect. Large and no Count. Improve. Pot.

To render timely aid in suffering by providing a hot so unfortunately situated place a double good. This done by the Married Ladies' Club, last evening.

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For the Young Men To-Day.

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ow, as heretofore, the top for the young industry, zeal and intel- can be obtained when comes by the man who

brought him large congn- his little laboratory lo- he invented new proces- in his work, his good na- in distant States, and to- of his life more gold and

through his assay offic- at Philadelphia. His gen- ness was due to his in- and skill in part to his also in large part to his

city in one of the large mercantile firm that had ned for over half a cent- at one time at the head of esale establishments, was

Not a few people to-night were inclined to feel that the many alleged mistakes and changes in estimates were in the inter- est of the gambling fraternity and were de- signed to give certain big bookmakers a

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Anticipations Fully Realized at the Married Ladies' Charity Ball, Last Evening.

Arrangements Perfect, Attendance Large, and no Chance for Improvement Possible.

To render timely aid to the poor and suffering by providing pleasure for those so unfortunately situated is to accomplish a double good. This was what was done by the Married Ladies at Home last evening. By their expenditure of time, taste and energy, the public were permitted to enjoy what is unanimously conceded to have been the most delightful ball that has ever graced Assembly Hall; while the gratifying sale of tickets will enable an addition of most satisfactory size to be made to the funds of the B. C. Benevolent society.

Already something has been said about the dancing in the ball-room that was, however, before the many lights threw their soft rays over the merry throng, when all was light, harmonious color, brilliancy and gaiety. There were, by 9:30 o'clock, when the ball was formally opened with the steady grand march, fully 250 couples in the first dance, most of whom took part in the first dance on the card.

Not only were the dancers made happy, but the comfort and pleasure of the elders were well looked after. Those whose advancing years told them an occasional whirl was enough, found the dancing of the young and gay members of the company from the many comfortable sofas or luxuriant arm-chairs, ranged around the room, sometimes hid hidden by the tall trees of the hot-house, whose breath made the air so fragrant. The card room, also, was a favorite resort, and even he who did not dance at all had no difficulty in enjoying himself well at this model for future balls.

Of the supper, which could be written and then the half left untold. It was indeed a magnificent banquet; handsome to look upon in its tasteful arrangement, tempting to an epurite in the provision itself. The table was bright with silver and crystal, laden with a generous supply of every delicacy known to caterers or cooks, and beautified with innumerable bouquets of glowing flowers. Those who have religiously tended every grand ball, give in the city, the most complete and with truth, that no supper equal to that provided by the Married Ladies has ever before been served in the Assembly Hall dining room. There was enough for all, and to spare, while the quality of everything was of the highest order, and provided, and yet no one regretted the intentional omission and the general opinion was that the departure from established custom was a wise and proper move.

CHICAGO ELECTION.

Both Parties Claiming the Victory—An Official Count Necessary to Decide the Result. CHICAGO, April 8.—At midnight to-night both Republicans and Democrats were claiming to be victors in the exciting election for the mayoralty. Each side, however, had practically minimized its claims to the plurality of 200 or 300. The official count to begin to-morrow is awaited with impatience. The Democrats put forward the assertion that many votes for Elmer Washburn, the citizens' candidate, were counted for Hempstead Washburn. On the other hand, the Republicans protest that in one precinct alone at the stockyards over 100 votes were deposited for names that were refused registration, and that some of the names are those of persons who have been dead for weeks or months.

Colonel Nye, chairman of the Republican campaign committee, stated before the election commission this morning and requested that two members of his committee be permitted to remain on guard over the vault in which the returns and documents are preserved night and day until the official canvass has taken place. "My reason for asking this," he said, "is simply sufficient. I have been informed by an unquestionable authority that Mayor Cregier has declared that no circum-

THE RAILWAY PROPOSITION

Exhaustively Discussed by the Members of the Board of Trade, Yesterday Afternoon.

Various Opinions Advanced—The Council of the Board Asked to Report on the Subject.

As President Robert Ward remarked at the opening of the adjourned quarterly meeting, yesterday, the members of the B. C. Board of Trade are beginning to take a more lively interest in public matters than ever before. The attendance grows with each meeting, and that held yesterday, when sixty were present, was, perhaps, the largest gathering of members yet seen in the Board room.

Before proceeding with the adjourned business, Mr. Bullen's railway resolution, the President took occasion to refer to certain remarks that had been made respecting the election of new members a week before. It had been said that these new members had been induced to join for the purpose of influencing the railway question.

PORT ANGELES TO THE FRONT.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens. A meeting was held yesterday at the City Hall, which was attended by the largest number of representative citizens ever brought together for any purpose in Port Angeles.

Major Broomfield occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. A. G. King, of Nanaimo, B. C., to address the meeting. Mr. King, in a few well-chosen remarks, made a thrilling speech, during which, as a property owner, as well as representing a wealthy syndicate, he was impressed upon those present the necessity of immediate action.

Mr. J. S. Coolican, the well known real estate man, who has been associated with the building up of new cities for the past twenty years, called attention to the fact that he was not a stranger in Port Angeles, as he found amongst those present a number of his old friends, gentlemen who had been instrumental in fostering the good and prosperity of the city. He stated that he was glad to see such a representative gathering, and would say that if the same enthusiasm would be displayed in the future towards the development of the city, it was evinced to-day. Port Angeles would be the Pacific coast. With a harbor unrivaled, capable of sheltering the entire mercantile navy of America, with a climate unsurpassed by any city in the world, with a townsite so admirably situated, with its great mineral resources, its unexplored timber belts, its gold, silver, iron and coal hidden in the bosom of the vast Olympian mountains, which form the great backbone of the continent, it was not surprising that the city should be so highly valued.

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THE RAILWAY PROPOSITION

Exhaustively Discussed by the Members of the Board of Trade, Yesterday Afternoon.

Various Opinions Advanced—The Council of the Board Asked to Report on the Subject.

As President Robert Ward remarked at the opening of the adjourned quarterly meeting, yesterday, the members of the B. C. Board of Trade are beginning to take a more lively interest in public matters than ever before. The attendance grows with each meeting, and that held yesterday, when sixty were present, was, perhaps, the largest gathering of members yet seen in the Board room.

Before proceeding with the adjourned business, Mr. Bullen's railway resolution, the President took occasion to refer to certain remarks that had been made respecting the election of new members a week before. It had been said that these new members had been induced to join for the purpose of influencing the railway question.

PORT ANGELES TO THE FRONT.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens. A meeting was held yesterday at the City Hall, which was attended by the largest number of representative citizens ever brought together for any purpose in Port Angeles.

Major Broomfield occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. A. G. King, of Nanaimo, B. C., to address the meeting. Mr. King, in a few well-chosen remarks, made a thrilling speech, during which, as a property owner, as well as representing a wealthy syndicate, he was impressed upon those present the necessity of immediate action.

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FRONTIER JOURNALISM.

An Old Journalist's Entertaining Reminiscences.

The Troubles and Trials of a Tempestuous Tramp Typographer—The Uncertainties of Border Journalism.

"I recall a time in the earlier '60's," said an old newspaper man, "when I was working on the Las Vegas Gazette. The paper is dead now and buried. I wasn't getting the pay of a prince, but, after all, my debts weren't increasing more than ten dollars a week, and, as that's how far, I was satisfied. One day, however, around came the grasping capitalist who owned the sheet and said that as long as I was working on the paper, he would not pay me anything, but he had concluded to make a horizontal reduction on salaries. I took some time trying to make clear to him why he could not horizontal my stipend, but his thick head refused somehow to grasp; so I wound up by discharging him.

"I had just begun about three columns of 'copy' on the book for the weekly edition and being told to allow such ingrates as the Gazette people to possess this prize, without money, and without pride, I stepped into the composing-room and tore it up. It would have been better if I had stolen a horse, or murdered a man or committed some more trivial offense. The Gazette's was a union office and the mere matter of taking this copy off the book and tearing it, it would seem from the attitude of the printer and the language of the printers then and there, seemed, that I was, under the rules of their union, guilty of at least eighteen different crimes, all punishable by death. They all left their cases and gathered around with eyes that boded evil, and it looked for a minute as though there was going to be a lynching, and the Gazette would get a scoop in the matter. But the foreman intervened and pacified them with the assurance that the copy would be charged in composition to the paper, just as if it had been set up, and the amount divided. At this the flames died in their eyes and they returned to their peaceful art again, while I escaped.

"Being now a person of leisure I repaired to the plaza and gaining access without trouble to one of the many drinking shops which line this historic square, I became very merry and kept so until about three o'clock a. m. It was a bad hour and being in no mood for travel, I concluded not to go to my hotel, the St. Nicholas, away over in East Las Vegas, and so camped down on an unsumptuous table and slept very soundly until day.

"The next morning found me still merry and enjoying a seat in front of Billy Melindy's hotel over in front of the city. I had just purchased a bottle of fire water from Mr. Melindy, not because I needed it, but on account of its being, as he assured me, of a very particular and sacred sort and invested with great power for good and evil, when the passenger train bound north

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE TURF. Following is the betting on the Two Thousand and the Derby: The Two Thousand. \$100 to \$20—Peter Flower..... \$10 to \$20 20 to 40—Governor..... 10 to 20 40 to 100—Orville..... 20 to 100 100 to 10—Cattlemen..... 20 to 100 100 to 10—Orville..... 20 to 100 100 to 6—The Derby. \$40 to \$10—Peter Flower..... \$50 to \$80 80 to 10—Orville..... 50 to 40 10 to 10—The Deerslayer..... 30 to 20 100 to 10—Cattlemen..... 20 to 100 100 to 10—Orville..... 20 to 100 100 to 8—Valarius..... 40 to 20 100 to 10—Orville..... 20 to 100 100 to 6—Crest..... 40 to 10 100 to 5—Stimmon..... 20 to 10 100 to 3—Bolam..... 75 to 10

BASEBALL. The American baseball season opened on Wednesday, the following being the record of games played: At Philadelphia—Washington, 9, 13, 4. Athletics, 8, 11, 4. At Baltimore—Baltimore, 11, 14, 4. Boston, 10, 10, 6. At Louisville—Louisville, 7, 10, 4. Columbus, 6, 7, 5. At St. Louis—Game to St. Louis, score 9 to 0, upon refusal of Cincinnati to play the tenth inning. Score stood 7 to 7 at close of the ninth.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES. At Philadelphia—Athletics, 8; Washington, 1. At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Boston, 8. At Louisville—Columbus, 6; Louisville, 13. The St. Louisville-Cincinnati game was postponed at St. Louis on account of rain.

THE DEAD SHOWMAN.

Funeral of the Late P. T. Barnum—A Simple Ceremony in Accordance with the Wishes of Deceased. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 10.—Business here to-day was almost entirely suspended out of respect to the memory of Bridgeport's great benefactor, the late P. T. Barnum. The mourning emblems were to be seen on all sides, and the day was one of gloom. At an early hour the streets were filled with people, not only of this city, but from surrounding towns and cities, who had been drawn thither to witness the final scenes in connection with the great philanthropist and renowned showman. As the hour for the funeral to move drew near, the people began to gather along the proposed route of the funeral procession, while others traveled in the direction of the South Congregational Church, where for a short while the sacred edifice was packed to suffocation, and thousands had to be turned away. Only a few were permitted to enter the residence to view the remains of the dead showman. In accordance with the last wishes of the deceased, the funeral services were very simple.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Captain Has Instructions to Call at Victoria. When in the city, a few days ago, Mr. Harry Abbott, general superintendent of the C.P.R., stated to a representative of the Colonist that the captain of the Empress of India had instructions to call at Victoria. The pilot is instructed to the same effect, and it is understood that President Van Horn is waiting in answer to a query as to whether his promise that the C.P.R. steamers would call here, would be fulfilled, that his promise would be faithfully kept. This should satisfy the restless people who have been wondering and grumbling and doubting on the point. The Empress of India will call and will reach here on the 26th or 27th. Some suitable recognition of the inauguration of the new service should be made by the citizens of Victoria. A congratulatory address from the Board of Trade and Board of Aldermen would be an excellent method.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Colombia River Fishing Season Opens. The fishing season of 1891 opened on the Columbia river last Friday. The catch was light, many superstitions between the fishers to go out on Friday. As only a small number of boats went out it was difficult to make a comparison with the first day's catch of last year.

By the Empress of India. The following Victorians are receiving goods from England by the first of the new C.P.R. liners, the Empress of India, now on her way from Hong Kong: Boneherat & Co., T. N. Gordon, W. C. T. N. Gordon, W. C. T. N. Gordon, H. T. Travis, Marvin & Tillett, C. J. Piper, and the New Vancouver Coal Co.

Dem Sable Serenaders. Yesterday's rehearsal of the programme for Tuesday night, the Dem Sable Serenaders have got their work down to such a fine point now that little improvement could be suggested. The songs are good, so are the jokes and the specialties. Those who miss the show will lament in sackcloth and ashes.

Standard Theatre. To-morrow night this house of amusement will open under the management of Mr. Perry, with a selected variety performance. A clever company of twelve people from San Francisco. The house has been entirely changed since it ceased to be the Club, and now presents a decidedly pretty interior, with new scenery, curtains, and all else complete.

A Bird With a History. The white swan presented to the park by the kindness of Mr. H. D. Helmecken, yesterday, is a bird with a history. It was a swan of the ducks, imported from England by the bark Archer. The swan had a mate when the ship sailed from England, but it soon sickened, died and was buried at sea.

At Victoria West. The ladies of St. Saviour's church will tomorrow hold the bazaar and sale for which they have been for the past preparing in the Victoria West hall. A great variety of fancy work will be disposed of at reasonable prices, and in the evening the bazaar will be brought to a close with a concert programme. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund of the church.

Funeral at Cowichan. The remains of the late Mrs. Agnes Williams were interred at Cowichan, yesterday, in the presence of many friends, who had assembled to pay a last mark of respect to one so greatly esteemed. The funeral services were read by Rev. Mr. Mackay, of St. Peter's Church, Quamichan. The pall bearers were Messrs. D. Alexander, A. Pimbury, W. H. Lomas, W. C. Duncan, Jas. Fleet, and R. McLay.

Enthralled Passengers. The steamship Unatilla, due from San Francisco, to-night, has on board the following Victoria passengers: Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mrs. N. P. Snowden, J. S. Braegin and wife, W. S. Hargrave, Alfred Guyton, E. M. Waters and wife, Mrs. T. H. Cway, and Rev. Mr. Wright, Mr. Salmon, Mrs. W. Henry, Mrs. Grady, J. Rock.

A Musical Nocturne. Mrs. M. E. Bridges is busy rehearsing her pupils in an opera, which she expects to have ready for presentation in Philharmonic hall about the 27th inst. As the children taking part are from six to twelve years of age, the only remedy of choice is of course, experienced in drilling them. She expects, however, to give a performance that will be a great credit to all concerned. The funds derived from the ticket sale go to the building fund of the R. C. cathedral.

Mission Sermons. In the Pandora street and Gorge Road Methodist churches, to-day, the annual mission sermons will be preached by Rev. Mr. Maitland, of Vancouver, and Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Port Townsend. The former preaches at the Gorge Road church in the morning, and at Pandora street in the evening; Mr. Dennison takes the service at the central church in the morning, and at the Gorge Road in the evening. The sermons during the day will go to the general mission fund.

Post Office Changes. The Eastern States, Manitoba and North-west mail came through last night, for the first time in closed bags from Winnipeg, and to-night the Victoria office will, for the first time, send a closed bag out for Winnipeg direct. The principal change in B.C. post office work, during the past month, has been the establishment of an office at Irving on the Skeena river, with Mr. A. Graham in charge. Mails for this office will in future be despatched in a direct bag from Victoria by each steamer going North.

A Serious Fall. Mr. Chas. Burgess, a fisherman for Edward McCook's wharf, while walking along Yates street, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, met with a serious fall. The trap door leading into the cellar beneath Wilson's bakery was left open by parties who were taking out a room for a few minutes, but that he was hungry, and Mr. Burgess was picked up and conveyed to Cochrane & Mann's drug store, where it was discovered that his shoulder was dislocated. He was summoned, and Mr. Burgess conveyed to his room at the Belmont hotel, where his shoulder was set and his wounds dressed.

An Ungrateful Thief. An old man, named Smith, now languishes in a cell at police headquarters, and a charge of stealing is entered against him in the books. He was employed last week to chop some wood for Mr. John Dault, and having worked for a while, came into the saloon and was treated to a glass of liquor and a seat by the stove. After sitting in the barroom for a few minutes, he felt that he was hungry, and Mr. Dault at once got a loaf of bread for him, which Smith took and departed. Then he took Mr. Dault's axe, which he had been using, and tried to pawn it with Uncle Aaron. The fact that the thief, thinking that the axe had been stolen, called the police.

A Chinaman in Trouble. Yesterday morning a Chinaman came to the police court in a very humble style, with his head wound up in bandage. The trouble was that while he was digging in Mr. Irvine's garden on Fort street, he got into trouble with one of the painters working on the house, which resulted in the Chinaman receiving a blow on the head. On examination into the matter, it was found that the Chinaman had been spoiling the newly painted part of the house, and when asked to stop only responded by throwing more dirt at the "wet paint," and

stones and sticks at the painter. After hearing the whole case, His Honor disposed of it by fining the painter \$10, as a warning not to strike a Chinaman again. The painter was then escorted to an express wagon, in waiting outside, and taken home. One drunk also appeared and was disposed of in the usual manner.

Land Sales. Mr. Joshua Davies, by authority of the directors of the Jubilee hospital, will offer the French Benevolent Society property for sale by public auction, on Wednesday next. The Hudson's Bay Co's Fort property will also be sold by auction on Tuesday, May 12th.

Not In It. It transpires that the Bon Accord and Sea Island canneries, which were popularly believed to be among those purchased by the syndicate, are after all not in it. These two fine canneries will be carried on as heretofore, and the fruit canning industry so successfully inaugurated at Bon Accord, last summer, will doubtless be increased this year. This feature of the business is one in which fruit growers and agriculturists generally are particularly interested, and they will be gratified to learn that their fruit will be likely to find a ready market there.—Westminster Ledger.

Fire Notes. The fire wardens rang up box 53 yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, thinking the fire alarm might be off duty watching the bicycle race, however, it was not the case. Three minutes after the alarm sounded, Chief Deasy and the fire brigade were assembled at the corner of Douglas and Discovery streets, but finding no blaze returned home.

New Alarm Signals. The steam fire engine at No. 2 mill will attend all fire calls from the following boxes:—8, 8, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 31, 34, 42, 45, 53, 54, 62, 63, 64. The steam fire engine will not turn out for the following boxes on the first alarm:—5, 7, 16, 20, 22, 35, 41, 52, 61.

Second Alarm. 1 stroke—truck wanted. 2 strokes—horse wagon wanted. 3 strokes—engine wanted. 4 strokes—unitch and call roll. Box repeated—whole apparatus required.

The Postmaster's Father Dead. Postmaster Shakespeare has received, by telegraph, the sad news of his father's death. The deceased gentleman was a native of British Columbia, and was born in the year 1812. At the time of his death he was 79 years of age, and up to that time had been in the employ of the Earl of Dudley. He died of apoplexy, not being sick a day, and leaving four sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. Mrs. Jones and Noah Shakespeare, of this city, and a son and daughter who reside in England.

Again Death Calls. And Two Pioneer Residents are Removed from the Place that has Long Known as Them. Hardly a month passes that does not see some break in the thin ranks of British Columbia's sturdy pioneers. They go from the scenes of their early struggles, worn out by the weary battle of life, and their names will be handed down to future generations as the names of the founders and fathers of a great country. William McNiff, who died yesterday, was one of the best known of the early pioneers, resident in this city. He came from Ireland, the country of his birth, in 1839, and made his home here by way of the States. His first years here were spent in the service of Sir James Douglas, and afterwards he engaged in the salmon business on Government street, removing afterwards to the Grotto, on Brunson avenue, where he resided until a few weeks ago, proprietor. At the time of his death he was 60 years of age; an affectionate and considerate husband, and the father of a family of six. During his long residence here he was noted for the gentleness of his disposition and his unostentatious acts of charity. He was a member of the Pioneer society and of several of the secret societies.

D. Penny, another of the '58'ers, also died yesterday morning, at his home, on South Park street. He was for several years in the employ of Sir James Douglas; then worked for the Hudson's Bay Co., and later had been incapacitated, by the weight of his declining years, from active service. He was up and about as usual yesterday morning, walking about the yard, and as soon as he returned to the house grew weaker. At 10.30 he closed his eyes and passed peacefully away.

AT BEACON HILL PARK. Further Additions to the Avlary—A Park Policeman—To-day's Band Programme. The gorgeous goosepuck which has been offered for sale, and the purchase of which the park committee is considering, is now on view at Beacon Hill. To Mr. H. D. Helmecken are due the thanks of the park committee and the public for the gift of a pair of new, white ducks. They are now in possession of the L.L.C. The monkeys have again taken up their summer quarters at the park, to the great delight of the children, who are as usual being glad by the purchase of a few more swings, after the pattern of those presented by Ald. Couglin.

Police Constable Alexander Smith was duly sworn in yesterday, to take the place of Officer Carter, who goes on duty at the park during the summer. Henceforth the small boy must behave with due decorum at the park, and dogs must not make a swimming pond of the little lakes.

PERSONALS. Ashdown Green reached home again, last evening. Ben Young, the well-known canner, is in Victoria, on his way to the coast. G. W. Wright returned from the Sound, yesterday. John E. Lutz and wife, of Port Crescent, are in the city. J. Kirkland came over from the mainland, yesterday. Rev. J. M. McLeod came over from Vancouver, last evening. Wm. Craft was a passenger by the City of Kingston, yesterday. Mr. Lemay and W. Haywood were passengers by the Islander, last evening. Mr. Justice Walkem and wife were passengers by the Islander, this morning. Wm. Gill, inspector of inland revenue, returned from the mainland, last night.

A Great Blessing. SIRS—I have taken three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and find it a good medicine for my blood. It will do me good in every way taking it is a great blessing and I feel a great change in my health since taking it. MRS. SYDENHAM STREET, Toronto, Ont.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

First Session of the Sixth Parliament. FIFTY-THIRD DAY—CONTINUED. EVENING SESSION. FRIDAY, APRIL 10. Hon. Mr. TURNER in moving the second reading of the

INScribed STOCK. said, as this is the first Act of the kind introduced here, it is desirable to explain somewhat fully its object. It will be observed that this Act is not for the purpose of raising a loan, but to authorize the Government to charge the present existing loans from the form of Debenture Loans into the form of Inscribed Stock, and also to make the issue of future loans in the same form. It will be noticed that section 2 of the Act does not think it wise to make provision to place all the details before the House. They would take some time to elaborate. Maturity reliance must be had in the Government. It was proposed that the loan should not be more than 34 per cent. of the total debt. The position of the sinking fund he could not now give explanations; but our payments both for sinking fund and interest would be less than under the old loans, the duration of the sinking fund being shorter. The Government had to ascertain all things considered, which was the best form of sinking fund. The Loan Bill explained itself. He believed that this registration bill would be passed by the Imperial Government which other countries do not enjoy, and this gives confidence to investors. I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that you quite understand the difference between the form of our present loans and that of the present form of debentures. The present form of debentures represent the investment made in the loans, mere debentures being for some of them one hundred pounds for some of them one hundred dollars, and the bank notes and have to be carefully kept. Inscribed stock, on the other hand, is not represented by debentures at all. When stock is purchased it is registered at the bank at which it is domiciled to the credit of the purchaser. It is not subject to further trouble about it; the bank takes all the responsibility and pays him his interest, he has no trouble about keeping his debentures safe, and takes no risk of their being lost or burned. If he sells he has to sign the transfer of his debentures, and a proxy to sign for him. In this way a small amount of stock can be subscribed, instead of in large sums, as in the case of debentures. Numbers of people have only small amounts to invest, and the present form of debentures is to be expended on our lands, and this could hardly be regarded as on permanent works. It could hardly be expected that he should be able to establish a financial equilibrium. A time would come when our credit would be prejudiced, as was the case in New Zealand and other colonies, and to this we must look forward. Unless the Finance Minister could show some better argument, he should be compelled to resign. He would not expect to increase our debt at the present moment. Hon. Mr. ROSSON was surprised at the position taken by the senior member for Vancouver with respect to the present bill. He considered that the present bill was money for permanent improvements in British Columbia as true economy. Money at 34 per cent. expended in British Columbia was good policy. The works could not be undertaken for a time, but they must be undertaken, was in that way we should the more readily bring British Columbia up to that position which otherwise she could not attain. Those who came hereafter would say that the present policy of carrying out the works was a great mistake. If we did not undertake them, future generations would say we were unworthy to lay the foundations of the great empire on the Northern Pacific. Hon. Mr. ROSSON considered that the Government had approved the estimates to cover some of which money was required. The Government had brought in estimates \$200,000 in excess of revenue, yet not a single member had got up and challenged them. The bill had been passed by a large majority, and the ballot box the people had approved this policy. The rural constituencies had thoroughly endorsed the Government, but the Hon. Mr. ROSSON was not satisfied with the position of the Government, which he had been connected from the charge of being a cheapskating government. He generally condemned the policy of putting so much money in the hands of the Government, which he said, would only be used for the benefit of themselves. He could not, he said, place any reliance on the figures of the Finance Minister.

COL. BAKER remarked that the growth of 14 per cent. prosperity of the province proper to the Government of the Government had been, and went on to show how, for the continuance of that prosperity, money must be liberally spent upon public improvements. He contrasted the conditions of this country with those of New Zealand, where the debt was over \$220 per head, while here it was only about \$13.15. He said that New Zealand had so much debt because she had borrowed money, but here such was not the case. He said that our increase in revenue, as had been alleged, arose out of land sales. He contrasted the taxation and indebtedness of this province with those of the State of Washington, showing that our people were extremely lightly taxed.

Mr. HALL felt that this was a measure calculated to promote the best interests of the province, and deserved the heartiest support. He believed that the revenue of the province would be increased, and that the position of the province would be strengthened. He would not, he said, place any reliance on the figures of the Finance Minister. He believed that the revenue of the province would be increased, and that the position of the province would be strengthened. He would not, he said, place any reliance on the figures of the Finance Minister.

Dr. MILNE objected to allowing the Government to have such a sum as this at its disposal. He did not think the policy of the Government had been such as to warrant the confidence in them which they deserved. Hon. Mr. DAVIS denounced the policy of moneysaving, such as had been advocated by gentlemen opposite; saying that there were here, as well as in Vancouver, too many people who were laboring under either their own property or that of the country. The policy of the leader of the Opposition was to borrow when he was in office, but not to borrow when he was out of office, and the House would be good purpose for which to borrow money, and good policy in the way of borrowing it. He concluded by vigorously denouncing the persistence of a cheese-parley policy.

Mr. STANLEY condemned what he called the lack of economy of the Government, but he said that in his opinion the Government had no need to incur the proposed loan.

On a division being taken the second reading was carried as follows:—Ayes—Kellie, Smith, Brown, Forster, Robson, Davis, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson—17. Nays—Bevan, McInnes, Cotton, Sword, McKinnon, Seimlin—6.

Hon. Mr. ROSSON said that since the Mineral Bill had been passed the member for West Kootenay had received a communication from the owners of a mining company to prevent a great number of mining companies being driven to the wall. At present if a miner was unable to pay his share his property fell to his associates, which had created much alarm. It was only a matter of detail to put in safe guards. The reason he brought this matter before the House was that he did not wish to ask the Lieut.-Governor to send back the bill till he had taken the sense of the House.

Mr. KELLIE said there would be considerable hardship if this were not acceded to. The House went into committee, Mr. Kellie in the chair, on the Cattle Contagious Diseases Act, which was reported complete with amendments. The bill to remunerate the Mining Commissioners was reported complete. The report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. DAVIS moved the second reading of the Constitution bill to increase the indemnity of members from \$400 to \$600, and to further define the limits of Victoria City, Victoria district, and Esquimalt electoral district. Mrs. CORSON opposed the increase of the indemnity. Hon. Mr. ROSSON said it was almost a mockery to offer \$400 to some members. In Quebec the allowance was \$800, and in Ontario \$900, but there the expenses were not so great as here. He would not, he said, gather the people of British Columbia desired to have their members properly recompensed. After further debate the second reading was carried as follows:—Ayes—Kellie, Smith, Brown, Forster, Robson, Davis, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson—17. Nays—Bevan, McInnes, Cotton, Sword, McKinnon, Seimlin—6.

very regrettable that the report on that subject had only been handed in to-day. He could not see any practicable object for that inquiry, unless it would place members in possession of important information which would have been very useful in the present case. Looking at the strike from a pecuniary point of view, it had prevented at least a quarter of a million of dollars from being sent to the province. The miners had a perfect right to refuse to work, but they had no right, and should not be allowed to follow any course which trench upon the rights of others. The miners had not only refused to work at Wellington, but had endeavored to prevent and intimidate others from working. As to the methods of the miners at Wellington, their course had, he was sure, gone a long way to alienate the public sympathy. They had not only intimidated their fellow workmen, but had followed their coal across the line, and had boycotted it, and those who sold or consumed it. They had, in fact, gone the length of boycotting the coal, and this was a very serious action. The bill to remunerate the Mining Commissioners was reported complete.

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NEWS OF THE COAST.

A Horse's Footprints Accuse Olsen of Murder—(Continued from page 10.)

Judge Ogden Hoffman Seriously Ill—Glut of Coal Causes a San Francisco Dealer's Failure.

MERCED, Cal., April 9.—The Olsen case still continues in the superior court. Olsen sits among his numerous counsel day after day, smiling occasionally when some point is made in his favor.

After the letter was read to the jury, the witness said he had been in the yard and had seen the tracks of the horse, and in his opinion they were identical.

California Crop Outlook.—Prospects are very good for wheat speculators for an excellent crop throughout California this year.

San Francisco, April 9.—The jury in the case of J. S. Burnham et al. vs. Levi P. Stone et al., to recover damages in the sum of \$52,000 for the murder of Miss Jennie Burnham of Moosa canyon, January 18th, 1888, returned the following verdict this evening.

Civil Suit Against Murderers.—SAN DIEGO, April 9.—The jury in the case of J. S. Burnham et al. vs. Levi P. Stone et al., to recover damages in the sum of \$52,000 for the murder of Miss Jennie Burnham of Moosa canyon, January 18th, 1888, returned the following verdict this evening.

Lawyer Collects His Fee.—SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The jury in the case of Fisher Ames against Mrs. Mabel Treadwell for \$25,000 for legal services, which has been on trial here for several weeks, ended to-day.

San Francisco Coal Dealer Fails.—SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Frank Barnard, a coal dealer, failed to-day with liabilities of \$86,000. The creditors estimate that the assets will pay from 12 to 15 cents on the dollar.

Judge Hoffman Seriously Ill.—SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—United States District Judge Ogden Hoffman was quite low this morning, his counsel of physicians at noon pronounced him somewhat improved.

The World Enriched.—The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—The SPEAKER took the chair at 2 o'clock. After prayers by Rev. M. L. Rugg. The Provincial Voters' Act was introduced and read a first time.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill in chair on His Honor's message, transmitting the CONSTITUTION BILL.

THE LAND BILL.—HON. MR. BEAVER moved an amendment to fix the price of land at \$5, in effect, to do away with the grading of the prices of public lands, which, he contended, would be productive of difficulty.

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which he strongly supported on the grounds of the necessity of the legislation, the excellence of the measure which it had framed, and the special service rendered by it to the province, to whose compensation for the expenses he had incurred no member ought to object.

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MAGIC MIRROR.

The Strange Survival of a Medieval Custom.

An Ancient Belief That the Absent One Had Been Viewed Through the Agency of the Spectator—The Mystical Egyptian Ink Mirror.

"We see as in a glass, darkly," says the apostle, but the general persuasion of mankind has long been that we may see, in a glass, quite clearly, persons and objects far removed by time and space, says the London News.

"Squire's Tale," published by the Chaucer Society, there is an interesting essay on the magic mirrors which reveal the absent. A belief so common in medieval times is not likely to have wanted precedents in the ancient world.

The specimen of the natural home of the specter. Mr. Clouston is only able to give one classical instance, from Pausanias, who wrote a guide book to ancient Greece. It is the twenty-first chapter of his seventh book, where he says that the Achaean, after making certain fumigations, let down a mirror into the holy well of Demeter; they gazed into the mirror and discerned a young boy, a sick person who lived or died. Mr. Clouston says they saw faces, healthy or distempred, and a crystal mirror, a circumstance not mentioned by Thomas Taylor in his old translation.

The famous mirror in which Surrey saw fair Geraldine is discredited by Mr. Clouston, who does not rely on the directions given in Reginald Scott's "Disappearance of Wethercraft," written in 1884, a classical text with which he does not seem to be acquainted. Any member of the Psychological Society may try the experiment for himself. In the first place he must conciliate his good genius. Then he retires into his closet with a little table and silk carpet and two waxen candles lighted, as also with a crystal triangular stone "about the quantity of an apple." Then, after a prayer, he must sprinkle every thing with his own urine, and utter a magic charm or two, and find a book in the other. The spirit comes in about a quarter of an hour, but the curious thing is that various pictures first appear in the glass, beginning with a bearded track or road, travelers, a shepherd with sheep, "strange appearances, glances, and affrightments, which shows well all at last vanish on the appearance of the conjurer." Such things Dr. Dee may have beheld in his crystal, at least if we believe Goethe in his "Lives of the Necromancers," not exactly a contemporary authority. According to Joseph Camerarius, quoted by Mr. Clouston, the spectator must be a young boy, or a person of the purest life. Dr. Dee showed a case of one Clouston, who showed a certain Mr. Hill his wife in a looking-glass. Scott uses the idea in "My Aunt's Argosy's Mirror," but the great masters of this art are the modern Egyptians.

Curiously enough, and too late for Mr. Clouston's use, Sir Walter Scott tells a long tale of the Egyptian ink mirror in his diary for October, 1831. He was then in London, where people were talking of the mystery on the evidence of an honorable "trudone," whom I know as an honorable "trudone," at Cairo Lord Prudhoe heard of a man from "the interior of Africa," who gave an instance of his powers. Lord Prudhoe chose a Nubian boy, in whose hand the magician drew a kind of pentacle in ink. Through this, "as if the substance of the hand had been removed," the boy saw what was asked for.

As in Achana of old, there were first fumigations of incense, then flags and a sultan appeared. Then, in Reginald Scott's account, were mere preliminary apparitions. Then Shakespeare was asked for, and described in accordance with his portraits. Then the brother of one of the English spectators was correctly described; he had lost an arm, and this was mentioned. In Malta Sir Walter made inquiries about a certain Shakespeare (sheik spair) originally from the complexion of an Arab! On the whole, Sir Walter thought the whole affair imposture. Six years later, in his Egyptian book, Mr. Lane seemed more credulous. He gives a long account of the affair. The boy first sees a man sweeping, then a procession of flags, then the Sultan; finally he saw and correctly described Lord Nelson. "He has not lost his left arm, but placed it to his breast," where Nelson pined an empty sleeve. Mr. Lane was puzzled; "Not so Mr. Kinglake, who tells in "Rothen" how he asked for Keate, the famed Eton headmaster, who was described as a beautiful girl with golden hair—a very bad shot at some non-existent Keate. Mr. Clouston has found similar rites in Southern India. The Moories of New Zealand characteristically use a drop of blood instead of ink. In Southern India not a man but monkeys sweep the floor as a preliminary vision. The interesting point in all this farrago is the coincidence of human beliefs. Plainly enough, if any thing is seen at all, it is because the spectator has hypnotized by staring at the little pool of ink, the crystal, or what not, which acts in the same way as the metal disk in hypnotism. He then answers to "suggestions." Anybody can try for himself by staring into his own ink pot for the fumigations, pentacles and prayers are all mere accidents and ornaments. However, most of us might stare a long time and be none the wiser.

Old Things in New Houses.—Some of the most prized appointments in the newest houses are bits of old houses that have been worn out and torn down. Men about to build fine dwellings may go shopping for colonial fire-place fixtures, old mantels, face-light fixtures of 1830 to 1840, door-frames, door-knockers, and even the doors themselves. Sometimes whole houses are sold by the dealers in these wares.

Possibly San Francisco led this fashionable trade in its first and most substantial stone business. It was an English bank in Hong Kong, and was shipped to California early in the '50's.

PLIANCE GO

Ont.

led by the Owen Electric Appliances Co. To afford relief to the greatest boon offered to suffering and will effect cures in seemingly other known means has failed, where it is properly applied. By its use, it is easily felt, it will cure Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all the diseases of the Urinary System.

Compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that the use of this appliance in the treatment of the above mentioned ailments, as a remedial agent for a few cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all the diseases of the Urinary System.

covered all of Nature's laws for right life when I had muscular rheumatism and neuralgia. For a few days I was unable to get up, and I was in a headache now in fifteen minutes had me a bed for days." Thomas Ward Street, Toronto.

Testimonials.—"The Owen Electric Belt," we send productions put upon the market by upon the unsuspecting by offers that has stood the test of years and in gold upon every Belt and Appliance Co. None genuine without it. Beware of cheap imitations. A Belt cannot be manufactured and sold at a low price without the loss of information, testimonials, &c.

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MBIA AGENCY, Ltd. has been merged in the Insurance Agency.

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UNION PANIS CO. 384 St. James Street, Montreal.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1891.

FREE SPEECH.

We do not think that the Times is wise when it bases an argument upon the wording of a loosely written telegram. We are quite sure that when full accounts of the trial and conviction of the Secretary of the Salton and Firemen's Union reach us it will be seen that he has not been punished for using "moral suasion." Liberty of speech is so highly prized in Great Britain and so freely exercised, that no man, no matter who he may be, is likely to be punished for endeavoring, in a proper way and at a proper time, to convince others that he is right and to persuade them to adopt his views. There is a time, as the Wise Man says, for all things, and there is a time when even moral suasion is out of place. If, for instance, some moral reformer went into the Times office when the men were busy and began to use moral suasion to prevail upon them to abandon their evil ways and to lead new lives, we are very much afraid that the foreman, with the full approbation of the managing editor, would civilly inform the missionary that the men had something else to do just then than to listen to his talk, however edifying it might be under other circumstances. If the man, when he found himself on the street, denounced the foreman as a tyrant, who would not allow the men liberty of conscience or him liberty of speech, he would be regarded by all who heard him as an amiable lunatic or a downright fool. When all the truth is known our contemporary may be certain that the British judge who tried Mr. Wilson, did not attempt to place any restraint upon freedom of speech or liberty of the press.

Does our contemporary attempt to justify the boycott on the ground that monopolists are permitted to combine to raise prices? We should like to see the reasoning by which it arrives at that conclusion. Clause Speckles, in the United States, is permitted by the laws of the Republic to keep up the price of sugar, therefore it is right for Mr. Tully Boyce to go to San Francisco to stop the sale of British Columbia coal. There is, as every one sees, a pretty wide space between the premise and the conclusion. How is that space to be filled in? How are two propositions so far apart to be connected? There is an axiom which meets the case, and we are surprised that it did not occur to our contemporary. It is common and it is simple, but it contains a great deal of truth applicable to this case as to many others. It is, "two wrongs do not make one right."

UNPATRIOTIC CANADIANS.

The efforts that some men, calling themselves Liberals, have made and are making to prevent the Dominion Government negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States are unbecoming. These efforts, too, are disgraceful. The men who are making them are traitors of the meanest and most ignominious kind. They were very busy, indeed, before Sir Charles Tupper and the two members of the Cabinet went to Washington, and they have since been just as busy over what they declare has been the failure of their mission. This is what the Toronto Empire says about the indecent exhibition made by the Toronto Globe: "The treatment of the Canadian delegation to Washington by the Globe, is felt, we are glad to know, by the decent members of the Liberal party to be unprecedented and disgraceful. The facts connected with the visit to Washington of the Canadian Ministers are very simple: In accordance with the expressed willingness of the United States Secretary of State to have a preliminary discussion on the various topics now in dispute between the two countries, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Foster left for Washington. After their departure, but too late to prevent the journey, a message was sent intimating that, owing to the wish of the President to join in the celebration and to his projected tour, the present was an inconvenient time for the conference. The ministers, on arrival at Washington, learned this, and at the request of the President the meeting was postponed. Out of this plain statement of fact the Opposition organ concocts a tissue of scandalous misrepresentations, false rumors and wholly baseless deductions. The whole thing, of course, is the work of the Globe, and it is to be hoped that the columns of a once influential and weighty newspaper are being utilized by a brace of knaves to palm off upon the Liberals of Canada a lot of silly and sensational stuff."

A DISCONTENTED COLONY.

It is fortunate that the Colony of Newfoundland is weak. If it contained one or two millions of inhabitants it would, in all probability, be to-day in open rebellion. The discontent in that colony is so intense that, judging by the expressions of indignation and dissatisfaction contained in its newspapers, it is only the consciousness of their helplessness that prevents them attempting with arms in their hands, to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain. As it is, we see that numbers of them threaten to join the United States, if the grievances they complain of are not redressed. The indignation which the Newfoundlanders feel is natural, and there are good grounds for their discontent. But Great Britain, with respect to that colony, is an exceedingly delicate and perplexing position. More than two hundred and fifty years ago France was allowed, by treaty, fishing privileges on part of the Coast of Newfoundland. The treaty itself gave the foreigners a foothold in the country, but their rights would not have been extensive or troublesome if the Government of Great Britain did not voluntarily interpret it in such a way, and enact laws to enforce it, so

IMPROVED IN TONE.

Some Canadian journalists seem to imagine that when they violently scold those who have offended them they have done them an injury. In their opinion, the shortest and the easiest way to demolish an opponent is to pelt him with abusive epithets and to say all manner of disparaging things about him without taking time to consider whether or not they are true or in any respect applicable. The editor of Harper's Magazine must have had one of these vixenish newspaper men in his eye when he wrote the following passage: "A newspaper gains neither character nor influence by abandoning good manners. It may indeed make itself disagreeable and annoying, and silence opposition, as a polecat may effectually close the woodpath which you had designed to take. It may be feared, and in the same way as that animal—feared and despised. But this effect must be counterbalanced by the power and influence. It is exceedingly annoying, undoubtedly, to be placarded all over town as a liar or a donkey, a hypocrite or a sneak-thief. But although the sneer is not to be despised, a little paper and printing, a little paste, a great deal of malice, and a host of bill-stickers, are all that are needed, and even the pecuniary cost is not large. The effect is produced by means of either abuse or flattery or influence upon the part of its producer."

It is not surprising, with this as the British interpretation of the treaty, that the French should, in the course of time, come to regard the part of the coast on which they were permitted to exercise treaty privileges, as their exclusive property for the purpose of carrying on the fishery. They were confirmed in this idea by a law enacted for the due enforcement of the treaty by the British Parliament in which the language of the Declaration relative to the "competition" by British subjects—and removal of permanent establishments were repeated. This law, which, through inadvertence, was allowed to expire, and which is to be replaced by the bill now before Parliament, is described as follows by the St. John's daily Colonist: "As our readers are aware, this Act was allowed to become extinct. Before it had ceased to be law, in 1871, its main provisions had, by the force of time and the action of the west and north-eastern coasts, become a dead letter. To revive it now would be an anachronism. It would give naval officers on the so-called French shore almost as much power as the old Fishing Admiral had, whose rule we had thought had passed away forever in the enlightenment and liberty of the nineteenth century. They would have power to take life and destroy property without judge or jury. The people from Cape Ray to Cape John would be at the mercy of any naval despot who might be sent there by the Coercion Act of the British Government. The French do not seem to have been allowed quiet and peaceable possession of the rights they claimed. There were continual quarrels between them and the Newfoundlanders, which the Imperial authorities found it very difficult to settle. They claim exclusive right to fish on what is called the French shore, and have denied the right of British subjects to make permanent settlements there. They also claim that their right to fish gives them the right to catch and catch others. Great Britain, of course, contests both these claims, but as the Government of France insists upon them the British Government must settle the dispute in the best way it can. Negotiations to that end have been going on for some time, and the French have after much delay agreed to submit the claim to catch and catch others to arbitration. This did not by any means satisfy the people of Newfoundland. They were angry because all the claims of the French were not to be arbitrated upon. Many of them thought that to pick out the lobster claim for settlement by arbitration was equivalent to admitting the validity of the other claims. This, of course, was not the case, but an angry and excited people seldom reason logically. They declare that the assumption of power, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, to legislate on Newfoundland matters, is a violation of the agreement made with the Colony, when the power of self-government was extended to it. The reply to this is, that the obligations of the Treaty were incurred centuries before self-government was granted to the colony, and that they took the province subject to these obligations. Faith must be kept with foreign nations, and if Newfoundland refuses or neglects to enact the laws required to enforce the treaty, then Great Britain has no choice but to enact them herself. We have not seen what answer the Newfoundlanders have made to this argument. We strongly suspect that it is unanswerable. The difficulty remains unsettled, and the Newfoundlanders are as angry as ever, or rather a little angrier. They have a fresh cause of discontent. They applied for and received leave to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Bond was sent there and his mission as far as Newfoundland was concerned was successful. He made an arrangement with Secretary Blaine which was considered advantageous both to Newfoundland and the United States. Here Canada stepped in and protested against Newfoundland being permitted to make a separate arrangement with the United States. The Colonial Minister considered the Dominion's protest reasonable and withheld the Imperial Government's consent from Mr. Bond's little treaty. This greatly displeased the Newfoundlanders who had, not unreasonably, concluded that the permission to treat with the United States involved the allowance of any reasonable arrangement that might be made. Canadians then became the objects of the indignation of the disaffected Newfoundlanders, and it was not long before they showed that they resented Canada's interference in their affairs by treating Canadians, in the matter of bait, as foreigners. This is not pleasant, but allowance should be made for the irritation and acerbity consequent upon a long period of unsuccessful agitation, and a series of bitter disappointments. A. E. White, brother of the Rev. J. H. White, of the Gorge Road Methodist church, is in the city. He has been in Hamilton, Ontario, for the last 10 or 11 years, where he was engaged in the dry goods business.

TWO QUEER CREATURES.

Habits and Peculiarities of the Bat and the Whale. Only one species of featherless animal that can fly exists in all the world, and it is one that you probably have often seen. Properly speaking it has no wings, nevertheless its flying apparatus is more nearly perfect than that of any bird. It flies with wonderful rapidity, darts about with such quickness that it is difficult for the eye to follow it, and its sense of touch and smell are something marvelous. In watching its rapid and eccentric flight in the twilight you have, no doubt, thought that this strange animal is a bird. But its bird-like appearance ends with its ability to fly. Its young are born and nurtured just as are puppies and kittens. This strange flying animal is the bat, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. In one of Aesop's fables it is related that the beasts and the birds once engaged in battle, and the bat hovered above, changing from one side to the other, as the chances of victory changed. For this treachery the bat was doomed to the queer life he now leads, that of an apparent bird, but a real mammalian animal. The structure of the bat is very peculiar. An eminent naturalist says: "If the fingers of a man were to be drawn out like wire to about four feet in length, a thin membrane, extending from finger to finger, and another membrane to fall from the little finger to the ankles, he would make a very tolerable bat." Yes, the whole skeleton of the bat is very similar to that of man, with the exception of the great elongation of what we may call the arms and hands. When you see the bat darting about in the evening he is taking his supper. He lives as the swallow does, on insects in the air, and although his sight is very poor, his touch and smell are so sensitive that he has no difficulty in catching his prey, even when flying so very fast. When cold weather comes on the bat ceases to fly about in search of food. He doesn't need to. He seeks a well sheltered nook, where he is not likely to be disturbed, and quietly takes a nap till next spring! Somewhat analogous to the bat, the mammalian of the sea, is the whale, the mammalian of the sea. The whale is no more a fish than the bat is a bird. Its young are born like the kittens and the puppies, but only one at a time. The mother whale takes its nourishment at its mother's breast, just as the human baby does, and it is just as carefully watched and guarded by its parents. Although whales grow to enormous size, sometimes eighty and even ninety feet long, the throat is so small that the animal couldn't swallow a bite as large as a tea biscuit. This applies to the common whale, the sperm whale, and a month large enough to swallow a man. The whalebone that the dress-makers and others find so useful is what may be called the jaw of the common whale. It has no teeth, and it lives on animalcules—little animals—that float in great numbers on the surface of the water. The whalebone, as is used as a sieve through which the food is strained. She stays at home, and that kindly took Jonah "out of the wet" must have been a sperm whale, which has a big throat and jaws with about one hundred teeth in each.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The Haddo House Association, of which Lady Aberdeen is the President and which has been in existence for ten years, and has a large membership in different parts of the United Kingdom. Its membership consists of domestic servants and other young women engaged in various employments, and it is a society for the improvement of the social, moral, and general conditions which surround the latter in whatever calling they may be engaged upon. Periodical meetings are held of the various branches, and an endeavour has been made, by the offer of prizes and other considerations; and it is also the custom of its members to engage in competitions where reading and study, and proficiency in the various branches of domestic economy. The association has, within the last few months made a distinct step in advance by publishing a magazine connected with its work. The first number, "Onward and Upward," appeared in December, and it is now issued monthly, edited by the Countess of Aberdeen, who is assisted by various well-known contributors. The magazine is edited by Lady Marjorie Gordon, the daughter of Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Already the magazine has a very wide circulation—the number distributed in January being thirty thousand; it is therefore, evidently read, not only by members of the association, but by many others not directly connected with it, although interested in its objects. Lady Aberdeen is anxious to secure a circulation for the magazine in different parts of Canada, and in communication with publishers in the various provinces upon the subject. The subscription is 50 cents a year, including postage, and it is believed that the publication only requires a moderate amount of advertising to make it a success. It will be remembered that Lord and Lady Aberdeen spent some months in Canada last year, travelling as far as the Pacific coast, and it is probable that they will be again in this country. A descriptive account of the tour, published by the Countess, entitled "Through Canada with a Kodak," is now being published in the magazine, in monthly instalments, with illustrations and comments. The Countess of Aberdeen will be glad to hear from persons interested in the work of the association, and in the circulation of the magazine. Communications may be addressed to "The Editor," "Onward and Upward," Haddo House, Aberdeen.

OUR RAILWAY PROJECT.

To THE EDITOR.—A gentleman remarked recently that if half a dozen men got together in Vancouver, and promoted a railway to the moon, they would be regarded as lunatics. He is certainly right, unless you can have the line of railway to cross over any other man's property he will sue you for it. The present meeting of the Board of Trade corroborated this conclusion. In view of the fact that there will, in all probability, be a large crop of correspondents under names like *plumes*, such as "Appropos," "Victorian," "Amorist" and "Torian," etc., I would certainly think it would be of great benefit to the ratepayers to know who are for and who against the proposed connection with the N. P. Railway, and you should have the letters signed by the writers. Let them come out boldly, before the public, and not "stab in the dark." The public can then place after the signatures within brackets, (Anacortes), (C. P. Ry.), (Port Charles), (Port Crescent), (C. W. C.), (V. S. N. W. Ry.), etc., and judge of the great disinterestedness of the writers. Evidently all are in favor of transcontinental railway connection. Let the city of Victoria be up and doing again. Let them come out boldly, before the public, and not "stab in the dark." Let the city of Victoria be up and doing again. Let them come out boldly, before the public, and not "stab in the dark." Yours truly, FRED J. CHAMBERLAIN. Victoria, April 15, 1891.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

WORK ON THE GREAT NORTHERN.

The Spokane Review says: Cyrus R. Burns, of the firm of Burns & Chapman, contractors for the building of the Great Northern Railroad, stated to a Review reporter yesterday that the present time is a very busy one for him, as he is only about 300 men at work. "About the first of May we will have about 3,000 men at work along the line," continues Mr. Burns. "A few days ago we subcontracted about 20 miles of the road, and in a few days many more miles will be sublet. At present there are many men idle, owing to the various contractors failing to clear the right-of-way so that the work of grading can go on building the road is being done as rapidly as possible, and unless some unforeseen accident occurs the road will be finished at the time specified in the contract."

FINGERS OF STEEL.

They Are to Supplant Those of the Negro in Picking Cotton. The essential feature is three hundred and thirty fingers or spindles projecting through and from a hollow cylinder. These fingers, says the New York Sun, are ten inches long, and have at the end a brush or tip of fine wire, and set in four grooves radially is horse hair, clipped so it projects from the fingers about one-twelfth of an inch, the tip and the hairs on the side being the means of getting the cotton from the bolls. The fingers or spindles are given a whirling motion by a system of cog gear enclosed within the cylinder. Moving forward, the cylinder revolves, the fingers come in contact with the cotton, the whirling motion of the fingers engages the cotton lint and it is plucked, then carried upwards and backwards until cleaned from the fingers by brushes, and thrown into receptacles holding thirty pounds of seed cotton. The revolutions are so timed that the fingers which project at the spokes of a wheel strike the plant without a raking motion, for that would damage the plant. No injury is done to the leaf and boll from running the machine over the plant. With a width of four feet, length seven feet and height of five and one-half feet, the machine, complete, weighs about twelve hundred pounds, and is of easy draught for two mules. In the morning when the cotton was slightly damp, a gathering from one row made by the machine weighed a little more than thirty pounds; the waste, knocked on the ground by the machine, was picked up by hand and weighed five ounces. In the afternoon, with the cotton perfectly dry, the cotton picked weighed over twenty-eight pounds, and the waste picked up weighed nearly three and one-half pounds. The time made was about five pounds a minute or three hundred pounds an hour. Allowing time, liberally, for emptying the receptacles, stopping for repairs, meals, and so on, the machine could easily work ten hours a day and would gather three thousand pounds at a total expense of not more than three dollars per day, making the total cost of the picking for each bale one dollar and fifty cents. At present prices the cost is fully sixteen dollars.

DESIRABLE SERVANTS.

Those with Ambitions Are the Most Trustable. A lot of women were discussing the servant problem, says the New York Epoch, and one clever woman put forward an entirely new idea as the desirable requirements for a servant. "I have grown modest in late years," she said. "No longer demand, as I used to, that my cook shall know how to cook, or that my waitress shall understand sewing—not at all. The one demand I do make in the servant who comes to me is that she shall have a grief. I advertise: 'Wanted, a cook with a grief—serviceable and warranted to last.' There's nothing that will make a woman so tractable and teachable as a grief. And, you see, a woman with an affliction doesn't want to be off nights like gay-hearted girls. She stays at home, and that kindly took Jonah 'out of the wet' must have been a sperm whale, which has a big throat and jaws with about one hundred teeth in each. The whalebone that the dress-makers and others find so useful is what may be called the jaw of the common whale. It has no teeth, and it lives on animalcules—little animals—that float in great numbers on the surface of the water. The whalebone, as is used as a sieve through which the food is strained. She stays at home, and that kindly took Jonah 'out of the wet' must have been a sperm whale, which has a big throat and jaws with about one hundred teeth in each. The whalebone that the dress-makers and others find so useful is what may be called the jaw of the common whale. It has no teeth, and it lives on animalcules—little animals—that float in great numbers on the surface of the water. The whalebone, as is used as a sieve through which the food is strained. She stays at home, and that kindly took Jonah 'out of the wet' must have been a sperm whale, which has a big throat and jaws with about one hundred teeth in each. 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Nanaimo Ry

TABLE No. 18.

At 8:00 a.m. on Saturday 1891. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Station	Time	Station	Time
Victoria	8:00	Nanaimo	10:00
Esquimalt	8:15	Port Alberni	10:15
Colliery	8:30	Port Mudge	10:30
Mill Bay	8:45	Port Hardy	10:45
Strathcona	9:00	Port Renfrew	11:00
St. James	9:15	Port Moody	11:15
St. Paul	9:30	Port Moody	11:30
St. George	9:45	Port Moody	11:45
St. Andrew	10:00	Port Moody	12:00
St. David	10:15	Port Moody	12:15
St. John	10:30	Port Moody	12:30
St. Peter	10:45	Port Moody	12:45
St. James	11:00	Port Moody	1:00
St. Paul	11:15	Port Moody	1:15
St. George	11:30	Port Moody	1:30
St. Andrew	11:45	Port Moody	1:45
St. David	12:00	Port Moody	2:00
St. John	12:15	Port Moody	2:15
St. Peter	12:30	Port Moody	2:30
St. James	12:45	Port Moody	2:45
St. Paul	1:00	Port Moody	3:00
St. George	1:15	Port Moody	3:15
St. Andrew	1:30	Port Moody	3:30
St. David	1:45	Port Moody	3:45
St. John	2:00	Port Moody	4:00
St. Peter	2:15	Port Moody	4:15
St. James	2:30	Port Moody	4:30
St. Paul	2:45	Port Moody	4:45
St. George	3:00	Port Moody	5:00
St. Andrew	3:15	Port Moody	5:15
St. David	3:30	Port Moody	5:30
St. John	3:45	Port Moody	5:45
St. Peter	4:00	Port Moody	6:00
St. James	4:15	Port Moody	6:15
St. Paul	4:30	Port Moody	6:30
St. George	4:45	Port Moody	6:45
St. Andrew	5:00	Port Moody	7:00
St. David	5:15	Port Moody	7:15
St. John	5:30	Port Moody	7:30
St. Peter	5:45	Port Moody	7:45
St. James	6:00	Port Moody	8:00
St. Paul	6:15	Port Moody	8:15
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St. Andrew	6:45	Port Moody	8:45
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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1891.

ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE.

We hope that the ratepayers will support the British Columbia Agricultural Association in its efforts to make the agricultural exhibitions of Victoria worthy of the city and of the province. Very little, as every one knows, can be done in this direction until good and appropriate buildings are erected. Without a proper building, spacious and handsome, and well laid out grounds, it is impossible for the Association to get up even a moderately respectable exhibition. But it takes money to erect an exhibition building and the sheds and other structures required. The funds at the disposal of the Association are not large, and if it does not get help from the city it will not be able to go on with the work. But it is well worth the while of the citizens to give the Association a helping hand. A tasteful exhibition building and handsome grounds will greatly add to the attractions of the city, and whatever makes Victoria a pleasant place to visit puts money into the pockets of its citizens.

Annual shows, if properly conducted, will bring thousands of visitors to the city, all of whom will stay in it for longer or shorter periods, and a very great proportion of the visitors will take advantage of the exhibition season to make their purchases. Attractive exhibitions—and it does not take very much to make an exhibition, attractive—bring money to the city, and give a stimulus to its trade. There is therefore, from this point of view, a strong inducement for business men and citizens whose interests are identical with those of business men, to vote for the by-law empowering the Corporation to grant the Agricultural Association a moderate sum to place on the new exhibition grounds buildings on which they may look with pride.

It will be admitted by all thinking men that agriculture in British Columbia and particularly on Vancouver Island need encouragement and stimulation. If the country within thirty miles, say, of Victoria were well cultivated, if every acre of agricultural land were made available, its prosperity would be very greatly increased. A thriving community of farmers would supply many of its needs, and their trade would go a great way towards making it the most important and the most prosperous city on this part of the continent. The Agricultural Association is working to bring about this result, and well arranged exhibitions have been found to be one of the most effective means of encouraging agriculture and promoting the settlement of a new country.

CAREFULLY CONSIDER.

A very important proposition will soon be submitted to the ratepayers of Victoria. They will be asked to vote a bonus of one million dollars towards the establishment of a railway ferry between Port Crescent and Becher Bay, and the construction of a short line of road from that bay to this city. The ferry and railroad are proposed to be an extension of the Northern Pacific Railway. The proposition, indeed, is to make this city an ocean terminus of the Northern Pacific. This scheme has been talked of for a long while. Enterprising Victorians have desired to bring their city into direct connection with a transcontinental line. The late Hon. Robert Dunsuir signified his intention to build the road and do what would be necessary to establish a ferry between the Island of Vancouver and the Mainland as soon as a transcontinental railway was brought to one of the ports of the Strait.

There is now a prospect of the Northern Pacific being brought to Port Crescent. That company's charter does not authorize it to build branch roads, but the North American Company, which has on its directorate the leading capitalists of the Northern Pacific Company, has through its agent signified its willingness to establish and operate the ferry and railroad we have named if this city contributes towards the work one million of dollars and ten acres of ground for station and other purposes. Such an offer as this requires careful deliberation. It should not be accepted or rejected hastily. The ratepayers, before they do one or the other, should inform themselves fully as to the terms of the offer and as to the advantages which they are likely to derive if they accept, and also as to the probable consequences of refusing it. A million of dollars is a great deal of money, entailing considerable burdens on the citizens of Victoria and their children and successors. Will they get the worth of their money? Will the increased trade and other advantages consequent upon making Victoria the terminus of a great transcontinental railroad make it easy for the city to bear the additional burden? Cannot the same advantages be gained in some other way, at a cheaper rate? The Board of Trade wisely decided to make the enquiries necessary to enable it to come to an intelligent conclusion with regard to these points.

Then the Messrs. Dunsuir have stated their readiness to carry out the intention of their father, as soon as the railway reaches the coast. It should be made clear how far this offer extends, and what are likely to be the consequences, if it is accepted in preference to the other. The whole subject should be carefully examined by the ratepayers. They should not allow prejudice or a short-sighted view of individual interests to stand in the way of their coming to a wise conclusion.

In considering such questions as this, prejudices are appealed to, side issues are raised and attempts are made to give promises bright, and gloomy, the same weight as should be attached only to well ascertained facts and carefully reasoned conclusions. The citizens should be on their guard against all attempts that may be

made to divert their attention from the real merits of the proposals. It is no matter who makes the offer or who his motive may be. The question to be decided is, is it a good offer, and will it, if accepted, be beneficial to the city? There is no necessity for coming to a hasty conclusion. The proposal is one which will bear thinking over. It is better to take time to deliberate now, than by and by to have to blame oneself for having decided unthinkingly and without having enquired into the matter. This is the time for deliberation and discussion. We trust that a good use will be made of it, and that those concerned will deliberate seriously and discuss earnestly and intelligently. The columns of the Colonist are open to those who have anything to say on the subject, and are able to say it calmly and in a gentlemanly way, no matter what side they take.

LOGICAL.

The conclusion to which, according to the London Times, the decision of the Lord Chancellor in the Clitheroe case leads, may be logical, but it will not, we think, be acquiesced in by either men or women, the clergy of the laity. It says—

"Freedom is a very fine thing! but let it not be one-sided. If a woman, for no fault of her own, is entitled to desert him, he ought in common justice to be free, to have nothing more to do with her, and to marry again. This is the plain common-sense deduction from the judgment of the eminent Conservative judges delivered yesterday in the Court of appeal. Whether Conservative feeling or the judges themselves are ready to accept it we cannot say. But that it is the outcome of yesterday's decision there can be no doubt whatever."

Many may consider the simplicity of this way of getting a divorce admirable, but will it be conducive to domestic peace or good morals? Some husbands, we fear, if all they had to do to be free of the marriage they had contracted was to prevail upon their wives to desert them, would be apt to take such measures as would make living in the same house an impossibility. If on the other hand a wife could get clear of her husband for good and all, by paying a prolonged visit to a relative or neighbor, many women would make a bold stroke for liberty. Divorces, where such a law prevailed, would be far more numerous than they are said to be in Illinois.

If the law were, as the Times says it ought to be, and must be, if the Lord Chancellor's decision is sound, the power in the hands of the ladies would be something tremendous. It would be for them to decide whether the marriage should be permanent or not. The heartless husband would not then laugh at the threat of the ill-used or angry wife to go home to her mother. He would know that such a threat meant neither more nor less than divorce, and would be compelled to knuckle under immediately.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

As so much interest is being taken in the question of railway communications at the present moment, a review of the position of the leading line that interests us in British Columbia will be acceptable. Without adding in allied lines, which, for all practical purposes, belong to the Canadian Pacific Railway, that great corporation, operates at present no less than 5,568 miles. It is the fourth largest railway in the world. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, with a mileage of 7,109 miles, is the largest; next it comes the Southern Pacific Co., with a mileage of 6,032 miles; the third in size is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which operates 5,637 miles, and the fourth is the C. P. R., with 5,568. It would be interesting if some one would tell us how many additional miles the C. P. R. operates and controls, for the addition of those allied lines would place the C. P. R. certainly second, instead of fourth in point of size, in the world. The shares of the C. P. R. reached the highest point in 1890, when they touched 84, but owing to the Baring Brothers financial crisis and other causes they went down during the year to 67. Since then they have recovered a good deal, and they now stand at 79 in New York, and 81 in London. As the price paid for the shares by the public ranged from 45 to 80—by having been sold in batches, as money was wanted by the company—it will be seen that to-day they are at a premium of about 80 per cent.

The dividend both this year and last, has been at the rate of 5 per cent. on \$100, so that the original buyers of the stock are getting fully ten per cent. on their investment. Since the Railway started the original shareholders have never got a smaller yearly dividend than 6 per cent., and for the last two years they have got ten per cent. per annum. The amount paid out of the coffers of the railway last year on ordinary stock was \$3,250,000; that is five per cent. on \$65,000,000; and reckoning an average of four per cent. on the preferred shares, which amount to \$48,000,000; a further yearly payment is made of \$1,920,000; so that the company paid out of its treasury to its shareholders the enormous sum of \$5,170,000—over one million sterling. This yearly payment amounts to more than the entire capital of even so large a bank as the Bank of British North America, and one and two-thirds of the entire capital of the Bank of British Columbia.

Among the allied lines to which we refer are the Souris branch, and the Columbia and Kootenay railway, of which Mr. Harry Abbott is chairman. The four per cent. bonds of both of these railways are selling in London at the very satisfactory price of 98.

Peter Kirk and wife, of Kirkland, and the Messrs M. and F. Kirk, are guests at the Strand.

BARBAROUS.

People are too ready to boast about the civilization of the Nineteenth Century. Are people in these days so very highly civilized? Now and again we hear things that make us believe that the civilization is only skin deep. The savage in very many men, even in highly civilized countries, is sadly near the surface. Instances of brutality of which barbarians might feel ashamed are recorded in almost every newspaper we read, no matter where it is published. And practices which it is generally supposed have been abandoned are found to exist in countries that are supposed to have thrown aside or grown out of the mazes of a barbarous age.

It is, for instance, supposed that torture is no longer used to compel persons accused of crimes to tell what they know. But we find that in Bulgaria this horrible and outrageously unjust means of obtaining testimony is still resorted to. We see that the men accused of the murder of Minister Belchoff were put to the torture to extort confession. The miserable men were not allowed to sleep. Tormentors were at hand who used every means that ingenuity could devise to keep the prisoners awake until they confessed what spare they had in the commission of that crime. There is reason to believe that at least one man died while undergoing this terrible ordeal.

At any rate, nothing has been seen of him since his arrest. It is confidently asserted by those who know what the practices of the authorities are in that country, that the man was tortured until he died. The Bulgarians were, while under Turkish domination, the victims of fiendish cruelty, but it was not supposed that they were capable of cruelty scarcely less fiendish. The people who allow accused men to be tortured in order to compel them to confess, are capable, when provoked, of committing the most inhuman atrocities.

THE STRIKE REPORT.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the cause that led to the strike at Wellington mines is very short and very simple. The gist of it is contained in the following passage taken from that document.

"Your Select Committee, after careful enquiry, are of opinion that the primary cause of the strike in Wellington, in May last, was the desire of the miners to be recognized as an organization known as 'Miners and Laborers Union,' and the refusal of the management of the Wellington collieries to recognize or treat with such an organization."

That the committee was warranted in arriving at this conclusion, the evidence taken before it clearly shows. It should be remembered that the chairman of the committee, Mr. Keith, is a working miner, and one of the advocates of the miners in the Legislative Assembly. His sympathies, as are those of Mr. Forster, another member of the committee, are with the strikers. If, therefore, it had been shown that the miners at Wellington were provoked to strike because they had been insufficiently paid or badly treated, or required to work too long hours, or if the miners had been ill-regulated in any way, mention would have been made of these or other grievances in the Report. But these friends of the miners, after hearing of the evidence of the men on strike and of their most influential friends, were obliged to report to the Legislative Assembly that the sole cause of the strike and the subsequent action of the Miners' Union was the refusal to recognize or to treat with the Miners and Laborers' Union.

This fact is worthy of note and should be always borne in mind by those who discuss this question, and are asked to sympathize with, and to help, the strikers. The men in the Dunsuir mines were, when they went out on strike, well paid, well treated and not required to work more than eight hours a day. This is clearly proved by the evidence of Mr. Tully Boyce, the President of the Nanaimo Miners' Union and the manager of the strike. In reply to the question, "What do you know about the causes which led up to this strike?" Mr. Boyce said:

"As a matter of fact, from the office I held, a great many of these matters come under my notice, and, as far as I know, the cause of the strike is that the Company refused to recognize the Miners and Laborers' Union as an organized body. The question of hours, if I understand it properly, is entirely out of the question, and the cause of the strike, from first to last, is for recognition of a union among the men. The question of hours was the direct cause in other words, hastened the conflict; but that, as an outsider, I didn't think there would be any trouble about, for it was a matter about which there was very little at stake."

With regard to the hours' question, Mr. Boyce says further on in his testimony.

"At Wellington they used to stop half an hour at noon and then not come up until 3:30; go down at 7 and be in the mines until 3:30. The request was that they continue hoisting in this half hour; hoist eight continuous hours, and let the men come up at 3 o'clock. Personally, I did not think that would lead to any conflict, because, as I viewed it, there was nothing at issue. It was merely a question of shorter hours. It was merely to stop that half hour at noon and let the men come up so much earlier."

This then is clear, the only question between Dunsuir and Sons and the Wellington miners was the recognition of the Union. When the mine-owners and the miners could not agree upon that matter, the miners refused to work, except on their own terms. But they did not stop at that. They became aggressive. As soon as an attempt was made to commence work in the mine, the processions to "shame" the non-union miners, were organized. The men working in the mines were abused and reproached and annoyed by the processionists. When men were brought to Wellington to work in the mines, measures were taken to persuade them to return or to go to work elsewhere. Those efforts were in a measure successful. Through the efforts of Mr. Tully Boyce sailors were prevailed upon to refuse to work in vessels that carried

Wellington coal, and Mr. Boyce admits in his evidence that he went to San Francisco for the express purpose of having the boycott enforced. "I believe," said Mr. Boyce in his testimony, "we are justified in going to any extreme measure at the present time." What he meant by "any extreme measures" he did not say.

This, then, is how the matter stands. Because the Messrs. Dunsuir would not agree to recognize the Union in the management of their mines, Mr. Tully Boyce, as representing the unions, considered that he was justified in joining with others in doing all the harm they could both here and in San Francisco to their business. Now we ask, should this be allowed? Is a man, because he cannot agree with others in a business transaction, to be subjected to annoyance and loss and prevented from freely going on with his business operations? Are conspiracies against a business firm allowable in a free country? If a burglar broke into the office of the mine owners, forced the safe and took from it a few hundred dollars he would, if caught and convicted, be sentenced to several years imprisonment in the penitentiary, but is the man who sets a conspiracy at work which causes them to lose many thousands of times more and perhaps ruin them altogether to be regarded as a good citizen and honored by many as a hero?

It must be borne in mind that the mine owners committed no offence known to any law, human or divine. They were as free to refuse the proposition of the miners as the miners were to make it. Both did what they believed to be best for their own interest, and neither had the shadow of a right to attempt to coerce the others. The coercion attempted by Mr. Tully Boyce and those who aided and abetted him, should not be permitted in a country where law is supreme. The labor union has no right to constitute itself into a tribunal secretly to try and to punish those who reject its proposals and who disregard its orders. But the Nanaimo Union has arrogated to itself this power. It takes upon itself to punish the employers who will not agree to its terms and the workmen who will not acknowledge its authority. It sets itself above the law of the land. It not only punishes offences unknown to the law but it creates them. Is this to be permitted?

The evidence taken before the Wellington Strike Committee should be read by every employer and every workman in the country. Its perusal will show them that if labor and capital, employers and employed, are in the future to get on well together, very different means must be used than those which have been resorted to by the Union mines of Nanaimo and Wellington.

LABOR LOST.

The Times is very solicitous about the condition of the Independent members. When they were elected our contemporary was very sweet, indeed, on them. It complimented them, if patronized them and undertook to instruct them in the way they should go. When they indignantly repulsed it and let it know that they were well able to take care of themselves, the organ became angry and contemptuous.

Now, again, it is getting sympathetic and is trying to make them believe that the Government has not used them well. We do not agree with our contemporary. Those Independents who believed that they could compel the Government to do their bidding, could, in fact, be its drivers, have been disappointed. They have found that they were by no means masters of the situation. The Government has shown them that it has a will of its own, and, when occasion required, was not slow in asserting it. When the presumptuous and self-satisfied Independent felt himself sat upon, he did not like it, but the pressure did him good nevertheless.

Those Independents who had not an overweening sense of their own importance cannot and do not, we think, do complain of the way in which they have been treated by the Government. The majority gave their proposals a respectful consideration and whenever they could support them conscientiously they did so promptly and cheerfully. When their measures were not considered wise or expedient they were opposed and voted down, but not with any display of personal ill-will. In fact, as far as our observation has gone, the Independent members have been treated by the Government's supporters with exceptional courtesy. They have not had everything their own way. That was not to be expected, but they have received civility and fair play at the hands of the members on the Government side of the House. Indeed, some of the Independents boast that the Government has stolen their policy. If this is true they have been paid a very high compliment, and they would be most unreasonable if they went away dissatisfied. When everything is considered, the organ of the Opposition will be convinced that its sympathy is thrown away on the Independents, and that it will be useless to attempt to make them believe that they have been slighted and ill-used by the Government.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The Committee of the City-Council appointed to investigate the statements contained in the statutory declaration made by James G. McDonald, has found that it fully deserves the character which we gave it. It is nothing more than a string of assertions made at second hand, not deserving of the slightest credence. Even if the statements were true, they could not be received as evidence, being reports of conversations which the deponent did not hear and which might have never taken place. This, it seems, was actually the case. McDonald drew upon his imagination for the "information" which he so

generously gave the City Council. What we are surprised at is that the councillors did not throw it into the waste basket without a second's hesitation. Voluntary declarations of that kind seldom amount to much, and when they are made by a disappointed man who wanted to be revenged on those whom he believed to be the cause of his disappointments, they are absolutely worthless. The members of the City Council have learned a valuable lesson. They will not be likely again to propose a secret session to consider a document which on the face of it was not more worthy their attention than bar-room alderer or street corner gossip.

Was the attack of the non-union miners on Sunday, near Northfield, part of the "extreme measures" of Mr. Tully Boyce declared before the Strike committee, he considered justifiable? When men resort to illegal means to accomplish their ends it is hard to tell where they will stop. There are some men who receive such teaching greedily, and are ready to go much further than their instructor intends.

The authorities in New Orleans are enquiring into the circumstances under which the eleven Italian prisoners were killed. The Grand Jury, under the direction of the State Attorney-General, is carrying on the investigation. It is not likely that any one will be punished for the crime, but it is satisfactory to see that the authorities of the State regard the killing as a crime, and are going through the form of trying to find out who committed it. Such is the state of public opinion in New Orleans, and, indeed, in all parts of the States, that it would be impossible to find a jury that would convict the men who took part in the outrage.

MR. ROBINS REPLIES.

To THE EDITOR.—Mr. Hunter is so greatly distressed in spirit because I manage my company's business on lines which he cannot approve, that he has been moved to compose himself on the subject from his seat in the Legislative Assembly; stigmatizing my conduct as "an English, shameful and unneighborly," and all this because I recognize the right of the employer to organize if they choose to do so, and that in my company's business advertisements I acknowledge that right.

The member for Connox has peculiar notions as to what is becoming conduct on the part of both public and private individuals. Because I am able in my private capacity to carry on the Vancouver Coal company's business harmoniously and successfully, I have seemingly trodden on the toes of Mr. Hunter's employers, and he can find no words severe enough to apply to so grave an offence; while Mr. Hunter uses his position as member of the Provincial Legislature (where public questions are supposed to be discussed on public grounds) to make a personal attack upon a non-member who only through the courtesy of the press is able to defend himself. Surely Mr. Hunter has still to learn what are the functions of a Legislature, and what is the proper use of the public grounds which he chooses to do so, and that in my company's business advertisements I acknowledge that right.

At the risk of impairing the credit of Mr. Hunter's contribution to the history of the labor question in this province, I must correct a statement made by him with reference to the withdrawal of the Chinese from the mines of this district. On Hunter, in Saturday's Colonist is reported to have said: "No pressure had been brought to bear on the owners. It had been their voluntary action on the part of the Wellington colliery, which had excluded the Chinamen. But action had not been voluntary elsewhere. The first suggestion to this end was made by the late Hon. Robt. Dunsuir, at whose desk he had had the honor of sitting for six years. To his own knowledge he had seen the manager of Nanaimo, who had finally consented to withdraw the Chinamen, and never again would they be operated by those people."

This is entirely contrary to the facts. From my own knowledge, no pressure was brought to bear on the owners. No communication was received by me from the late Mr. Dunsuir until some time after the Chinese had been withdrawn from the mines, and after that he had only consented to withdraw them when informed by a committee who visited upon him, (and were putting pressure upon him), that I had already done so. I may add that, for a considerable period before my company had ceased to employ the Chinese as "runners," i.e. pushing small coal-cars along the leveis.

Mr. Hunter talks about his employer's "victory over their great commercial neighbor, the Vancouver Coal Co." There has been no strife between us, so far as I am aware, but if there had I fall to see how it would be desirable to deny to labor the right to organize, not when organized, to refuse to hold relations with it. I allow that good sense and forbearance have to be exercised by both employers and employed, where there are unions as there are none, or, fiction, which would occur, so long as it is not better understood by both that the true interests of capital and labor are absolutely and unalterably identical.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS.

Nanaimo, April 12, 1891.

THE CHINESE AND GIANT POWDER.

To THE EDITOR.—The Times, of the 10th, has a most characteristic editorial, headed "The Chinese and Giant Powder." It says: "We can inform THE COLONIST that no commission of really competent men, of approved experience, can be found who will agree that the Chinese, as they average, may safely be trusted to work underground." In other words, the Times says that no amount of evidence that could be adduced would be sufficient to convince him that it is safe to have Chinese as underground workers. The Times, in fact, has prejudged the case. Even if he had the choosing of the members of a commission to enquire into the circumstances of the case, should such a commission report in favor of the Chinamen, then, according to his own declaration, he would immediately pronounce it incompetent. Had I not seen this statement in black and white—in veritable printer's ink—I could not have believed that any one possessed of ordinary common sense would be so far from satisfied himself as to have given utterance to it. In regard to the Chinamen running riots, in

order to save heavy lifting, and so on, if he only knew the average miner half as well as he professes to know the Celestial, he would be very apt to change his tune, and have less to say in praise of the one and disparagement of the other. The average miner has just as much repugnance to heavy work and just as fond of short cuts to his result as the honest and industrious coal mines will testify to this. Why, else, in every coal mine, are there men whose sole duty it is to see that shots are properly prepared and according to regular rules. If the white mine is such a reliable man as the Times would make him out to be, why should this precaution be taken? According to the showing of the Times, it is an unnecessary and needless expense.

The sneer in regard to a commission of "competent men" (relative of the coal barons, probably) is out of place. I daresay a commission composed of such men would be just as likely to deal honestly and impartially with the matter as one composed of such men as the promoter of this Bill.

FAIR PLAY.

Victoria, April 11, 1891.

CAREFULLY CONSIDER.

To THE EDITOR.—Your article to-day under the above heading, while recommending the rate-payers to be cautious in granting or refusing the million dollar bonus, makes one or two statements of an incorrect nature, which must go a long way in influencing their judgments, but which appear to be rather matters open to a great deal of discussion. You speak of Victoria being made the terminus of a great transcontinental road, and you speak of the increased trade and other advantages. These statements are certainly embodied in the question, but you nevertheless introduce them as if they were certain facts. In the event of the proposed connection being made, the majority jointly issue with you on both points. The ferry boat line would terminate no doubt in Victoria. On paper Victoria might become a railway terminus, but few will be so blind as to believe that it would carry the advantages that accrue to the terminus of a great transcontinental line. The Northern Pacific would not unload a single ship on this side. They would not spend one cent in Victoria, and they would not employ an American soil. They would not buy a single can of grease, a pound of waste, or pay one dollar of wages to their train hands in Victoria. They would make their money and spend it in the States, and they would get it all there. The purpose of getting all they could from us and in return would leave no more behind them than what little there was no help for. They would have and could have no interest in building up Victoria, and they would not real terminus of this proposed line, beyond what be Port Crescent, and where, beyond a doubt, any small terminal works, such as machine shops, etc., would be situated, and where they would have large land interests. What way then can it be said, that we would be the terminus of a great transcontinental line? On the disadvantages of the proposed route I will not say anything at present, except that our business is with the East, and we do not want to go round Cape Horn to get to New York or Montreal.

As to the increased trade and other advantages, whatever they may be, merchants and shippers here know well that any trade they may do with the Sound country, beyond some products from the rice mill and liquors, but a very small consideration, and such trade would continue by steamer to the Sound ports even if a ferry boat line is established.

But how different would be the result if the million dollars was spent in opening up Vancouver Island by a northern railway. Every dollar that we spend on our own soil, and almost every dollar would find its way back to Victoria. Then, indeed, new areas for trade would be opened up and our true Eastern connection advanced by a gigantic stride.

AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK.

Two Wellington Miners Assaulted, Last Sunday, by a Number of Union Men.

The following particulars of an assault upon two non-union miners at Wellington by a party of some ten or twelve unionists, which occurred at the Half-Way House, last Sunday, are furnished by a reliable correspondent. The assault was as follows: On Sunday afternoon, while two Wellington miners were returning home from Nanaimo, they met, near Northfield, about twelve union men, who asked them where they were going. They refused to answer and they were told that they were going to "blacklegs," etc., using some very strong language. Then they were assaulted. While one got away, the other was knocked down and his hands and knees were made to swear before God and man that he would never work in the Wellington mines again, or prepare to be killed. "For," said his assailants, "you must understand we run the mines, and we are not to be trifled with, and, escaping from those who had him, was chased through the bank to Departure Bay. Several times he was knocked down and kicked by the union miners who followed him, and he reached Wellington, bruised and bleeding; and he is now under medical treatment."

Constable Stevenson, who was at once notified of the assault, immediately went to the scene, and also forwarded the facts to the Chief Sergeant, who went up to Wellington to look into the case yesterday. Officer Robb accompanying him. The union miners are said to have been drunk, but it is drunkenness an excuse for such conduct?

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Among the steerage passengers on the steamer Australia to-day were a number of Japs who got tired of working on the sugar plantations, and have come to California to improve their condition. Just before the sailing of the Australia about 1,000 Japs arrived in Honolulu on the steamer Intaki Maru. They were placed in quarantine because of some cases of cholera on board. It is thought that when the Japs hear that the California vineyards are anxious to employ them they will desert the fields of Hawaii and flock to this country. At the time the Japanese steamer Oni Maru was at Honolulu, the German steamer Independent lay about 200 yards from her, with 700 of Lyman Mowry's Chinese, bound for Mexico, on board. The Chinese were inclined to mutiny, and Capt. Schall engaged four Europeans, whom he armed, to keep them in order. They do not seem to be impressed with the position of the laborers on the Mexican railroad at \$1 a day, and will probably try and reach California.

Important Trade. No better evidence of the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters is a certain remedy for all blood disorders can be had than that of Mr. Geo. V. Brown, of New York, who writes: "I was cured of cancer by B. B. B. The family doctor had given up, but the B. B. B. was cured and that is now cured."

AN EXTRAORDINARY RACE.

The Plan by Which a Pig Could Be Made to Outrun a Horse.

"The queerest race I ever heard of," said Major Wetherill in the Colonist to a Philadelphia Press reporter, "was proposed at Devon Inn a few years ago by one of the guests, an Italian nobleman, Count Montglas. A crowd of us were talking about horses one day on the veranda, and Montglas offered to wager that he could successfully run any active pig in Chester County against any horse there, and beat the horse, over a twenty-five yards course. As was natural, we roared at the idea, but the Count persisted that he could do so, and then we supposed there was some catch in the wager and nobody took it.

"After awhile Montglas and I were left alone on the veranda, and he told me that he was sincere in the bet, and explained how it was that a pig could outrun a horse over twenty-five yards. Of course it takes a horse a long time to get under way, and it was on this alone that the Count placed his faith. He would have the course decided upon, and over it would scatter a line of corn, at the end placing a big double handful. Then he would release the pig, and the latter would start along, eating the corn as he went, until reaching the end, where he would find the double handful. Later on that day the process would be repeated and the pig would move hurriedly, eat along the line of corn, and in a few moments reach the pile, twenty-five yards away. The next day considerably less corn would be scattered over the course, but the double handful would still be placed at the end. Within a week only a very few grains would mark the line to the capital prize, and on being released the pig would start off at break-neck speed in his greediness to reach the latter. "Well," continued the Major, "on the day of the race there would be no corn at all scattered on the course, but piggy would be squirming and wriggling to get off toward the pile. When all would be ready the word 'Go!' would be given; the pig would be freed, and away he'd start as if shot from a cannon. By the time the horse could get half way to the pile the pig would be half over the course, just tearing himself almost apart to reach that handful of grain. You see, Montglas didn't count on the pig's legs, but on its appetite."

INDIAN WOOD-WORKERS.

The Flint and Glass Tools of the Aztec Carpenters. "Aboriginal carpentry," says H. F. McLeod, of the Smithsonian Institute, "was the chief trade of our predecessors on this continent. The Indians and the mound builders had a very good idea of wood working. You will see even now some very pretty joinings done by Sioux Indians. Their tent poles make a fit which many a white carpenter would not like to try to better. The Aztecs, who had arrived at quite a high stage of art, and whose tools, although they knew nothing of steel, are really excellent. We have a few of their tools at the Smithsonian, but the best collection is, of course, in the City of Mexico. The material used was almost wholly flint, and for the finer parts of their wood cutting. To chop trees they used flint axes, and for rough hewing out of logs the same, but when it came to the accurate fitting in of the hewn timber, they handled glass knives, chisels and saws very deftly and with beautiful results. There is a cedar wood post in Washington with hieroglyphics and a hole cut in it, drilled with glass. You can see bits of the original chisel still sticking in a corner of the wood, where it broke off three centuries ago under the hand of the workman. The Aztecs knew how to make a very good and manageable glass, and their best cutting blades, swords, daggers and spears, saws, chisels and axes were made of it. They were so good that they broke it from the end instead of sharpening it, and got a new cutting line.

"You can see a great deal of aboriginal carpentry still in use among the Moqui Indians of the United States. Of course they use our tools now, but they follow out their old patterns. They know how to make ladders, and they swing their doors on hinges from the top, and they know how to mortise timbers, knew how long before Columbus landed in America. Of course they use our tools differently from our way. The chisel they push rather than hammer, work the board up and down on a fixed saw, rather than the saw on the board, and they get a very beautiful result. The frame work in the Pueblos is quite as honest as any thing we have in America."

THE BIRTH OF A NATION.

Major Hilton (whose clear and reasoning and earnest sympathy for him such popularity and success elsewhere), will (D. F.) arrive in on Thursday, the 16th inst., a o'clock of that evening opens his first public meeting in the Central Presbyterian church. This faith is sure to be welcomed and attended throughout all his meetings here and appreciative audiences.

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ORDINARY RACE.

Which a Pig Could Be Made to Outrun a Horse... A horse race was held at the Victoria track on Monday last...

WOOD-WORKERS.

Glass Tools of the Astor Carpenters... The glass tools of the Astor Carpenters are being made in the city...

ES OF SCIENCE.

Large congregations filled the Gorge Road Methodist church last Sunday... The church was filled with people for the service...

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Standard Theatre... Under the proprietorship of Mr. John Cort and the management of Mr. Perry...

TRADES AND LABOR CLUB.

Satisfactory Progress—Officers Elected—Some of Its Features... A meeting of the members of the Trades and Labor Club was held last evening...

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, APRIL 15... A bill climbing contest is the latest test of superiority talked of by local cyclists...

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