The Royal Colonial
Institute 15 Strand
w c X London Eng

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18 1892. VOLUME XXXIV. NO 15.

RUP of FIGS

E ENJOYS
method and results when
igs is taken; it is pleasant
ing to the taste, and acts
promptly on the Kidneys,
Bowels, cleanses the sys-
tally, dispels colds, head-
fevers and cures habitual
permanently.
75c. Bottles by all Druggists.
NIA FIG SYRUP CO.
AN FRANCISCO, CAL.
KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
ia20-tts-d&w*

AVISH NURSERY.
cTAVISH, Proprietor.
IF YOU WANT—
Plants, Shrubs, Trees
her Garden Requisites, send
for my Catalogue.
RGEST and MOST COMPLETE
ABLISHMENT on the
Pacific Coast.
PLANTS,
FRESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES,
f the Best. Remember the Address,
A. McTAVISH,
vertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

TGAGEE SALE
Clarke, Auctioneer.
ctions from the mortgagee, I will
public auction at the sale-
room, No. 40 Yates st.
—ON—
THE 28th OF MARCH
AT NOON,
e or parcel of land situated in
ct, British Columbia, said to con-
, more or less, and numbered 67
l map of the said district; and,
cel or lot of land situated in said
o contain 160 acres of land, more
numbered as section 66 on the
f said district.
r particulars apply to the auc-
W. R. CLARKE,
-mar18-td Auctioneer.

Purifier for Horses and Cattle.
will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution, will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere, 50c.
DICK'S BLISTER, for spavins, ringbones, &c. 50 cts.
DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c., 25c.
MENT is most excellent for swel-
s, scalds, sores, &c., in man or
most wonderful cure for Rheuma-
CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.
no27-8m-w

Some
Children
Growing
Too Fast
listless, fretful, without ener-
and weak. Fortify and build
by the use of
SCOTT'S
MULSION
IVE COD LIVER OIL AND
YPOPHOSPHITES
Lime and Soda.
ES MILK. AS A PREVENTIVE OR
COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH
AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.
made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.
wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c. and

URE FITS!
cure I do not mean merely to stop, them
then have them return again I mean a
have made the disease of FITS, FPILEP-
G SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant
ure the worst cases. Because others have
en for not now receiving a cure. Send at
ttle and a Free Bottle of my infallible
EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.
DT. M. C. 186 ADELAIDE ST.
ORONTO, ONT.
se18-1y-w

Drs. Merrill & Merrill
SPECIALISTS
NTIFICALLY and SUCCESS-
re QUICKLY and PERMAN-
IVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES,
EBILITY, Loss of Power through
and all Disorders of the Generative
TROCELE, VARICOCELE and STRIC-
ally and safely cured without pain
from business, and cures guaran-
deformities and impediments to
ickly removed. No matter what
int, consult these successful spe-
are able to effect cures in many
ve been pronounced hopeless.
sonally the OLDEST and most EX-
D SPECIALISTS on the coast, or
g stamp. Consultation free and
Fremont Block, 615 Front
tle, Wash. ja9-3m-d&w

CAPITAL NOTES.

The U. S. Wanted Canada to Do Their Chinese Police Work—Chinese Statistics.

Arrival of Messrs. Earl and Barnard—Numerous Deputations Wait Upon the Government.

Hon. Mr. Carling Declared to be Entitled to Sit For London, Ontario.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 10.—American cheek was strongly exemplified in the return presented to the House to-day. In November, 1890, Earl Salisbury transmitted a copy of the resolution adopted by the U. S. Senate when negotiations were entered into to secure treaty stipulations for the purpose of preventing the entry of Chinese laborers into the United States from Canada and Mexico. The dispatch was referred to a sub-committe of the Dominion Cabinet, which reported in April, 1891, pointing out that the enormous length of frontier between the States and Canada, rendered it impossible to apply an effective policy of protection over this stretch of territory. The sub-committee was of opinion that no practicable way existed by which effect could be given to the U. S. request. It was naturally suggested, why did not the States themselves take effective measures to prevent the Chinese coming into their territory? The correspondence contains an address passed by the Legislature of British Columbia a year ago, asking the Dominion Parliament to make the Chinese Immigration Act more restrictive, also in August last the Vancouver Trades and Labor Councils sent a memorial for transmission to the Imperial authorities, urging them to influence the Canadian Pacific Company not to employ Chinese on the steamers running between Vancouver and Hongkong. On the Government investigating, it was found that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was not registered under the Trades' Union Act, neither was it incorporated, and while the body was a useful one, still from the fact of its not being registered or incorporated, it was not in a position to ask official recognition as suggested. Some interesting figures were given in the return. The total number of Chinese who arrived in Canada from January 1st, 1890 to June 30th, 1891, was 2,367; amount of head money collected, $31,950. Total number of return certificates issued was 2,107. The number of Chinese who passed through the country in transit was 2,510, and tourists 19. It may be stated that later correspondence will shortly be presented. Recently the U. S. Government requested the Dominion authorities to pass an exclusion act.

There was a better attendance in the House, to-day, than any time since the session commenced. Many Quebec members have arrived. Two British Columbia representatives have reached here, Messrs. Earl and Barnard. Mr. Earl is accompanied by his wife and daughter. After a short sitting Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act. Sir Hector Langevin moved for papers in connection with the boundaries question. The Ontario boundaries were settled three years ago. The matter is pending as regards Quebec, as the latter province wants a good slice of territory on the east shores of Hudson Bay. This the Federal Government is not disposed to grant.

This has been a great day for deputations. The millers want changes in the Inspection Act, viz.: An alteration in the basis of the representation of the Board which selects the flour standards. They are also anxious for the Government to win back for them their flour trade with Newfoundland. Premier Abbott frankly explained the situation. He said the Government was prepared to do everything possible consistent with the interests of the country to make peace with the sister colony, and was not disposed to allow feelings of resentment to interfere with obtaining an amicable settlement. As showing its bona fides, the Government had proposed a conference in London and a *modus vivendi*.

The Prohibition Commission will assemble in Ottawa for organization. The greatest satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the excellent choice of commissioners the Government has made. It is hoped that Mr. Hickson will see his way clear to accepting the chairmanship. It is the desire of the Government that the Commission will prosecute its enquiries with all possible speed in order that a report may be presented to the House next session.

Verily the woes of the Liberals are increasing. Mr. Dyer was elected by acclamation in Brome to-day. Mr. Turcotte, Conservative, will be elected for Montmorenci to-morrow, his opponent having withdrawn to-day. Then to-night comes the news of Mr. Pridham's election in South Perth by fifteen majority over Mr. Trow.

Hon. Mr. Abbott informed the COLONIST to-day that he regarded the States blustering on the Behring Sea dispute as so much tall talk on the part of the newspapers.

The Inland mariners asked that the Yankees be not permitted to participate in the reduced canal tolls in the St. Lawrence, on grain transhipped from Ogdensburg.

A deputation want four or five fish hatcheries established on Georgian Bay.

Mr. Hyman telegraphs his friends here that there is no possibility of his securing his seat from Mr. Carling, the County Judge having decided that Mr. Carling is entitled to the seat. The recount, to-day makes no difference in his majority.

LABOR TROUBLE IN LONDON.

Another Omnibus Men's Strike Expected in London—Ominous Indications.

LONDON, March 10.—There are a number of indications that another strike of omnibus men will take place in a few months in London. Several officers of the business men's union testified, to-day, before the Labor Commission that the conditions upon which the last general strike was settled have been shamefully violated by the companies. One of the chief of these conditions was that the hours of labor should not exceed 12 hours per day. It was shown by the testimony that many of the men are compelled to work 16 hours per day. It was also shown that the companies are gradually discharging the men who took part in the strike, the dismissals being made upon trumped up charges of neglect of duty or imaginary delinquincies. This is in violation of another condition of the settlement, which provided that none of the strikers should be discharged for having taken part in the movement. Little is heard publicly of the threatened renewal of the trouble, but, in secret, the situation is well understood, and it is said that the next strike will be on an even larger scale than the former one. The organization of the men is being perfected very carefully. This was a weak point with them before, and, but for their lack of discipline, they would have won more substantial concessions than they did. It is stated by well posted leaders of the labor organization that the trammen will strike in sympathy with the 'bus men this time. John Burns said in an interview with a correspondent of the United Press, to-day, that it is undeniable that the united Labor and Liberal vote will give Mr. Gladstone many seats for London now held by Conservatives and Unionists. The labor vote was the chief factor in the County Council victory, which will be of great value to the Liberals in the coming parliamentary elections. In fact, said Mr. Burns, unless Mr. Gladstone could count upon a union of the labor vote with that of the Liberals, he could expect to gain very little strength in London. The people of London do not care a straw for Irish Home Rule, except in a far-off way. They do care very much for social reforms affecting the well-being of Londoners, and Mr. Gladstone has a big chance to secure their co-operation, if he is wise enough to take advantage of the situation.

QUEBEC POLITICS.

Mercier Withdraws From Public Life, and Resigns His Seat in Parliament.

English Opinions on the Results of Tuesday's Voting—Policy of the New Government.

QUEBEC, March 10.—Count Mercier has resigned his seat in the Legislature and has issued the following letter:

"TO MY FRIENDS: — Lieut.-Governor Angers is victorious; his *coup d'etat* has received the approbation of the electors. Calumny has got the better of the Constitution. The people have refused to blame the man who submitted himself for the Parliament, and who has dissolved it without good reason. All the good done has been set aside. Ingratitude is my reward. The people are unjust, and will be severely blamed by history; but, meanwhile, I must submit, and return to private life. The province requires a rest after the agitation of the past six months. I forgive those who calumniated me. I will endeavor to ignore even the names of those who were beholden to me, and who betrayed me, and will only remember the friends who were faithful to me in adversity as well as in prosperity. I will return to the labors of the field in order, if possible, to regain my health, and to my lawyer's office for the maintenance of my family. I wish you all, my friends, the happiness and the prosperity which you deserve, and ardently hope that our dear province will not suffer too much from the violence which has been exercised against its institutions."

Mr. Mercier will send in his resignation to the Speaker at once. It is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Shehyn, member for Quebec and formerly Provincial Treasurer, has resigned, and will follow Mr. Mercier into retirement. Mr. Mercier is serious ill, and it is not likely that he will ever again take a prominent part in public life. He may be compelled to take a voyage to Europe in order to restore his shattered health.

MONTREAL, March 10.—A large Conservative meeting has been held at the St. Lawrence Hall and drastic resolutions made to celebrate the recent victory by a big demonstration.

Provincial Treasurer Hall, speaking of the policy of the new Government, said that, as far as financial matters went, the intention was to cut down expenses without impeding material progress. He stated it was the positive intention of the Government to prosecute the men who had been guilty of stealing from the public purse.

The Star's special correspondent wires from London: "Mercier's defeat gives unalloyed satisfaction throughout Great Britain. As the Financial News says, "the people cared nothing about political or racial issues, but they realized that Mercier's success would have resulted in continued political corruption, tending to sap the Canadian nationality and destroy Canadian credit." The St James' Gazette says: "The result of this spirited, crushing protest against corruption completely justified Lieut.-Governor Angers, and is a striking proof of the existence of a public conscience in the province of Quebec."

TORONTO, March 10.—A London cable to the Globe says:—"Mercier's defeat has aroused no sympathy here. The British feeling clearly is that however important the constitutional question involved, Canada's first duty is to pronounce for purity and honesty, whether at Ottawa or Quebec. She must clear herself in the eyes of the world."

The Fall in Silver.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Mr. Pixley, of the London bullion house of Pixley & Abell, says: "The heavy fall of silver has its origin in America, and is due to fears of the action that might be taken by Austro-Hungary in reverting to a gold standard. This action came on a weak London market and at a time when India was quite unable to run the market alone. The supply of silver not only has been large from America, but a good deal of silver lead has come from Australia. India will require a large amount of silver for the rice crop in Burmah and some has yet to be found. Five millions sterling will be wanted, and if anything like that amount remains to be found the market will be recovered. It is literally believed to have been financed to the extent of at least half.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

A Public Meeting to Discuss the Defeat of the Amendment to the Miners' Bill.

Westminster Woolen Mills Not Coming to Victoria—Spring Salmon Run Unmolested.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 10.—John A. Green announces himself as an aldermanic candidate for the vacant seat in Ward 2.

The McKay-Spinks block at the corner of Pender and Seymour streets, is underway.

The ordination services of St. James church have been postponed to March 27, owing to the Bishop's illness.

The Iona has been beached. It is found that one propeller is gone and the other more seriously damaged than anticipated.

St. Patrick's night banquet will be held at the Oriental.

C. P. Townley, of New Westminster, has been appointed express agent for the Great Northwestern railway here.

American silver is taken at 10 per cent. discount at Chilliwhack.

Watts & Trott, boat builders, will ship by the s.s. Walla Walla, fifty pairs of oars ordered by a firm in Auckland, New Zealand.

Arrangements have been made by the Rugby Club for a match with Nanaimo, for Saturday, at Brockton Point.

C.P.R. railway bridge, No. 56, is being put through a course of renovation, and is now as solid as a rock. This is the Howe truss span over the main channel of the Coquitlam river.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 10.—A new A.O.U.W. lodge, with 25 members, was organized last night, and another will be instituted on Saturday evening.

A. E. House, of Nicola, says the coal veins in that valley will be developed this year.

Bishop Sillitoe left, to-day, for the upper country, having been ordered away for a few weeks by his medical adviser, for a complete rest.

A petition is in circulation in Chilliwhack, asking the council to levy a special rate on town property, for much needed street improvements.

At the nomination in Surrey, yesterday, to fill the vacancy in ward 3, John Stewart, the only person nominated, was elected by acclamation.

The Southwestern Coal Co. has been organized, and the following committee appointed: Chairman, *pro tem.* T. J. Trapp; permanent chairman, T. F. Fisher; secretary, F. C. Turner; committee, J. W. McColl, W. Manson, J. Douglas and J. W. Stein. The committee will arrange with the property owners on the South side of the river to go on any piece of property and drill for coal, under certain conditions. The committee will also make arrangements for the use of Major Vaughn's diamond drill, and will commence operations as soon as possible.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 10.—A meeting of the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective Association, will be held, soon as possible, to consider the advisability of cabling the different workings in the mines. A few of the miners, here, have always been anxious to make some changes around the works. Those changes very frequently do more harm than good. It is believed this cabling will bring more expense on the companies without benefit to the miners. Some of the "bloods," here, are looking for new changes, and are anxious to dictate to both men and managers. A large number of miners have been idle for the past three months, and a great many of them might be working, but for such men as are turning unionism into a curse instead of a blessing.

Steamer Isabel brought the news that la grippe was epidemic on Salt Spring Island, not a family being free. In the case of Mr. Gwynne, a colored settler, the grippe proved fatal. Others are in a critical condition.

ALBERNI.

The steamer Maude arrived on the 2nd, with a large number of passengers and a large quantity of freight. She left for Barclay Sound on the 3rd.

Mr. H. Guillod, Indian agent of the West Coast, and his family, have returned from Uculet, and will henceforth make Alberni their headquarters.

Lumber has arrived for several parties who are about to erect buildings on Alberni town site. Supplies were also brought for the work on the Paper Mill Co.'s works at the mill site. Mr. Hewitson is increasing his force of workers, and the work will progress rapidly.

There are already some five proposed sites for cities in the valley and two on Barclay Sound. As Anderson & Co. have at length opened their valuable property for sale, it is a sign that the boom has begun in earnest at Alberni.

Rev. W. Staples Smith, Presbyterian minister, and J. A. McDonald, B C. Indian missionary, have gone to Victoria to attend a meeting of the Columbia Presbytery. A Sunday-school will be opened on the first Sunday of March, conducted by Mr. Jas. Thompson and a good staff of teachers.

The weather throughout February has been delightful in this valley, and farming operations have been carried on during the month. The Indians are for the most part on the Sound, sealing and "potlaching."

The Alberni M.I. association at its last regular meeting had a profitable and enjoyable evening with the poets and English authors. The Band of Hope department of the association will hold its meeting on the evening of the 8th. The musical committee is preparing for a concert on the 22d. The library committee is arranging for the circulation of reading matter among the members, and may venture upon a newspaper for the association.

It will be seen from the above that Alberni is not behind her more populous sisters in her various enterprises.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 11.—McCorvie & Bonson have been awarded the contract for constructing a new Howe Truss bridge across Vedder Creek.

Chief Ackerman, of the fire brigade, has made arrangements with the Toronto Rubber Co., for handling his new spring horse collars.

The manager of the Westminster Slate Co., has succeeded in procuring a sufficient number of carrier pigeons to perform an air line message service between the company's office in this city and the quarry at Jarvis Inlet.

It is understood that the Westminster Woolen Mills will not be removed to Victoria as proposed some months ago. The promoters of the scheme build a large new mill in Victoria, and continue to operate the mill in this city as usual.

There is said to be a fair run of spring salmon in the river at present, but they are allowed to pass up unmolested.

A few days ago a couple of young men, residing in the vicinity, broke into the Surrey school house, and covered the blackboard and slates with obscene drawings and writings. The names of the perpetrators were ascertained, and the school trustees swore out a warrant for their arrest. They were this morning brought to the city, and remanded until next week. In the meantime, they will remain in the provincial jail. The affair has created a good deal of excitement, and the trustees intend prosecuting the charge with vigor.

A young man, of Surrey, disappeared mysteriously, last week. He came into the city to transact some important business for his uncle, a farmer. He had to attend to some financial matters, including the handling of a large sum of money. The young man concluded his business, went over to Vancouver for a few hours, returned to the city and crossed on the ferry steamer, ostensibly on his way home to Surrey. He never reached home, and, as he had a large sum of money on him, suspicions of foul play were aroused. The authorities were notified, and, without arousing curiosity, they proceeded to investigate. Mr. Moresby personally conducted the search, and followed one clue after another, until he finally traced the young man to Seattle. He was safe and sound, and considerably wiser than before he took the management of his uncle's business in hand.

McPhee Bros.' shipyard, on the North Arm, is as busy as ever. A number of sealhunting boats are under construction, and the keel of a large sealing schooner will be laid before long. Several parties are asking estimates on steamers, and a number of launches are to be built. The steamer Gladys, which is being overhauled at this yard, is almost ready for service, and will be launched some time next week.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 11.—A public meeting will be held here soon to discuss the defeat of Mr. Keith's bill to amend the Coal Miners' Regulation Bill.

S.S. Empire on her way from San Francisco to this port became disabled near Coos Bay. She will return to San Francisco for repairs. It is thought the damage is not serious.

Sneak thieves last night entered E. Hughes' boot and shoe store, carrying off a few articles and some money. Entrance was effected through the window.

S.S. Danube has arrived from the North. Times are not very brisk at present at Port Simpson and on the Skeena. Some preparations are being made at the canneries for the coming season. The snowfall during the winter was very heavy.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 11.—While on a trip to the halibut fisheries, Mr. James Edwards, of Vancouver, found upon a rock a species of sponge. Though too small to be of commercial value, it is of good quality, and may yet be found in paying quantities.

The newly elected Council of the Board of Trade held its first meeting last night. Resolutions were passed regarding the salmon industry for presentation to the Fisheries Commission, also referring to the redistribution of seats for the House of Commons.

The four masted schooner W. H. Talbot, of San Francisco, 765 tons, with lumber from the Hastings Sawmill, will sail on Sunday for Tientsin, China.

A VICTORIA WRESTLER.

McLeod Beats the Little Demon—Best Match Seen in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—An audience of about 1,500 gathered at the new Wigwam this evening, to witness the wrestling match between Joe Acton, known as "the Little Demon," and H. S. McLeod, of Victoria, B.C. Both men had trained faithfully for the event, and were in fine condition, Acton, however, having too much stomach. The contest was for $2,100, Acton putting up $1,100 against $1,000 of McLeod's. Two more evenly matched men could scarcely be found, they being almost exactly the same weight, height and general build. McLeod, if anything, was more powerful. Betting was brisk, starting in at 20 to 17 on Acton, but evening up before the struggle began. Hiram Cook was referee. The men entered the ring at 8:45 p.m. The first bout was won by McLeod, after a hard struggle, in forty-one minutes. Acton secured a half-Nelson several times on his antagonist, but each time he cleverly broke it. During one of his manœuvres for hold, Acton bumped his man badly and McLeod's back looked like a side of beef for the rest of the bout. McLeod finally secured a half-Nelson and turned his man over. After a rest of twenty minutes, the men came together again. As in the preceding bout, Joe did most of the work, but seemed unable to do anything with his sturdy antagonist, and tired perceptibly toward the end. McLeod finally secured a full Nelson, and, after a hard struggle, threw his man. Time 23 minutes. It was one of the best wrestling matches that had been seen for a long time. — Catch-as-catch-can; best two in three falls; no hold barred.

The New York Bomber.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The inquest into the death of Henry L. Norcross, author of the bomb tragedy in Russel Sage's office, December 4th, was resumed, to-day. The Jury returned a verdict, "that Henry L. Norcross came to his death by dropping a dynamite bomb, from his own hand, in Russel Sage's office," and recommended the Legislature to pass a law, immediately, making the offense punishable by imprisonment, for any person to carry, without proper authority, any object whatever, capable of destroying life and property.

DEFENCES OF ESQUIMALT

Imperial and International Aspect of Pacific Coast Fortifications and Armament.

Pertinent Questions Submitted, and the Answers Given Satisfactorily to Canada.

The House in a Hubbub Because of Ferguson's Insinuations Against Canadian Loyalty.

LONDON, March 10.—The question of the Harbor of Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, was raised in the House of Commons this afternoon, and was discussed with great zeal by Lord George Francis Hamilton, first Lord of the Admiralty, and several Liberal interrogatories. Hardly had this breeze died out, when the Behring Sea controversy was brought before the House by the questions addressed by Edward Temperley Gourley, the advanced Liberal member from Sunderland and answered for the Government by Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office. Mr. Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, Liberal member from Leith, led off in the matter of Esquimalt's defences by asking these questions from the first lord of the Admiralty—

"Does the site of the navy yard at Esquimalt belong to Canada or the Crown?"

"If Canada provides the stores, guns and sites, will she also provide the garrison?"

"Will the work of improving the defences of the harbor, including the plans of engineering and construction, be done by the Canadian Government or the Crown?"

"What rights of control, as regards stores, coal, support of the garrison in case of need, and harbor anchorage, has the commander of the Pacific fleet?"

"Are any advantages secured to Her Majesty's vessels at Esquimalt harbor, that are not accorded them in such foreign ports of the U. S., France or other civilized nations."

"In case the proposed fortifications should be erected, would the guns mounted there be the property of Canada or the Crown?"

"Will the garrison of the harbor defences receive their orders from the Imperial or Canadian Government?"

"If the garrison be put under the orders of the Canadian Government will the Home Government have any means of assuring itself of the support of the same for Her Majesty's fleet in times of war?"

"If, as has been suggested, Canada should decide to cast her lot with the United States, and become incorporated with that country, would she carry with her the guns and other portable equipments of fortifications?"

While making these interrogatories, Mr. Ferguson was interrupted frequently by cries of, "Oh, oh!" irony laughter and other noisy demonstrations of the ministerial majority. All his interrogatories after the one concerning the support of the Pacific fleet by the garrison, were delivered amid a storm of exclamations of remonstrance. This was due to the fact that the last six questions were put in such a way as to suggest that, in times of war or threatened war, the Imperial Government could not rely upon the loyalty of the Dominion Government for support, and that, therefore, it was foolish to place in uncertain hands a fortified harbor that might be used as effectively against the Empire as for it. The impression left by his inquiries and by the emphatic "Hear, Hears," with which the last six questions were greeted from the Opposition was that he intended to say that Canada had drifted too far toward the United States to be trusted to co-operate with the mother country in case of trouble with the American Government. This was Lord Hamilton's view of the question, and he declined to answer any except the first three questions. Upon rising to reply to Mr. Ferguson's interrogatories, he said: "The site of the dockyards at Esquimalt belongs to the Crown, and the Canadian Government has reserved for Her Majesty's ships exclusively a part of the harbor. The Canadian Government will provide the site for the fortifications and the guns, and will be responsible for the manning of them. The hon. gentleman's other questions seem to have been put with the object of causing the inference to be drawn that, in time of trouble or danger, Canada will not be ready to co-operate with the Home Government in the common defence of both against the enemy that will threaten us. The Home Government must be excused, therefore, if I decline to answer hypothetical questions, which are prompted by suppositions at once injudicious and dangerous."

The close of Lord Hamilton's reply was greeted with ministerial cheers, which had not died away when Mr. Ferguson was on his feet, asking, "I beg the First Lord of the Admiralty to answer my enquiry whether or not in the event of Canada's separating herself from Her Majesty's Empire (cries, "oh! oh! don't answer.") The guns, stores and ammunition, as well as the fortifications, will belong to the Imperial Government." The House was in a hubbub when Mr. Ferguson sat down, and rang with cries of "order," "don't answer!" Lord Hamilton made no reply to Mr. Ferguson's repeated questions.

Under Secretary Lowther, of the Foreign office, in response to enquiries, said that all the commissioners had signed the joint report embodying the points upon which they were agreed as regards the protection and preservation of the seal industry. The points upon which no agreement could be arrived at, and these were the main points, he added, concerned the length of the season, and other questions which would be referred to the arbitration commission for settlement.

BEHRING SEA.

Nothing New—Opinions at Washington—The London "Standard's" Opinion.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10.—It was quiet about the State Department, to-day. The Behring Sea matter was a subject of discussion, but there was nothing new developed. Sir Julian Pauncefote did not visit the department, and it was stated that no communication had been received from the British Government direct, to indicate the tone of Lord Salisbury's reply to the note of the 8th instant. In official circles, departmental and congressional, there was expressed a desire "to call England's bluff." Inquiry at the Capitol, to-day, revealed the fact that in its present shape and under present conditions, the arbitration treaty will hardly be ratified. The President will take no further action regarding the Behring Sea matter until he receives a reply from Salisbury to Wharton's note insisting on a renewal of the *modus vivendi* of last year.

LONDON, March 11.—The Standard says, to-day, on the Behring Sea controversy: "The impression prevails that the easy-going disposition of Great Britain in this matter is not reciprocated by the government at Washington. The British government's desire to bring this conflict to an amicable issue is as strong as ever, but there is an obvious limit to good nature when the yielding has to be done by one side. Mr. Harrison is trading too much upon our past amicability. Every impartial American sees that Great Britain is making considerable concessions. The suggestion that she would be glad not to submit the dispute to arbitration is ridiculous. The British government wishes to remain on good terms with the whole world, and especially with the United States, to which it is bound by the ties of kinship. The element in the United States hostile to Great Britain is allowed to exercise an excessive influence upon the negotiations, and, by its force of numbers, to dictate to the more intelligent of the people."

THE SALMON COMMISSION.

Little or No Interest Taken in the Proceedings at the Coal City.

After Hearing Several Witnesses the Board Adjourns to Meet at Vancouver.

NANAIMO, March 10.—The Fish Commission sat yesterday afternoon, Commissioners Wilmot and Armstrong being present. Walter Roose, examined, stated that he was in the fish business. He had ten boats fishing for the last three months. Principally pink colored salmon were caught. He also caught trout, which had never been seen on the Pacific Coast before. A practical fisherman had informed him that turbot go in the deepest water. Hitherto he had only fished a depth of 150 fathoms. There were halibut on the Coast, but not in great quantities. He referred to the herring oil factories, stating that wherever these were established the herring fishery had been destroyed.

In reply to Mr. Wilmot the witness said that attempts had been made of an experimental nature to see if deep sea fishing was profitable.

Frank Vozza, an Italian, formerly engaged in salmon fishing on the Fraser river, but at present dogfish fishing, was desirous of getting a license to fish in the Fraser river and other districts, but had been refused. During the time he had fished in the Fraser river his catches were from 40 to 500 salmon a day. Ten cents a piece were generally paid.

D. S. McDonald gave information regarding Fishhook, Thunder and Trobois Lakes, connected with the stream which runs into the bay. A dam had been placed across the stream. Now there were no fish in the lakes. Previously he had been able to fish there; now there was nothing.

J. F. Curry said with reference to this dam, that since it had been put up the fish had been kept out of the lakes. A petition had been got up three years ago by the settlers of the district to have the dam removed, but nothing came of it.

Ed. Quennell, sworn, said that at one time he lived alongside Fishhook Lake before the dam was erected salmon came to the lakes in hundreds regularly every year about November, but after the dam had been put across, the salmon came no more. There were oyster beds at Oyster Bay and Nanoose Bay.

Wm. Green, a trader resident in Nanaimo, said the Indians 70 or 80 miles above the canneries on the Naas river put seines across, catching vast quantities of fish, of which they destroyed the greater part. The Indians are accustomed to catch more fish than they can possibly use. Not only in the Naas river, but in the streams tributary the Indians would leave hundreds to rot on the beach. They keep the sockeye for their own use. The spring salmon are taken to the canneries. He had caught one salmon weighing 75 lbs. At Port Essington there were two other canneries in the village where about 400 Indians reside all winter.

The commission adjourned as no more witnesses were present. Very little interest is taken in the proceedings here. The commissioners leave to-morrow morning for Vancouver.

BIG STORM IN BRITAIN.

A Wintry Aspect Everywhere—Trains and Telegraphs Suspended—Loss of Cattle and Sheep.

LONDON, March 10.—Reports from the North of Scotland show that the storm has done much damage to flocks and herds, and it is feared that lives have been lost in remote parts of the country. The heavy snowfall appears to have taken people by surprise, especially in the Scottish Highlands and the mountainous districts of Wales. A large number of sheep have been chilled to death. The telegraph lines in many places are down, and railway trains are snow bound, while the ordinary roads are almost impassible. Horse races and other spring appointments for to-day have been postponed, and the whole country wears a wintry aspect. Reports of shipwreck along the Welsh and North British coasts have been received. The weather has greatly aggravated the suffering from the lack of coal, especially in the Northern manufacturing towns, where the poor had allowed their supplies to run out in the expectation of genial weather.

Aid for the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mrs. Potter Palmer to-day made an address before the special house committee on the World's Columbian Exposition for the favorable action of the bill to appropriate $135,000, to be distributed directly by the board of lady managers of the Exposition.

U. S. TARIFF REFORM.

Discussion in the House of Representatives on the Free Wool Bill.

The McKinley Bill Vigorously Denounced by Democrats—Reductions Demanded.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill. Mr. Stevens, Democrat, of Massachusetts, spoke from the standpoint of the manufacturer. Reduced taxes, lower prices, he said, always meant increased consumption. Free wool meant lower prices and better goods. The one was the equivalent of the other. While American manufacturers maintained their high standard of enterprise and workmanship, there was nothing to be feared from foreign competition. Quoting from the leading manufacturers of the country, he showed that the free wool bill was satisfactory to them. The bill proposed an immense boon to manufacturers, and one of universal benefit. The bill represented as wise a distribution of the duties as could be made. If the bill passed, it would result in good to the people.

Montgomery, Democrat, of Kentucky, followed with a long argument in support of the bill, which he read. He said he was an ardent tariff reformer. The measure reported endeavored to make a sharp and distinct issue with the Republican party whether 65,000,000 of people shall continue to pay 91¼ per cent. increase on all the clothes and woollen goods they consume under the McKinley act or whether they shall pay only 25 per cent. as fixed in this measure. Whether 36¼ per cent. of the unnecessary taxation now imposed upon $370,000,000 worth of goods used yearly by the people shall be realized, was a question that every member would be called upon to say. On the cheap lands and great ranches of the West, the only portion of the country where wool was largely grown, but a small element, either of labor or property, except that interested in the flocks, entered into the interests of wool growing. There was no reason why the wool-growers should be favored beyond the millions engaged in other pursuits, who get no benefit from the protection of this. The country could not raise either the quantity or quality of wool necessary to clothe the people comfortably and successfully. Under the increased rates of the McKinley bill, the importations of wool increased from 124,000,000 pounds in 1888, to 136,000,000 pounds in 1891, which the manufacturers must pay duty on. This large importation, and the price of raw material, must be added to the price of the goods and finally paid for by the consumer. If the duty on foreign wool was added to the manufactured goods, thereby increasing the cost of woolen goods to the consumer, being no benefit to the wool grower, why shall not this duty be removed? Under the McKinley bill, wages had not been increased in a single instance. The cost of labor in the manufacture of textile fabrics here differed very little from that paid by European competitors, for while the prices paid for labor were greater, our machinery and methods of manufacture were so superior that the amount expended in labor yielded as great an output of production in a shorter time as the labor of Europe yielded in a longer time. The old countries were conservative and slow to change their methods. Labor there was more abundant, and there was less incentive to invent and use labor-saving machiners. We were progressing, and alert to invent and adopt new, cheaper and speedier methods. Were American woollen manufacturers given free wool, free dye stuffs, free machinery, and placed on an equal footing, otherwise, with the European countries, we could pay American wages, and not only hold the home market for our products, but compete with woollen markets of the world. The American manufacturer was protected in the home market by the cost of transportation and other disadvantages, which burdened his foreign competitors. The policy of the Democratic party was to maintain wages; broaden the fields of all labor and increase their comforts. This bill repaid the home manufacturers ten per cent. more than the entire wages they paid for production. There was nothing in the Republican arguments that higher rates than were carried in this bill were needed to maintain American wages. The zeal with which American labor was put forward to justify the burdens of the tariff was a shame and a fraud. There was more protection afforded in this bill than was necessary. The people wanted the tariff reduced. This bill was not theoretical. It's benefit was universal. It removed two thirds of the tax paid by sixty-five millions of people on all the wool clothes they wore; but which fell heaviest on the poor, who wore cheaper goods on which "McKinley" imposed higher duties. He believed the bill would meet the approval of four-fifths of the wool growers and manufacturers themselves. There was behind it a public sentiment irrespective of the political, which neither the Senate nor President could ignore. The Democratic policy now was war on all wasteful and extravagant appropriations, economy in public expenditures, and a radical and sweeping reduction in expenses borne by the people.

The Van Zandt Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Norman Lubbock, son of Professor Lubbock, the English scientist, and chairman of the London County Council, and his sister, Mrs. Constance Buxton, arrived here on the Teutonic, on Wednesday, on the way to their sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Van Zandt, whose husband committed suicide a week ago, in London. They leave for Buffalo, to-day. Mrs. Van Zandt will meet them there. She has already left her home in Menlo Park as is on her way east. She will return with them to London. Mrs. Van Zandt's relatives are much disturbed by the reports in American papers that business entanglements caused Van Zandt's suicide. It is true that low prices had somewhat involved the Blue Bird mine in Montana, but this was only one of the many ventures in which Van Zantd was interested. Grip, it is believed, by his friends, was the real cause of the suicide. He left his business affairs in excellent condition.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March, 11, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were read and received as follows, viz: In support of Bill to amend License Regulation Act, 1891; from residents of Surrey, opposing Private Bill to validate certain Debentures issued by the Municipality; from the New Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company, opposing Private Bill to amend the New Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN, from the Standing Orders and Private Bills Committee, reported the preamble of the bill to incorporate the Kootenay Power Co., with amendments.

ADJOURNED BUDGET SPEECH DEBATE.

MR. SWORD resumed the debate on the motion of the hon. Finance Minister, "that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply." He argued that the various sections of the New Westminster District had not been fairly treated by the Government, and had, therefore, been forced to form themselves into municipalities. If the Government would adopt the same method, in dealing with other districts more municipalities would be formed, for it would only be necessary to cut down the allowance to less than the revenue from these sections of the country in order to make them form municipalities and collect and spend their own revenue. He endeavored to show that the members of the House who gave an undivided support to the Government were not the real representatives of the people in that they did not represent by any means the majority of the electors. Notwithstanding all that had been said, he (Mr. Sword) did not think the independent members of the House should be classed as out and out oppositionists, for that, he said, was not their real position. Regarding the Crofter scheme, which he understood the Government would bring before the House, he said he hoped the Premier would see his way clear to bring this measure down at as early a date as possible, in order that it might be fully discussed and properly understood by every member of the House.

MR. HORNE followed. He said that in looking over the estimates, he had noticed that there was no provision made, as he had hoped there would be, for a new court house in the City of Vancouver. He understood, however, that this matter would be attended to in the supplementary estimates. It was quite right that this should be so, for Vancouver was entitled to quite as good a court house as either Victoria or New Westminster. There were also other items contained in the estimates, to which he would, at a later date, refer, but for the present would content himself with pressing upon the Government the claims of Vancouver for a suitable and sufficient court house building.

MR. PUNCH complained that the money of the province was not being expended in the same proportion in which it was collected in the various districts, and claimed for Westminster district, especially, that a much more liberal allowance should be made.

MR. BROWN was also an objector to certain details of expenditure which did not meet his views. He was, however, compelled to compliment the hon. Finance Minister on having so ably dealt with the finances of the province, and with having spoken in such a way as would certainly serve to give outsiders a good impression of the stability of the province. He (Mr. Brown) was not one of those who would decry the financial administration of the province, but on the contrary, was glad to bear testimony to the ability and efficiency displayed, and was sure that as the resources of the province became better known at home and abroad, the credit and good name of British Columbia would become even higher and more stable than at present. He congratulated the hon. Finance Minister on his success in placing the Inscribed Stock of the province on the London market, and said that he (Mr. Turner) deserved full credit for what he had done. Continuing, he claimed that the Government should show a much more liberal spirit in dealing with expenditure for roads and bridges. He went into details and figures in order to prove that the Government was not justly spending the money. In conclusion he summed up his argument in the saying that "he smelled a mice."

MR. ANDERSON replied to the hon. member for Westminster City (Mr. Brown) who, he said, in his figures and calculations had misrepresented Victoria district.

MR. SMITH quoted from the estimates of revenue and expenditure to prove that the Government could not be fairly charged with having dealt the most liberally with the districts which sent Government supporters to the Legislature. He claimed that it was impossible for the Government to give universal satisfaction, and thought that, all things considered, the policy of the greatest good to the greatest number had been carried out. In his own district there were many roads and other improvements wanted, but these would require the expenditure of a large amount of money and he would not unduly urge upon the Government to depart from their conservative policy of keeping as nearly within the revenue as possible. (Applause.)

MR. KEITH said that as each of the members of the House seemed to be airing an individual grievance, he might as well follow suit. He was disappointed that no sum had been placed in the estimates for more school accommodation at Nanaimo. The Government should consider this claim and give Nanaimo enough money to erect a good school building.

MR. FORSTER followed, and urged further grants of money by the Government for improving the roads of Nanaimo district. He also said he had great pleasure in supporting the claims of Nanaimo for a new school and hoped the Government would see its way clear to make an ample grant for a suitable building.

HON. MR. VERNON said that he thought, if anything would show how satisfactorily the Government was administering the finances of the province, it would be the criticisms of the members of the House. Of course there was a little irritation here and there. That was a natural sequence, and was apparent every year. It was now a new road here, and then a new road there, etc.; but the main question of finance, the most important matter of how the finances generally were being administered, had come in for little or no criticism, not even from the leader of the Opposition, who was really about the only hon. gentleman on the opposite side of the House who seemed to know anything at all about finance. He could understand that, perhaps, the members of the House were more or less unfamiliar with the details of the issue of Inscribed Stock of the province, but thought that after the lucid and clear statement of the Finance Minister they would probably know more about it. He ridiculed the contention of the hon. leader of the Opposition, that the Government kept the Public Accounts Committee from meeting in order to keep information regarding the public accounts from the ratepayers of the country. Such, he said, was not the case, but he would also say that it was as much the fault of the hon. leader of the Opposition as of anyone that the Public Accounts Committee, which was in the control of the House, had not met. He replied to the charge of the hon. leader of the Opposition that the returns brought to the House were not printed but were being smuggled away by the Government. No member of the House, he said, asked for so many returns as the same gentleman (Mr. Beaven). It was an easy enough matter to put a few lines of "motion" on the order paper and call for a big return that it might take weeks to prepare; and if all these returns were not printed it was because there seemed to be no necessity for so doing, and, besides, if all these returns were printed the Government Printing office, now running extra hands and over time, would have to be more than doubled in capacity. He criticised severely the uncalled for remarks of the leader of the Opposition in claiming that the Finance Minister had been egotistical in his speech on the provincial finances. On the contrary he (Mr. Vernon) thought that the Finance Minister had been most modest, and had claimed no credit to which he was not entitled. Referring to the allegation made by the hon. leader of the Opposition, that every year the province was getting deeper and deeper in the *mire* he, (Mr. Vernon) said that if this were the case, it was a most remarkable thing that the credit of the province was every year going *higher* and *higher*.

HON. MR. TURNER—Your are getting poetical. (Laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Vernon said there was only one conclusion to be drawn from the increasing debt and the increasing credit, and that conclusion was most justly that the Government was spending the money of the province so satisfactory, and the public works being done, were so well carried on that they were forming a valuable asset. He defended the action of the Government in selling such public lands as had been sold at $1 per acre at that price, and declared that a great deal of the land which had been sold in this way, had been sold simply because possibly coal would be discovered, and not because these lands were good for agricultural or pastoral purposes. Concluding, Mr. Vernon said that, on the whole, he was more or less disappointed, in a certain sense, that the Opposition's criticism of the budget had been so very mild. When the session opened they (the Opposition) had promised some great field days and some vigorous attacks on the Government; but, so far, these had not developed. Regarding what the junior member for Yale had said about redistribution and that he (Mr. Vernon) was a "traitor" to his constituents, he (Mr. Vernon) remarked that he thought it was unnecessary to deal with this, as the constituents themselves had already dealt with it. When they had fully understood the matter they had taken his hon. friend (Mr. Semlin) who once stood at the head of the poll, and put him down very nearly to the bottom, and in fact it was only by a narrow chance that he, (Mr. Semlin), had been able to keep his seat in the House. Continuing the Chief Commissioner defended the action of the Government in distributing the provincial revenue in the way of expenditure in various districts, saying that he wished it were more clearly understood and better remembered by every member of the House that the province as a whole should be considered in the estimated expenditure, and that no one should deprive any particular portion of the province from a much needed allowance, simply because that portion happened to be within or without any district lines, (applause). Dealing with the charge made that the Government had done certain work by day work when it should have been let by tender, he, (Mr. Vernon), said that he had considered that the best method of constructing public works and of husbanding the resources of the province. He gave one instance in East Kootenay where a road was to be built. Here the Government called for tenders, the lowest of which was $20,000. As a matter of fact, the Government afterwards built the road for less than $5,000, and though, perhaps, not quite as good a job had been done, still it was quite as good as could be afforded, and the large amount of money saved had been expended in other portions of the district. He also gave other instances of a similar nature. Referring for a moment to the attack made by the hon. member for West Kootenay, (Mr. Kellie,) on the Government agent for that district, he declared most emphatically that the Government agent was altogether a very superior man, and was peculiarly well qualified for the position. The Government had every confidence in him. As to the many local matters that had been brought up from time to time, he would be glad when the whole province should be divided up into municipalities, so that the Government would be relieved of the municipality work it was now compelled to do. (Applause.)

MR. KITCHEN stated that his idea of the financial policy of the Government was that the Government was taking the money away from the prosperous districts which did not support them and giving it to the parts of the province that had to be pap-fed in order to return a Government supporter. What kept the Government in power was that there were a hungry lot of horses standing at the public crib, which must be fed in order to keep their votes straight. He went into elaborate details in support of his contention that the district of Westminster had not been getting its share of the public revenue, and declared that his constituents would support him in his opposition to the Government, and he proposed vigorously to assail certain expenditures provided for in the estimates.

MR. CROFT replied, also going into the details of the accounts to show that the arguments of the hon. member for Westminster district (Mr. Kitchen) were fallacious.

HON. MR. TURNER'S motion that the Speaker do now leave the chair was thereupon carried without division.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

MR. EBERTS introduced a bill to incorporate the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Read a first time and referred to Railway committee.

IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of supply, with Mr. Martin in the chair. The following items were carried:—

1. Interest	$ 113 978.55
2. Sinking Fund	55,753.00
3. Premium and Exchange	550.00

On the discussion of item No. 4, for discount and commission, $2,990.00.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked for details. He said he could not understand why such a large sum of money should be paid for brokerage and commission.

HON. MR. TURNER replied, warmly, that, after his explanation of yesterday, he could not see what more information the hon. leader of the Opposition wanted, unless he (Mr. Beaven) was a baby in finance, and knew nothing whatever about even the simplest rules of arithmetic. He (Mr. Turner) had explained fully that the loan had cost the province, including all charges, interest and sinking fund, just a little less than 4½ per cent., in this there being included 1 per cent. to pay off the liability. Even the City of Victoria paid five and one-half to six per cent. for their money, and if hon. gentlemen opposite would only think of it they would see at once in how good a position the province had been placed, and how thoroughly good a transaction had been made.

HON. MR. BEAVEN persisted that this was no answer. He wished to know where the money had gone, who had got it, and what for. He wanted to know if it had gone into the pockets of the Finance Minister, or of his partners, or of some one else.

HON. MR. TURNER—I thought you were going to say that—I expected it yesterday.

HON. MR. BEAVEN repeated his enquiry.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Speaker left the Chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER said—Resolved, that I do leave the chair.

HON. MR. ROBSON—This is a very important motion, and should be made in the regular way, not hastily put. Anyone should have an opportunity of speaking before you leave the chair to go into committee of supply.

MR. SPEAKER—I have simply followed the usual and regular form of procedure in this House. Now, with regard to what took place, this afternoon, in the House, I would like to give a full explanation. At the time when the debate came to a close, the hon. the Premier was discussing some matter with his colleague, the President of the Council, and though I put the question three times in the regular way before ringing the division bell to call the members in, he (Mr. Robson) did not make any attempt to speak. The hon. Premier is complaining of being refused permission to speak, without the least justification or cause whatever.

HON. MR. ROBSON—When you saw that I was busily engaged in conversation with one of my colleagues, I think it was but due me that you should have drawn my attention to the fact that the debate was about to close, without putting the question to the House and ringing the bell.

MR. SPEAKER—I treated the Hon. Premier in this case, as in all others, just as I would treat any other member of the House.

HON. MR. ROBSON—Nothing of the kind. You treated me discourteously.

MR. SPEAKER—Then I throw myself upon the judgment of the House. The Hon. Premier has no right to speak of me as he has done, or to make against me such a baseless—a groundless charge.

MR. SEMLIN bore the speaker out in what he had said, in regard to having called the question three times before ringing the division bell.

MR. MARTIN said he did not like to differ with his hon. colleague (Mr. Semlin), but he (Mr. Martin) had certainly not heard the question put three times. He would not, however, say on this account that the Speaker had not put the question three times.

HON. MR. VERNON said that he believed he had heard the Speaker put the question three times, yet, in a matter of this kind, there was generally a good deal of latitude allowed. There was certainly a certain amount of latitude, not to say courtesy, that should be shown to the hon. leader of the Government, who occupied a very important and a very elevated position in the councils of the province. He (Mr. Vernon) was sure that the Speaker had no idea of shutting off the hon. premier. It might be, and was very true, that the Speaker had asked "Are you ready for the question?" three times; yet he had seen that the hon. Premier had been engaged and, without overstepping the bounds, might have called his attention to the fact that he was about to put the question. He thought the Speaker had been a little hasty when the Premier had entered a protest against the question being put and so suddenly shutting off the debate. Of course, the position the Speaker occupied was a very important one and he (the Speaker) should be sustained by the House; but still there were exceptional circumstances to be taken into consideration, and he (Mr. Vernon) would again say that he thought the Speaker was a little hasty in his action. There was nothing to be gained by such an unusual haste, and it was certainly not quite courtesy to the leader of the Government to refuse him liberty to speak on such an important subject and at such an important time.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he had been out of the House at the time the question had been put; but certainly the hon. leader of the Government had a right to speak every time it was moved that the House go into supply.

HON. MR. ROBSON—It was simply discourtesy shown me by the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER—I repel the insinuation, and throw it back. I have always treated the hon. leader of the Government and every hon. member of this House with the utmost courtesy in my power.

HON. MR. POOLEY said he did not think there had been any actual or intended discourtesy shown by Mr. Speaker at all. He did not think there had been or he would say so.

HON. MR. ROBSON—But I do think so, even if I am not permitted to say so.

MR. SPEAKER—You can think as you please. I want you to understand most distinctly that you are not going to put your heel on me.

MR. COTTON said he had heard the question put three times.

COL. BAKER (who sits immediately in front of Mr. Cotton) said that what the hon. senior member for Vancouver had said simply showed the difference of opinion there might be. He (Col. Baker) had been in his place at the time the question was put, and had only heard it put once, but, at the same time, would be far from saying that there was any question as to the accuracy of the statement of the Speaker that he had put the question three times.

MR. BROWN said that members on the Opposition side of the House looked particularly to the Speaker to protect their rights, and he thought it would have been unjust for the Speaker to make any exception in favor of the Premier, that is in the way of giving him any more opportunity to speak than any other member of the House had.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that, while he did not think—in fact, he was sure—that Mr. Speaker had not shown any lack of courtesy towards the hon. the Premier, still he did think the division bell was rung rather hastily. Had he not known that the Premier was going to speak, he would, himself, have continued the debate. He did not think a general warning had been given, even though the usual form had been gone through. He thought too much warmth had been shown in the present discussion, as the whole difficulty was clearly due to nothing more nor less than a want of attention or a misunderstanding.

DR. MILNE and Mr. Kitchen both said they heard the question put three times, and Messrs. Sword and Punch bore the same testimony.

MR. HALL said he did not hear the question put three times, and he had good hearing.

MR. SPEAKER—I wish to repeat that I gave the customary warning, "Are you ready for the question?" three times. I have not been guilty of any act of discourtesy such as I am charged with.

HON. MR. DAVIE—No one said you were.

MR. SPEAKER—You were not here when the hon. Premier accused me of discourtesy.

HON. MR. ROBSON dealt with the debate on the budget speech at some length, taking it up in detail, and replying to the hon. leader of the Opposition and others who had spoken. (A full report of this important speech will appear in to-morrow's Sunday, COLONIST.) Hon. Mr. Robson had not got half-way through his speech, when

MR. SPEAKER ruled that he was out of order because the House should properly be in a Committee of the Whole. He (Mr. Speaker) had allowed the hon. leader of the Government to go on to this length because he (Mr. Speaker) had been accused of discourtesy; but he must now put a stop to it.

HON. MR. BEAVEN contended that the hon. leader of the Government was perfectly in order in speaking. Before Mr. Speaker could leave the chair to enable the House to go into Committee of the Whole, there must be a motion.

MR. SPEAKER admitted that this view was correct with respect to different sittings of the House, but said it had been, and was the practice of this House, to regard an adjourned session the same day as the same sitting. The Chairman of the Committee of Supply did not rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, but simply called Mr. Speaker to the Chair so that he (Mr. Speaker) might declare it was 8 o'clock. Then when the evening session began he (Mr. Speaker) simply called the Chairman back again without a motion. He admitted having made an error in putting the motion in the first instance, in putting the question, "that I do now leave the chair," and on that account, had permitted the leader of the Government more latitude than was usual, but was now compelled to call him to order.

HON. MR. POOLEY concurred in this opinion.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

On the discussion of item No. 4 being resumed.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that he must have full information regarding this expenditure before he would vote for it. There was a discrepancy between the amount of money the province had received and the amount the province had made itself liable for, and, on behalf of his constituents, he demanded to know what had become of this money, into whose pockets it had gone, and why it had gone there and what it had gone there for.

HON. MR. TURNER—I rise to a question of privilege.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—You can keep your seat. What is your question of privilege?

HON. MR. TURNER—Mr. Chairman, I am addressing you, and, I say, I rise to a question of privilege.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—Sit down. I have the floor. When I get through, you can talk.

HON. MR. POOLEY—I rise to a point of order.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—What is your point of order?

HON. MR. POOLEY—I address the chair. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. I want your ruling on the question of privilege raised by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—Sit down, you can't bring up a question of privilege in Committee of the Whole. He continued that he was astonished at the extreme irritability of the hon. gentleman opposite, who seemed to be thoroughly alarmed, lest the Opposition should get any information about this deficit in the loan. But, nevertheless, he (Mr. Beaven) felt it was a duty he owed to his constituents, and in spite of the ungentlemanly conduct of the hon. President of the Council.

HON. MEMBERS—Order! order!

HON. MR. BEAVEN—It's all well enough to cry order! order! but I am going to have that information, or I—

HON. MR. DAVIE—You have all the information before you in that return from the Finance Department.

HON. MR. BEAVEN: No, I have not. Nothing of the kind. I am going to get that—

HON. MR. TURNER: Mr. Chairman—

HON. MR. BEAVEN: Sit down; I have the floor. Don't lose your temper.

HON. MR. TURNER: When I am accused of being a thief I cannot help losing my temper.

HON. MR. BEAVEN: I didn't call you a thief!

HON. MR. TURNER: Yes you did. You said the money had gone into my pocket or into the pockets of my partners—

HON. MR. BEAVEN: Yes, and I want to know why it was spent and what for? It is a large sum of money not accounted for.

HON. MR. TURNER—Before we discuss the item, I demand an apology from the hon. gentleman opposite. No! He is no gentleman or he would not make such a baseless and totally unfounded insinuation.

HON. MR. BEAVEN replied that the irritability of the hon. members of the Government made him suspect that there was something wrong. The Finance Minister was a member of a well-known firm of merchants in Victoria and—

HON. MR. POOLEY—Order! Order!

HON. MR. BEAVEN—I'll go on discussing this forever if I like—

HON. MR. POOLEY—Mr. Chairman, call him to order. He must confine his discussion to the question now before the House.

THE CHAIRMAN—Come to order!

HON. MR. BEAVEN—If you deal out your rulings with the same impartiality to me as to everyone else, I submit.

Hon. Members—Chair! Chair!

HON. MR. BEAVEN—I will accept the ruling.

HON. MR. VERNON—You have to accept the rule of the House whether you like it or not.

HON. MR. BEAVEN — That's all right. I give you due notice if I don't get the information about where this money went, you won't get the vote. I have asked what has become of the difference between £200,000 and $800,000. He had been asked for this information at least five or six times, to-day, on the streets of Victoria and was unable to give it. The Government was evidently trying to suppress the information.

HON. MR. ROBSON—Who is trying to suppress it?

HON. MR. BEAVEN—The Government. (Laughter.)

MR. CROFT explained that there was no difficulty in seeing where the money went. He figured out the amount the province should receive.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—But who got the money?

MR. CROFT—Why the Treasurer, of course (Opposition laughter).

HON. MR. POOLEY said that he must confess that he was irritated at what the leader of the Opposition had said. When he heard an hon. gentleman call another hon. gentleman across the floor of the House a—

HON. MR. BEAVEN—You must come to order.

HON. MR. POOLEY—I am perfectly in order. The hon. leader of the Opposition said that the money had gone into the pockets of the Finance Minister or of his partner, and had said that he (Mr. Beaven) wanted to enquire where the money had gone. Could any more vile insult be hurled across the floor of the House? It was a deliberate insult to the House, as well as to the hon. Minister of Finance. No wonder members were irritable. If the hon. leader of the Opposition had any idea that the money had gone into improper channels, he should move for a Royal Commission to enquire into it, or move for a select committee, but should not throw out any dirty insinuations, as he had done.

HON. MEMBERS—Hear, hear.

HON. MR. POOLEY repeated that no wonder he felt very much irritated that a thing of this kind should be said in the House. The information brought down to the House was complete. Any schoolboy in the country could work out the amount. If the hon. gentleman could prove that any money was missing or that there was anything wrong, let him move for a Royal Commission, but don't throw out any dirty insinuations to be copied in the newspapers and go abroad, perhaps, to injure irrevocably a gentleman, honourable and upright, as was the Finance Minister.

HON. MR. TURNER drew the attention of the chairman to the fact that the discussion had got quite outside the regular course.

After further discussion the item passed.

After passing the Estimates complete, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 1:10 a.m., Saturday.

A HANDSOME BUILDING.

The New Victoria Brewery to Be One of The Finest Pieces of Architecture in the City.

One of the most handsome structures of its kind, on this coast, will be the new brewery that Messrs. Loewen & Erb are erecting, at the corner of Government and Discovery streets, at a cost of $60,000.

The architect, Mr. Steinmann, of Seattle, has put in his best work on the plans, and it only needs to be said that Messrs. McGregor & Jeeves are the contractors, to assure all concerned that it will be no slop job. Every portion of the work is being carefully scanned, under the closest supervision, and the solidity of the building, even at its present stage, is apparent. They are employing eighteen bricklayers, nineteen stonecutters, twenty laboring men, and twenty carpenters. Mr. Tiedemann is superintending the general labor, as the representative of the brewers and the architect.

The building, which will be 90 feet in height, of Koksilah stone, from Lubbe's quarry, and brick, has a frontage of 110 feet on Government street, and 88 feet on Discovery street. The town side will consist of five stories, and the Discovery street side, of three, the foundation trenches, and stones supporting them, being uniformly 6 feet thick. The brewhouse will occupy the front of the three story building, and at the back of that will be the fill-room and wash-house; there are also capacious store rooms for malt, hops, and the balance of the room is taken up by numerous elevators. The five-story portion of the brewery will contain many novel features quite new to the business in Victoria. On the top of the building will be the mash tub and brew kettle, surrounded by a spacious outlet cooler and water tanks. From these the beer will run into the stock room on the next floor, and thence into fermenting tubs. From here it will run down into rest vats, (each of 200 barrels capacity,) and from there, below into the cellar, where it will be laid off into oak top casks of 100 barrels each. Thence the beer is finally drawn off into the small kegs in the fill room whence it runs down an outlet slide into wagons in the yard.

Messrs Weisel & Vilter, of Milwaukee, are putting in a splendid ice machine of 25 tons weight, with a horizontal Corliss engine, compressor, etc., all of the best make. There is also, from the same firm, a Badelot cooler. A 25 h.p. engine is now on the road. The Albion Iron Works are manufacturing a large portion of the material, the principal items of which are a mash tub, brew kettle, the ice tanks, water tanks, and boilers. Messrs. Wilson Bros. have the contract for supplying all the iron pillars and supports in the building. In addition to the machinery above described, there will be a powerful electric light plant.

It is expected by the contractors that, if work continues to go on as at present with no hindrance, the building will be ready for occupation by the middle of June. The ice machine will be at work by the end of May, turning out nine tons of ice daily for city consumption, so that the city will once more have a good ice factory. It may be mentioned that most of the walls of the building are two feet thick, and that the foundations are the most solid in the whole city. The structure will be a credit to Victoria in every sense of the word, and is the pioneer of solid edifices in the Northern end of the city.

The report that Jay Gould's health had suddenly become very much worse and that he was hurrying home from the South on that account, was denied by Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and George Gould.

Mail advices from Parilla bring news of an Indian uprising in the Cordillera of the Andes districts. The Toba tribes are at the head of the outbreak, and with them many other tribes heretofore friendly towards their Spanish neighbors. Half a dozen towns have been destroyed, several frontier missions wiped out, and murder and pillage is going on.

The Indians of Chihuahua believe in witchcraft, and for a number of years an old woman held them in great fear by her alleged powers. It was stated that she was in the habit of eating young children. During her absence a party of men went to her home and found not only bones, but the partly eaten body of a child. On her return home she was burned at the stake, and the people ate small portions of her body in order to ward off evils that might befall them for killing her.

The colored people of the West End of Boston, Mass., are in a panicky condition on account of the direful prophecies of the Rev. Andrew Johns, of Allegheny City, Pa., who is conducting revival services at St. Paul's church. He claims to have foretold the Johnstown flood, and now predicts that Boston is to be overthrown by an earthquake. Chicago is to be scourged. He has made many converts, strange to say. He is going back to New York again to warn the people of that city that "God's wrath is near upon them."

Glossy Sheen

And vigorous growth, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for keeping the scalp clean, cool and healthy. It restores to faded and gray hair the original color and beauty, prevents baldness, and imparts to the hair a silky texture and a lasting and delicate fragrance. The most elegant and economical dressing in the market; no toilet is complete without Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made. It imparts a soft

And Silky Texture

to the hair, and gives much satisfaction."—J. A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

"After using a number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Osment, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

Result From Using

"Ayer's Hair Vigor WILL PREVENT premature loss of hair and when so lost will stimulate a new growth. I have used the preparation for those purposes and know whereof I affirm."—A. Lacombe, Opelousas, La.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

FOR SALE.

Re Joseph Dougan, Deceased, Intestate.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia dated the tenth day of February, A.D. 1892, the following valuable properties are offered for sale up to the first April, A.D. 1892, subject to the approval of the Court:

Section 19, range 3, Shawnigan District.
East ½ section 30, range 3, Shawnigan District
East ½ section 1, range 3, Cowichan District.
South ½ section 20, range 4, Shawnigan District
Section 1, range 4, Cowichan District.
(Reserving all mineral rights.)
Containing a total a reage of 350 acres.

The property is within two hours' reach of Victoria by rail. Mr. James Dougan, of Cobble Hill, will show the various properties to intending purchasers.

For terms and particulars apply to

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELLICKEN,
Solicitors for James Dougan, the Administrator
Dated March 1, A.D. 1892. mc3-td-d&w

THE TIME FOR

PLANTING TREES

Having now arrived

P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.

are prepared to supply in any quantity desired, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs Evergreens, etc., at lowest prices.

Their Nursery Business is still carried on in the same premises, St. Charles St., Cadboro Bay Road, the frontage only having been sold. At their Store, removed to

52 DOUGLAS STREET,

Grass, Clover and all other kinds of Seeds, best quality. For further particulars see Priced Catalogues, which will be sent post free on application. c20-6m d&w

NOW'S THE TIME!

WHAT FOR?

TO PLANT CABBAGE PLANTS

100, 50c; 200, 80c; 300, $1; 1,000, $2.50; first-class stocky plants. One dollar's worth delivered to any part of city, or shipped to any part of the province. Send postal card to

G. A. KNIGHT,
Mount Tolmie Nursery,
mc5 d&w Victoria, B. C.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

		From Halifax
Parisian	Allan Line	Jan. 23
Sardinian	do.	Feb. 6
Sarnia	Dominion Line	Jan. 30
Labrador	do.	Feb. 13
		From Boston
Lake Ontario	Beaver Line	Feb. 1
Lake Winnipeg	do.	Feb. 11
		From New York.
State of Nebraska	Allan-State Line	Jan. 22
Teutonic	White Star Line	Jan. 20
Britannic	do	Jan. 27
Majestic	do	Feb. 3

Cabin—$40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate—$25, $30, $35. Steerage—$20.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.

Tickle The Earth

With a Hoe, SOW FERRY'S SEEDS and nature will do the rest.

Seeds largely determine the harvest—always plant the best—FERRY'S.

A book full of information about Gardens—how and what to raise, etc., sent free to all who ask for it. Ask to-day.

D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

ja15-w-13t

Burdock Blood Bitters

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood.

CURES Constipation, Biliousness, al Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. tts MRS. HOPPERON

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures SPERMATORRHŒA, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY and all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B. C. jly12-d&w-eod

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN. T. ALLSOP. W. WALTER.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.
Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on Easy Terms.
Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON. C. A. HOLLAND.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-d&w

THERE IS NO COMFORT

like a well-fitting, easy, nice-looking boot. It makes you feel at rest; it looks good, and there are none of those shooting, racking pains which are Nature's way of rebelling against any outrage upon her.

THERE IS NO AGONY

like a cramped, stiff shoe. It is a miserable infliction upon a man or woman. You can avoid all this by purchasing your footwear from A. B. Erskine, No. 132 Government Street. The boots he keeps are not for fashion or fad. The motto pervading his store is

"COMFORT AND GOOD VALUE."

FOUND AT LAST! WHAT?

That the best and cheapest place to buy my

GROCERIES, HAMS, TEAS, PROVISIONS, BACON, COFFEES, FEED, LARD, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

I have tried them all, but find that

ROWBOTHAM, "THE GROCER,"

Is the most reliable. His goods are always choice in quality, correct in quantity, low in price.

PLOWS, HARROWS

Seed Drills, Root Cutters, Pulpers,

HAND AND POWER FEED CUTTERS,

Grain Mills, Wagons, Buggies and Carts in great variety.

Call and see them or write for Catalogues and prices to

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

(LIMITED LIABILITY).

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

AND AT KAMLOOPS B.C mr1

THE TIME!
...AT FOR?
CABBAGE PLANTS
300, $1; 1,000, $2.50; first-class ...e dollar's worth delivered to ...r shipped to any part of the ...ostal card to
G. A. KNIGHT,
Mount Tolmie Nursery, Victoria, B. C.

STEAMSHIPS
MAIL LINES.
...d Quickest Route to ...Old Country.
From Halifax
...Allan Line .... Jan. 23
do. .... Feb. 6
...minion Line .... Jan. 30
do. .... Feb. 13
From Boston
...Beaver Line .... Feb. 1
do. .... Feb. 11
From New York.
...Allan-State Line .. Jan. 28
...White Star Line .. Jan. 20
do .... Jan. 27
do .... Feb. 3
$50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. $30, $35. Steerage—$20. ...ed through to all points in Ireland, and at specially low ...f the European continent.

...e The Earth
...W FERRY'S SEEDS and ...e will do the rest. ...termine the harvest—always ...he best—FERRY'S. ...formation about Gardens—how ...etc., sent free to all who ask for it. Ask to-day.
...RY WINDSOR, ONT.
ja15-w-13t

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood.
CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.
WATFORD, ONT.
... after a severe attack of ...s completely broken down. I ...f dollars in doctors' bills with ...ction. Before she had taken ...rdock Blood Bitters there was ...ange, and now she is entirely ...s MRS. HOPPERON

...NGLISH PRESCRIPTION.
...edicine used over 30 years in ...es. Cures SPERMATORRHEA, ...NESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY ...aused by abuse, indiscretion ... Six packages GUARANTEED ... others fail. Ask your Drug... English Prescription, take no ... package $1. Six $5, by mail. ...nphlet. Address EUREKA ... DETROIT, MICH. ...mailed by LANGLEY & CO., ...ily17-d&w-eod

...BIA
...AGENCY, L'd
LONDON, ENGLAND.
...ALPIN, ...OP, ...LTER.
...s been merged in the ...e Company from this ...rance Agency. ...Rates. ...n Easy Terms. ...eceived at interest.
... MASON. ...LAND.
je24-tf-dw

...MFORT
...kes you feel at rest; ... racking pains which ...rage upon her.
...GONY
...ction upon a man or ...ur footwear from A. ...ots he keeps are not ... his store is
...D VALUE."

WHAT?
... buy my TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, ...C., ETC.
...hat
...GROCER,"
...oice in quality, correct

...ROWS
...Pulpers,
...D CUTTERS,
... in great variety.
...nd prices to
...& CO.,
...ts, Victoria.
mri

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

Re-assembling of the Board at Vancouver—Sanitary Aspects of the Offal Question.

Complaints of the Indians—Objections to the Existing System of Licenses.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 12.—The Commission convened at 10 o'clock, Mr. S. Wilmot in the chair. Sheriff Armstrong and Hon. D. W. Higgins were also present.

R. V. Winch thought there were not enough licenses to supply the local market, and that there was a monopoly in the business. Vancouver is dependent upon two licensed men of Westminster, and is unfairly treated. It has to take from the ordinary catch as the better class are shipped outside.

Hon. Mr. Higgins: Are there no licenses here?

Witness: Not one. The present system is scandalous; some have secured and sold licenses at $50 each, while men with families can't get theirs at all. The halibut market in New York, Boston and Chicago, is controlled by a combine. Halibut is sent to Boston, and is also sold in Chicago. British Columbia cod are only good for pickling. They cannot be dried out well.

John Kelly: Thought he was treated badly. He could not get a license, he supposed, because the cannerymen had them all. A cousin of his had come from New York, but returned because he could not get a license.

A. W. Wright, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Fishing and Trading Co., of Vancouver, said his company had applied for ten licenses and did not get one. It could not fill orders received from the States and Eastern Canada for this reason. Halibut was a great factor in the fish market. The trade in many cases preferred B. C. halibut. The team troll is used; it does not catch immature fish.

Jno. A. Aingloit had a license. He was unable to sell his fish to local dealers, as unlicensed Indians sold fish in the market, thus cheating those who had licenses. He had drank the river water for four years; the offal was not very dangerous.

Dr. Bell-Irving said that last year was the worst fever year in his time in the outlying districts. It was impossible to get pure water. It was not so much the Fraser river as the surface water that was used. The wells were a few feet from the cess-pools. It made little difference whether you took the water from the cess-pool or the well. There were more outbreaks of fever between October and December. He continued: "I cannot conceive what offal has to do with the spread of fever. Since the establishment of the waterworks the fever is confined to the outlying districts. The farmers would be safer to drink water from the middle of the river than from the wells on their property, in most cases. Dead floating salmon are more harmful than fresh offal. Offal had little if anything to do with typhoid.

Wm. Campbell, a Scotchman, had tried for three years to get a license, but without avail, and had to work for the canners. He got three and one-quarter cents a fish, some got as high as four cents. Four Scotchmen he knew of came out here, but went back, because they could get no license. He caught 4,000 fish last year. The offal destroyed the nets, the oil rotted the twine. The present system of licensing was unfair.

Nicol Allan, Vancouver, owned a license. He let it out to two men, and the three divided up equally. He would apply for two licenses, this year.

Captain George, an Indian, told a long tale of woe, interpreted through Indian agent, McTiernan. The Indians had forty licenses. Though here the first the white man took all the licenses and all the fish. If the Indians did not help the white men there would be no canneries. Other complaints of a minor nature were brought forward.

Hon. Mr. Higgins: What do the Indians want?

The Interpreter: They want unlimited licenses.

Mr. Higgins: Do they want to start a cannery?

Interpreter: No.

Mr. Higgins: Do they want to pay $20?

Interpreter: No, I don't think so.

Mr. Higgins: The Indians are allowed to fish for their own use unlicensed, but not with spear or drift net.

Interpreter: The witness has been delegated to state the grievances of his tribe The canneries were in the habit of having licenses made out in the names of the Indians. He thought the red man should have all the fishing on the Fraser river.

Captain George to the Chairman: What do you mean by saying the Indians worked for a few weeks and then quit, as they were a lazy set?

The Chairman: I am the red man's friend.

The Indian: If I have a grievance hereafter, I will write to the Queen, as the Princess Louise advised us to do, when she was here, and her mother would straighten it out.

W. H. Bain, of the Delta Cannery, Ladner's Landing: During the past year all the offal had been sent to the oilery. There had been more typhoid since the cannery stopped putting the offal in than before.

The Chairman: You set up your opinion against all the municipal officials and residents. Do you think your evidence should upset that of 80 previous witnesses?

Mr. Higgins: That's not fair, Mr. Chairman. (Mr. Higgins to witness) What is there in the story that scow loads of salmon were dumped in the river?

Witness: I never saw any quantity thrown away.

Mr. Higgins: How many members are there in the municipal council?

Witness: Six with the Reeve.

Mr. Higgins: Any medical men?

Witness: No.

Mr. Higgins: If six or sixty non-professional men express an opinion upon a scientific subject, upon which they have no scientific knowledge, and two men who have made the subject a life study, expressed a contrary opinion, which would you accept?

Witness: I would accept the scientific opinion.

Chairman: You have heard scientific men disagree?

Mr. Higgins: The bulk of the scientific evidence opposes the theory, which the Chairman advances that the illness is caused by offal.

The two gentlemen proceeded to argue the point, when Sheriff Armstrong urged that they get down to business.

Thomas Mitchell, a Scotchman, living in Vancouver, had not felt any ill effects from drinking the water, as complained. He did not like to fish on Sunday, but owing to the others fishing, was obliged to do so. The canneries should close down on Sundays.

Chairman: Is it dangerous to your morals?

Witness: Yes. He complained also that he was not able to get a license; for what reason he did not know. If he had a license he could get 20 cents a fish; but as it was he got 3½ cents a fish. He thought the difficulty of getting licenses prevented fishermen emigrating here.

Thomas Campbell, Vancouver, had been here for two years; was fishing last season at the Sea Island Cannery. He could not get a license. They told him they had all been taken up. That was his only complaint.

John Brown, a Portuguese, had been in this country since 1886. He was a British subject since the first election after he came here. He had a license four years ago; but on applying since could get no answer. He was too old to work, but he wanted a license all the same. Others got them without working them.

Jos. Gustaf, a Portuguese, had been in the country since 1874. He was naturalized in the spring of 1882. He had been applying for a license the last four years, but could not get one. He caught small fish for the market with a seine, 55 feet long and a half-inch mesh.

The Chairman: It is said you catch in those small mesh nets large numbers of immature fish. Complaints come from all over the province to this effect.

Witness: Well, we can't catch our smelts without a half-inch net. It is the oil factory, though, that destroys the small fish by throwing the fish back into the water after the oil is extracted.

The commission adjourned at 4:10 p.m., to meet in Westminster on Monday morning.

BY C. P. R. TO SEATTLE.

Further Extension of the Dominion Transcontinental Railway.

SEATTLE, March 12.—The first Canadian Pacific passenger car will come over the Great Northern road on Monday evening, and thenceforward trains will run regularly by the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific roads from this city to St. Paul and Boston. The regular Great Northern train will in future bring in a C. P. R. tourist car carrying through passengers, and the train leaving at 9:30 o'clock next morning will take the car out with passengers for St. Paul and intermediate points. Great Northern trains on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will carry a through tourist sleeper for St. Paul, and on Fridays and Sundays for Boston. The Great Northern trains on every day of the week will connect with the Canadian Pacific trains for all eastern points. The tourist cars are finished in cherry and upholstered in morocco, and have a porter in charge. Passengers will no longer go and come from New Whatcom by the steamer Premier, which, it is probable, will be put into the Alaska excursion trade by the Canadian Pacific. There is a deal now on, however, to sell the steamer to the Alaska Steamship company for the same trade.

MURDEROUS MARDI-GRAS SPORT.

A Matador Gored to Death and Still the Audience Were Not Satisfied.

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, March 12.—The bull fights and gambling that takes place just before Lent, have been marred by what would have been called a great calamity in other countries. On Shrove Tuesday, or Mardi-Gras day, there was a great fight, in which more than 50 men participated, and about 20 bulls were killed. In order to appease the demand of the populace, the officials got together and sent to the country for a bull, which was famed far and wide for its ferocity. This bull was a small black brute, and appeared to know his strength and power. He walked leisurely around the ring and paid no attention to the banderileros, who endeavored to attract his attention by flaunting red flags and throwing darts into his side. Soon the mounted matadores appeared and rode up to the brute, which stood silently eyeing them as they approached. The banderiloes had all disappeared from the arena and the mounted men were huddled in one corner, as if afraid to approach the animal, when the crowd began calling "Coward! coward!" This nerved the men to action, and one rode forward and made a thrust at the bull with his spear. The animal made a dash, and as the horse turned the bull caught it and threw it to the ground. The matadore was lying outstretched, and the bull attempted to gore him to death, but, as his horns were sawed, he could not do it. He then got his horn between the man's belt and his body, and dashed him up and down until life was extinct. The other men stood as if paralyzed with fear, and not until the crowd nearly went wild with their shouts did they attack the bull. They showed fear in every action, and their attack was so half-hearted that the bull had no difficulty in getting at another horse and [illegible] he killed both horse and rider. The other matadores refused to fight; the bull was sent away to be used some other time.

MINERS' STRIKE BEGUN.

Coal is Being Actually Carried to Newcastle—What will the End be?

LONDON, March 12.—The great colliery strike, which has been threatened for some time, was formally begun to-day. It is estimated that fully 450,000 miners are idle, and unless the trouble is speedily settled the number will be greatly increased within the next few days. Belgian shippers are sending coal to the Tyne and the Thames, which is expected to arrive on Monday, when the coal porters will attempt to prevent the discharge of these cargoes. One of the results of the split among the North Wales miners is that men working in Flint will not go on strike, but will work not more than five days a week. Wooden barricades are being built around the mouths of various pits in Durham, inside of which none of the miners will be allowed. It is believed that at the conference to be held on Wednesday by the Miners' Federation, it will be decided to limit the holiday to one week and to restrict the output of coal during the summer. All the colliers in Durham, Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire are idle. The miners of Scotland, South Wales and Northumberland are working quietly, but are prepared to go out if necessary.

The next Russian military manœuvres in the vicinity of Moscow will be on a gigantic scale. Six army corps will take part, besides guards and cavalry, the whole reaching a total of 200,000.

Geo. Woodyatt, Hastings, member of Parliament for East Worcestershire, was sentenced to five years hard labor for embezzling £15,000 belonging to an estate of which he was trustee.

The Emperor has commuted the sentence of Rosalie Schneider, convicted of helping her husband murder four servant girls, to imprisonment for life. Schneider will probably be hanged Tuesday.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

B. C. Master Mariners' Association—Extensive Sale of False Creek Property.

Mining Enterprise Near Mission City—Chemainus Notes—Victoria Lots Sold at Nanaimo.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 12.—Mrs. Barrett, the Port Townsend revivalist, has been holding very successful services here.

The Alexandra Hospital will be formally opened to the public on the 25th inst. There are already a number of patients entered for admission.

The case against the proprietor of the Richmond House, for permitting gambling on the premises, has been adjourned for a week on some legal points raised by counsel for the defense.

The Telegram is authority for the statement that a number of lots on Princess street and False Creek, have been sold to a syndicate of Eastern, Vancouver and Victoria capitalists, by the C. P. R., for a consideration said to be in the neighborhood of $150,000.

Frederick A. S. Kragelund has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

The Rev. Alexander Grant has finished his labors in Vancouver, and left for California, where he will spend a fortnight, and will then return to Winnipeg.

A Master Mariners' Association for the Province of B. C. has been formed. The objects of the association are: 1. To insure proper recognition of their services by those who employ them; to work in harmony with the employers for the mutual benefit of both parties. 2. To see, and if necessary with the powers that an amalgamated body gives to enforce the due and proper observance of the Shipping Act affecting our body. 3. To insure and create a friendly feeling among brother master mariners and mates, enabling them to exchange ideas on professional and friendly topics affecting each other and all the members. 4. To extend a helping hand in the way of finding employment, etc., to those who need it.

A discovery of sandstone has been made on an island in Johnson Strait up the coast, and the man who purchased it from the Government at $1 an acre has bonded it to a Victoria firm for $60,000.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 12.—Hugh Brett was brought down from his ranch on Harrison river, this afternoon, suffering from a severe injury to one of his feet, caused by the misdirected blow of an ax.

Sumas and Chilliwack were united in still closer bonds of relationship on Thursday evening by the marriage of Miss Gussie Chadsey, eldest daughter of G. W. Chadsey, of Sumas, to Mr. Allan Evans, one of the most prosperous and popular young farmers of Chilliwack. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father, and was witnessed by a host of friends and relations from all parts of the district. The bride was given away by her father, and the wedding service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Bowell, of Chilliwack.

There is considerable mining enterprise in the neighborhood of Mission City. Mr. Fennel is busy sinking a shaft on the Fennel claim, and Messrs. Ogle & Co., are also developing their claim. Messrs. Hicks and Miller, of this city, who have mineral claims near Mission, intend having some development work done on their property during the coming season. Mr. Lane, pioneer prospector, will resume operations on his silver claim in a few weeks. A dozen or more claims, rich in silver, will also be worked.

A large number of suspicious looking characters have arrived in the city from the Sound.

The Westminster-Vancouver Tramway Co. will call for tenders next week, for the construction of their new line, from the end of the track on Columbia street to the power house.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Walkem, the case of James Cunningham vs. British Columbia Fire Insurance Company was heard. This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the company to recover a sum of $955.82, being value of property destroyed in the Campbell & Anderson fire, last year, under policy with insurance company for $3,000. Defendants contended that the amount cannot be legally claimed, as the transfer of the property by plaintiff to Campbell & Anderson, without consent of the insurance company, invalidated the claim of plaintiff under the insurance policy. The case was argued at some length by counsel on both sides, when His Lordship reserved judgment, intimating that either plaintiff or defendants could appeal.

There are already 14 cases entered for trial at the Criminal Assizes, to be held here, beginning May 4th.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 12.—Two boys, John Jones and Frank Ferris, each about 15 years of age, have been arrested for breaking into E. Hughes' store and taking several pairs of shoes and $2 in cash; also a revolver. The shoes were found in their room at Central Hotel. They pleaded guilty, but will not be sentenced till the constable communicates with their parents. Both boys belong to Victoria.

There was an auction sale of Victoria lots here to-night.

W. B. Dennison, American Consular Agent, and bride, arrived this evening.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, March 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Pirt, Miss Nellie Gray and Mr. Lawrence left on Friday last for Seattle, with the anticipation of spending a few pleasant days in that city.

Mr. Fry is engaged surveying lots for Mr. Sitwall, who intends placing them on the market as soon as possible.

The Daisy starts for Victoria this afternoon with a scow load of spiles for the Victoria yard.

The Colorado has finished unloading her cargo, and intends lying in port for some months.

La grippe has again revived in this vicinity. Rev. Mr. Roberts and family, of Kuper Island, are at present under its afflicting influence.

The weather has been exceptionally fine during the past few months, and is especially congenial to farming operations.

A. L. Harvey, the Newfoundland agent, who has been conducting negotiations with the Imperial Government in connection with the fisheries dispute, has been summoned to St. Johns to confer with Sir William Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

VALPARAISO, March 10.—Judge of Crimes Noguera has concluded the investigation of the case of Lieut. Harlow, World's Fair commissioner to Chili, and handed the evidence to the temporary minister of foreign affairs. The Chilian minister of foreign affairs will be urged to bring the matter to the notice of the United States government. In conversation Senor Isidor Errazuriz said the Chilian government would like to return Consul McCreary's exequatur except for fear of giving offence to the United States, and that it would be greatly appreciated if the United States, of its own accord, would send a new consul to Valparaiso.

PORTLAND, Or., March 10.—Between 10,000 and 12,000 people gathered in Chinatown at 2 p.m., to-day, the hour set for the Chinese highbinders to have their vendetta. There was no trouble, however. The Sou Sing Tong society posted a notice, inviting the Hip Sing Tong society to cross to the Lone Fir cemetery on the East side and have it out, but the latter did not accept. Chinatown is guarded by a large police force as trouble is likely to break out any minute. Fifty prominent Chinese merchants signed an agreement not to go bail for any Chinamen arrested on account of any trouble. Chief of Police Parish has given the highbinders three days' notice to disband and destroy their paraphernalia. If they do not obey he will do it for them and the Chinese merchants will pay the damages if a suit is brought in the courts.

REGINA, March 10.—Commissioner Herchmer took the stand yesterday in defence of the Gingras case. He acknowledged having threatened the man with heavy imprisonment if he was brought up before him. With regard to the charge of suspending Superintendent Moffat regarding desertion of several men, the Commissioner said he founded his action upon the reports laid before him, and reprimanded him. He had issued an order to put a ball and chain on the Indian prisoners to obviate the use of weapons, if an attempt to escape were made.

MONTREAL, March 10.—It is announced that the sugar refiners have granted all the requests of the Grocers' Guild, except that relating to the grading of yellow sugar. The Guild asked that yellow sugar be graded as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the same manner as granulated is graded.

NEW YORK, March 10.—This afternoon James Wakely deposited $2,800 with the editor of the World to cover the $1,000 forfeit put up by Jim Corbett for his fight with Sullivan. As soon as Corbett puts up his remaining $1,500 the match will be arranged.

SPOKANE, March 10.—The story was circulated, to-day, that President James Hill, of the Great Northern, will purchase the Spokane & Northern, and extend the line from Little Dalles to the British line, and that the Nelson and Fort Sheppard line is to be connected south to connect it. President Corbin, of the Spokane & Northern, is in the east. Vice-President Corbin, jr., said, to-day, that negotiations were being made with Mr. Hill, but what the outcome will be he cannot say.

BERLIN, March 10.—Emperor William is confined to his bed, and his physicians say he is suffering from a slight cold. Some alarm, however, is felt concerning his condition. The Emperor had a chill to-day, believed to be of a diplomatic nature. This is the birth-day of the Czar, and the usual congratulatory dinner was in order. The Emperor, it is believed, did not wish to hold it, and concluded to stay in bed under the pretext of a convenient chill. The incident of the chill is quoted to strengthen the rumors of unfriendly feeling between the Emperor and the Czar.

LONDON, March 10.—The Lancashire miners have resolved that, when they stop work on March 12th, it will only be for a week, and not for two, as at first intended. When they resume work, however, they will only work five days in the week until further notice.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 11.—Whale back steamer Charles W. Wetmore, arrived yesterday afternoon with 2,000 tons of coal from Nanaimo. She left that port Friday evening, making an average of ten and a half knots an hour during the trip. The journey was uneventful. The vessel came in without a pilot, and went right up to bunkers as if she had been here a hundred times before.

ADELAIDE, March 11.—The Minister of Public Works to-day promised a deputation of unemployed working-men that the Government would expedite the construction of public works, so as to afford labor for the unemployed.

BERLIN, March 11.—The Leipsic municipal authorities announce that they will provide work for unemployed persons.

NEW YORK, March 11.—After an existence of ten years, the famous, the greatest of all trusts, the Standard Oil company is believed to be on the point of dissolution, owing to a recent decision of the Ohio Supreme Court that the trust was illegal. A special meeting of the holders of trust certificates has been called for Monday, March 21, to vote upon the question of terminating the agreement under which the monopoly has been operated. It is generally believed that a monster corporation will be effected at this meeting made up of several different concerns which have been under the contract of the trust, though this belief is not shared by those who are supposed to speak for the Standard. According to those gentlemen, the different organizations will carry on their business as they did before the trust was organized.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Archbishop Corrigan received an official letter from Rome, this morning, announcing the appointment of Mgr. McDonnell as Bishop of Brooklyn. McDonnell has been private secretary to Archbishop Corrigan.

LONDON, March 11.—The Durham miners have quit work. The Scotch miners decline to strike, but have decided to work but five days a week. The Durham miners number 90,000, and struck against a 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

LONDON, March 11.—Maitland Francis Morland, tutor, of Oxford, was, to-day, sentenced to ten years at hard labor for attempting to blackmail Lord Hothfield and others. This is a result of the exposure of Morland's schemes by Labouchere in Truth.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 11.—Senator Knight, of this city, will apply to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* to secure the freedom of Lieut. Hetherington, who killed Geo. Gower Robinson, in Japan, and is waiting trial before the U. S. Consul there under the provisions of the treaty between this country and Japan. Mr. Knight will contend that the U. S. Government has no power by treaty or otherwise to deprive one of its citizens of his constitutional rights to trial by jury. This includes the necessity of his indictment for a crime by a grand jury and his trial under indictment by a petit jury. As Congress has made no provision for the trial of cases such as Lieut. Hetherington's in a court of the United States, there is no person and no court authorized to try him, and he must go free.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The election to fill the seat for East Belfast, made vacant by the recent expulsion from the House of Commons of Edward H. DeCobain, on the charge of gross immorality, has resulted in a victory for Wolff, the Liberal Unionist candidate.

ROME, March 11.—An exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies occurred to-day. Signor Rudini reproached ex-Premier Crispi for discourtesy. Crispi replied in a similar vein. An exciting exchange of charges and counter charges occurred. The President of the Chamber finally requested the Premier to respect the rules of the House.

LONDON, March 11.—The inhabitants of Clare Island, off County Mayo, Ireland, mostly fishermen and miserably poor, recently resisted the bailiffs who were sent to seize their property for creditors. The magistrate of the nearest town of the mainland, Lewisburg, summoned them to appear for resisting the officers. After hearing the testimony, he ordered the case to be heard next day in Westport, 13 miles away. Having no money to pay for conveyance, the islanders were forced to walk the entire distance that night, and, being poorly clad, suffered severely from the prevailing gale. Many would have perished had it not been for the kind-hearted villagers. Some of the women were unable to reach Westport. The magistrate, when the case was called, learning the latter fact, was incensed at what he termed disrespect of the law. After a long lecture, in which the great goodness of the crown was dilated upon, and how it tempered justice with mercy, had been delivered by the magistrate, the islanders, who pleaded guilty, were ordered to be liberated if they gave bail for good behavior. As they had no friends in Westport, and nothing of value of their own, the bonds were not furnished. There is much indignation throughout the country at the action of the magistrate.

BRUSSELS, March 11.—A frightful colliery disaster occurred at Anderlues. Three hundred miners are entombed, and serious fears are entertained that the explosion has cut off all access, attempts made to reach the men are futile on account of the foul air. Three female miners have been rescued. A large force of volunteers are at work clearing the mouth of the mine of the debris so as to reach the imprisoned miners. A large number of the miners are married, and their families and friends at the mouth of the pit are frantic with grief. Later particulars show that it occurred in a gallery 400 feet below the surface, where 270 men were working. Of this number 40 escaped by means of a second shaft and six others were rescued in a fatally injured condition. It is thought that of the men in the mine, 200 have been killed.

LONDDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons Mr. Macneil, anti-Parnellite, moved to strike out the names of Lieut. Gen. Penny, Constitutionalist, and Bartlett Burdett Coutts and Sir John Paulentor, Conservatives, from the list of members of the House who voted, last night, on the credit of £200,000 for a survey of the Mombassa railroad, which had been carried without division. There was a long discussion on the motion, the principal speakers being Messrs. Gladstone and Balfour. Finally, a vote was taken and the motion was approved, 154 members voting for it and 140 against. When the vote was announced it was greeted with loud cheers by the Opposition. The result is considered to be a defeat for the Government.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 11.—John Jarrett will resign his position as U. S. consul at Birmingham, England, to represent the iron and steel manufacturers in their wage disputes. He is the labor leader won over by the manufacturers.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A report reached this city to-day, that the reason Mr. Gould had abandoned his proposed visit to Mexico, was because he had received intimation that if he ventured into that country, in its present unsettled condition, he would be kidnapped and held for ransom by the revolutionary party. At his office it was said that no reason could be assigned for his abandoning his trip to Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The street talk is that a sugar refiner borrowed a large amount of money from Havemeyer, some time since, and still owes it, but whether it is sugar trust money or not is uncertain. This of course cannot be substantiated directly, though the borrower is alleged to be Spreckels.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Wall street journal says: A gentleman having close relations with the Havemeyer's has been perdicting an advance this week in sugar; on important developments which he is not at liberty to divulge. The statement made by him was that the stock would go up in the face of an increase in the issue, which was taken to mean that the new stock recently authorized to be issued will be issued in part at this time to take up some outside refiners.

NEW YORK, March 11.—It is now said that the rumored scheme of a syndicate of English and American capitalists to buy all the leading pipe foundries in this country and consolidate them in the nature of a trust has been consummated, all but two concerns coming into the combination. The plan, as reported, it not to buy the foundries outright, but to form them into a great combination in the nature of a trust. One-third of the purchase price of each foundry is to be paid outright in cash, one-third in the preferred stock of the combined combination, and one-third in ordinary stock. The total valuation of all the companies where options are now held is said to reach close upon $15,000,000. The principal benefit from the combination will come in avoiding a competition which has had a demoralizing effect on business.

SAN ANTONIO, March 11.—United States Marshal Paul Fricke, who has for several days been actively engaged in rounding up the Garza revolutionists on the lower Rio Grande frontier, arrived here to-day having in charge eight prisoners charged with violating the United States neutrality laws. They are all Mexicans, but some of them are very wealthy and have always borne good reputations. Their names are as follows: Ramon Morenas, Porfirio Zamire, Mauricio Gonzales, F. S. Mendoza, Jorge Dienes, Alejandro Gonzales, M. C. Caneles, and Rafael Sais. They appeared before U. S. Commissioner Q. F. Price, waived examination, and each gave bonds in the sum of $2,000. They will claim that they are guilty of no offence, and are being maliciously persecuted. Mr. Fricke states that affairs have now quieted down in all the border counties, and that the revolutionists are returning to their homes. He asserts that Garza and nearly all of his principal followers will be under arrest within the next ten days, unless the plans which have now been arranged miscarry.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Fellon, to-day, presented a memorial from the Federated Trades of the Pacific Coast, relative to pending anti-Chinese Legislation.

HAMILTON, March 11.—Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the brakemen and conductors of the G.T.R., and there will be trouble if the company does not grant the request of the men for more pay. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Order of Conductors went to Montreal, Monday, and had a conference with Manager Wainwright, and repeated meetings have been held since.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Washington special to the Recorder, says that Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who is in the city, says the policy excluding Canadian goods from free transition in bond across the United States, if rigorously enforced, would bring Canada to terms inside of three weeks, and would dispose of all this sealing business in short order. Great Britain had no interest in the continuation of the destruction of the seals. On the contrary, all her interests ran the other way. Canada, herself, had no very great interest in the matter, except a few Nova Scotians, and the British Columbians, who are reaping a rich harvest by the destruction of the seals.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The cutter, Richard Rush, has taken on board 50 tons tons of coal and a quantity of supplies. As yet no orders have been received as to where she will go. The repairs on the Bear are being pushed rapidly and she will be placed on the dry dock within two weeks. Is is expected she will leave for the North about the middle of April.

MONTEVIDEO, March 11.—Two of the Government warships have been dismantled and their crews discharged. Three squadrons of cavalry have also been disbanded. These measures have been adopted for economic motives.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A man arrived from Europe to-day with a new idea in smuggling that ought to have made him rich. He was Edward Haro, a passenger on the steamship Saale, and was relieved of sundry bits of jewelry by the customs house inspectors. Haro had his pockets stuffed with watch chains, and the inspectors decided on a personal inspection. Four corners of a porous plaster were attached to his back, underneath his undershirt, and in the bulge were two pairs of pearl earrings, one pair of diamond earings, one diamond bracelet, and an amber hair pin set with pearls. He was allowed to keep the plaster.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Judge Blodgett, to-day, issued an order on the Government authorities at New York to bring "Banker" Edward Horner West to be tried at Springfield, for violating the postal laws governing the use of mails for lottery purposes. Horner has agents who sold Austrian gold bonds with lottery attachment, the bonds or lottery tickets being sent through the mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Ex-Senator T. J. Carron, of Los Angeles, formerly of Ohio, who is now in the city, says of the political outlook for the presidential election: "Southern California is emphatically for Blaine, and provided he would accept the nomination would vote in solid phalanx for the white-plumed knight. The feeling down there is to force him to withdraw his letter of declination, and if that could be achieved he may count upon every Republican in the south. After Blaine our choice is Governor McKinley. President Harrison is nowhere. His administration was good and conservative, but no one in Southern California seems to take kindly to the idea of his re-election. The political pulse has been felt at a Union League meeting, when the mention of his name was passed under absolute silence, while Blaine's name was received with vociferous applause, and that of McKinley with great enthusiasm. Delegates from my part of California will vote for anybody rather than Harrison; but barring Blaine, McKinley, will have their support.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The first strawberries of the season have been received from Santa Clara county, and were sold for two dollars and a half per pound.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Boston special to the post says:—Senator Morgan's suggestion that the United States should retaliate upon British interests by shutting out bonded goods from Canada, is of especial importance to New England, since a large part of the bonded freight from Canada is shipped to Europe through its ports. President H. M. Marcy, of the Fitchburg railway, said:—"It would make a great difference to Boston, for during the winter months when the St. Lawrence river is frozen, there is an immense amount of produce from all parts of the Dominion that comes across New England for shipment from our ports." President Frederick Jones, of the Boston and Maine Railway, spoke of the great quantities of barley and other grain that come from the central parts of Canada and Manitoba, to be shipped in Boston for Portland. The Boston and Maine Railway had just erected a large grain elevator, for the purpose of loading the grain from the cars into the vessels, and would arrange to construct another, so as to provide such facilities for handling the grain as to keep the immense trade in Boston.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is said at the White House and State department to-day that there is no foundation for the report that Minister Egan will be transferred from Chili to Brazil.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Local selling agents have done very fairly thus far, securing orders for favored high class brands of Columbia river salmon, packing of 1892, but negotiations on other brands have been rewarded slimly up to the present.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—A nine year old boy tried to force the paying teller of the Wyandotte national bank here to give up his funds at the pistol point, and failed because he was so small that the other employes were not afraid to tackle him.

PANAMA, March 12.—The steamship Calimo, of the Pacific Mail SS. Co., ran ashore this morning near LaUnion, a Salvador town on the west shore of the gulf of Fonseca, and may prove a total loss. No loss of life.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Daly will bring out Tennyson's new play, March 17th. This piece is called, "The Forresters." This is the author's title, chosen and insisted on by him, and not the title given by the American manager. The piece has been twice named by its author before he chose its present name. He called it "Robin Hood," and he called it "Maid Marianne."

WINNIPEG, March 12.—Superintendent White of the C. P. R., announces that it is the intention of his company to at once begin the construction of a line from St. Paul, Minn., to Regina, N. W. T., to give the C. P. R. a short and direct line from the Middle States to the Pacific coast. This step is necessary owing to the fact that the Great Northern through line to the Pacific will be completed ere long, and the friendly traffic relations now existing between the C. P. R. and Great Northern will cease. All business has been handled via Winnipeg, but the building of the branch to Regina will prevent the round about trip.

MONTREAL, March 12.—The blizzard which has been raging over the American Northwest for two or three days, struck Montreal yesterday. The wind blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour, doing considerable damage.

MONTREAL, March 12.—Star's London cable says that Mercier's defeat has evoked marked eulogium on the desire of the French Canadians for honest government. The elections have done much to restore the name of Quebec and Canada. Grand Trunk stocks have fallen on the supposed hospitality of the victors toward the company. A report was cabled here, from Montreal, that Sir Joseph Hickson was to replace Sir Henry Tyler as President of the G. T. R., which was promptly denied.

COBOURG, March 12.—Prof. Weldon, M.P. for Albert, N.B., in a speech on behalf of Mr. Guillett, Conservative candidate in West Northumberland, came out boldly in favor of a reduction of the duties on British manufactures as a step towards Imperial federation.

MOOSE JAW, March 12.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock in a building in rear of Ripstein & Co.'s general store, occupied by B. Fletcher. A strong wind was blowing and in a few minutes Ripstein's store was a mass of flames. In order to check the progress of the flames it was found necessary to tear down the building occupied by Miss Clark as a millinery store. The following is the estimated loss: Ripstein & Co., stock $5,000, partial insurance; Walter Bole, drugstore, stock $1,500, insured; Wright Bros. butchers' building and stock $500, partly insured: B. Fletcher, household goods, $200; Electric Light Co, $200; Miss Clark, millinery, building and stock, $1,000; T. W. Robinson, damage to goods $500, insured; Doran, harness, $300; G. M. Annable, two buildings destroyed, $500; the Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall, $500, insured. The total loss will be over $15,000.

WINNIPEG, March 12.—The train from Montreal was cancelled, to-day, owing to an accident to the Colonist train on the Eastern division.

LONDON, March 12.—The recount makes Mr. Carling's majority in London 105.

TORONTO, March 12.—Hon. A. Mackenzie's condition is again such as to cause alarm among his friends.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., March 12.—The Gleaner, which some days ago published serious charges against the N. B. Government, follows them up by a formal charge that one of the members of the Government, whose name it gives, was paid and accepted $500 in cash for his vote in the legislature, which vote was the means by which the present Government came into power. The Gleaner also gives the name of the person by whom it alleges the money was paid.

OTTAWA, March 12.—Hon. David Mills, a prominent Liberal, has given notice of a Bill in favor of Canada negotiating her own treaties, subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament.

STRANGE JAPAN

Casting Off Her Centuries of Ignorance and Heathenism, She is Gradually Emerging Into the Light of Progress.

Mr. Reinhardt, who has lately arrived here from Japan, is one of those travellers who not only see the outside of new things, but who plunge into the mysteries of everything that comes to their notice, and are not content until they have ascertained about everything worth knowing on the subject that they are for the time being interested in. He spent five years in the land of the Mikado, and during that time acquired a very great deal of information concerning the natives of the country, their habits, customs, and, in fact, almost everything of interest about them. It would be impossible to give in a short paragraph one fifth of the interesting things that Mr. Reinhardt told a COLONIST reporter last night, but some few of them are given below:—

"The Japs have awakened themselves with a vengeance, and but few people will stay to think just how they may possibly be going ahead too fast altogether in their zeal to boom up civilization in their midst. I will give you an instance that illustrates this very forcibly. They start a scheme for a large factory and at once employ from Europe the most skilled men they can obtain to inaugurate and run things for them. Matters go on satisfactorily for about three years and then the Japanese imagine that they are quite able to run everything themselves, not taking into consideration that the men who started the business for them had probably twenty years previous experience and training. The result is, that a year after the skilled men have been dismissed, everything goes wrong, and the factory is defunct.

"The Japanese are magnificent imitators, but they are not originators. They are wonderfully clean, very seldom intoxicated, invariably polite, and never swear or use foul language of any sort. They are passionate lovers of flowers, and the family is very poor that does not possess a little garden, blooming with crysanthemums or the sweet-smelling 'erroca.'

"Education is making great strides all through the Empire, and some very fine schools have lately been established, notably at Yokohama and Tokio. The religion is a devout Buddhism, and although there are a great number of missionaries throughout Japan, the result of their efforts is not at all noticeable, nor do I believe that they will ever be able to do beyond a very little with the religious tendencies of the natives. The higher classes throughout the country, for the most part, dress in European fashion and eat their meals in a civilized way."

The Standard's Zanzibar correspondent telegraphs an unverified report that the British East Africa Company's troops sustained a defeat at the hands of a large force of natives, losing many men and arms.

It is reported that Pope Leo XIII, is in favor of revising the concordat between the church and France, with a view to establishing new relations that will be mutually satisfactory to the church and state.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 10, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

Mr. Smith: From the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company protesting against the Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway.

Mr. Nason: From residents of New Westminster and Cowichan asking for change in the liquor license law.

Mr. Kitchen: From certain ratepayers of Surrey *re* validation of debentures.

The following petitions were read and received, viz: From Amor DeCosmos, opposing private bill to incorporate the Victoria and Sidney Railway company; from the corporation of the city of Vancouver, opposing private bill to incorporate the North Vancouver Electric company; (two) from Mowat & Turner, H. M. Stranberg, and others, opposing private bill to validate certain debentures issued by the Surrey municipality.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

HON. MR. TURNER moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the question of supply to be granted to Her Majesty. He said: Mr. Speaker—In making this formal resolution preparatory to going into Committee of Supply, it is my intention with your permission, to follow the time honored custom of reviewing the finances of the province, and to make a statement on its revenues and expenditure. As you are aware, sir, there has been, since the last session of this House, a very important change made in connection with the finances of the province. I think I am right in characterizing it as important, for it is of such a nature as to entirely alter the method hitherto pursued in respect of the public debt, its effect being to reduce the rate of interest that we shall pay on our loans, and it also enables the province at any time to secure money for all its legitimate requirements, with the certainty of getting it on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rate of interest that the position of the province warrants. In introducing the Inscribed Stock Act and the Loan Act, last session, I said that it was the intention of the Government to take advantage of a favorable condition of the money market, in order to float a loan preparatory to the conversion of the loans of 1877 and 1887. The rate of interest I then proposed, was 3½ per cent., and I assured you, sir, that I felt confident, though the rate of interest was low for a young province, still that the Government would succeed in placing it, and at such a price as to save considerable money in interest and sinking fund over the other loans. The plan of issuing this loan before attempting conversion was in order to have a British Columbia stock quoted on the London market, and thus to get a price fixed so as to enable the conversion of the old bonds to be dealt with intelligently.

For some months after the close of last session the money market owing to serious contingencies, was in a very bad condition, but in August last the Government was informed that a very favorable opportunity had arisen, and that undoubtedly, if immediate action were taken, the loan could be floated advantageously. It was felt that this was so important a matter, that no time should be lost, and it was decided that I should go to London at once. I may say that, as far as the journey was concerned, no time was lost, for I was dining in London in less than thirteen days from the time of leaving Victoria. Immediately after arrival I set to work. The money market was, I found, in a very peculiar condition. New South Wales had a short time before, through its Agent General, made arrangements to float a large loan, but met with no encouragement, and withdrew; while the Dominion of Canada only a few weeks before had met with the same experience. I was assured by a good many that there was not the ghost of a chance of our little known province being successful in borrowing at so low a rate of interest, at anything like the price I contemplated. However, after fully inquiring into the matter I found that, though some of the large and favorite borrowers had not been successful, it was not at all on account of scarcity of money. On the contrary, money was plentiful and cheap, and it was rather from a feeling of caution on the part of investors. There was evidently an impression that some of the older colonies had debts quite large enough; but, on the other hand, British Columbia, though hardly known in the London money market, was evidently coming to the front. There was an idea afloat that it was a growing country, that its resources were great, and that the development of these resources must cause prosperity. These ideas, though not very decided, were manifestly increasing, and led to the belief that British Columbia was a safe country to which to lend money.

After consulting a number of the most eminent financiers, to whom I had the good fortune to be introduced, I found they were of the opinion that the opportunity for British Columbia was good, mainly from the growing conviction of the value of this Western province. We were, in fact, just in the nick of time; that, in the words of the late Baron Rothschild, it was the psychological moment. They, however, thought the price we named—86 for a 3 per cent. loan—was far too high, as it at once placed British Columbia above many of the well-known borrowers, and only a little below the Dominion. Their view was that we could not expect the public generally, to invest in our 3 per cent. at anything over 83, and that we should be doing very well to get that price. Such being the prevailing opinion, I realized that the admirable scheme that had been proposed to me by our Government brokers, Messrs. Woolston & Beeton, was greatly in the interest of the province. They had secured an agreement with a number of the most influential financial firms and corporations in London for my acceptance, offering to guarantee the whole of the loan at the price of 86. After very carefully considering it, I decided that the safe plan was to accept this guarantee, as probably without it the loan—being the first of the kind for British Columbia—might not be all subscribed. The acceptance of this guarantee not only secured success, but it also secured the whole of these influential guarantors in the interest of the provincial credit.

It will be seen by the papers, relating to the loan, laid before the House, that the issue was very largely advertised in England and Scotland. This advertising of a three per cent. Inscribed Stock for British Columbia, drew the attention of people all over Great Britain to our province, and the circulars that I issued to accompany the prospectus, giving in a condensed form particulars respecting the business of the province, helped to enlighten a large number about the resources and capabilities of British Columbia, and created a great deal of interest. The applications from the general public for the loan amounted to about £117,000, the balance of the £200,000 had to be taken by the guarantors, who were responsible for the whole. This showed conclusively that the province had got the highest price possible for its issue, and pointed to the fact that the commission paid to the guarantors, was all saved by the higher price we thus obtained. The success of the loan gave British Columbia at once a very prominent place in the quotations on the stock exchange. The position and value of a country's loans—its credit in fact—is shown by the price at which the public will buy its securities, that is, the rate of return that investors are willing to accept for their money. The higher the position and credit of the country is, the lower investors are willing to take for their money. On referring to the list of subscribed loans we find they rank as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Dominion of Canada 3% at 95⅝ returns to investors, including bonus	3	3	3
2. Ceylon 3% at 89¾	3	5	9
3. Cape of Good Hope 3½% at 98½	3	11	10
4. British Columbia 3% at 86	3	12	2
5. South Australia 3½% at 95¾	3	13	9
6. Victoria 3½% at 95½	3	15	0
7. New Zealand 3½% at 93½	3	15	6

And others still higher.

This shows that the cost to British Columbia for her new loan is less than that of all the Colonies but three; and recent advices quote British Columbia three per cents as held at 86¾, and that, after the half year's dividend of £1.10s. per cent. had been paid, thus indicating that they may reach 87 to 88 per cent before the next dividend is due. This is of much importance for our conversion scheme. I have heard it said that British Columbia would have done better by borrowing at a higher rate of interest, and in the old form by bonds, and that by issuing in that way at say, 3½ per cent, all the money she wanted could be got in the province, and heavy charges for exchange and incidentals would thus have been saved. But I think I can show you that the new method is infinitely better and cheaper. The advocates of higher interest say that the increased rate enables you to sell nearer to par, and consequently effects a saving in the discount. But, if we refer to the Stock Exchange quotations, we find that the loans at low rate of interest seem to be the favorites, and buyers are well satisfied to take 3 per cent. at a better proportionate price than those bearing a higher rate of interest. This feeling in favor of threes arises no doubt from the greatly increased value that will attach to such loans as they approach redemption, owing to the large bonus. I was very careful to ascertain before issuing the 3 per cent. whether a 3½ per cent. would be as good or better for our province. I found that really there need be no doubt on the subject, for though I could get a 3 per cent. guaranteed at 86, I could not get a 3½ per cent. thought of at over 93, and it was doubtful at that. Now, a 3½ issue at 93 would have cost us yearly, including the bonus on redemption, £3 16s. 5d. per cent., while our 3 per cent. at 86 only costs us £3 12s. 2d. I refer to our loan as costing £3 12s. 2d. per cent. In reality what we have to pay out yearly on it is £3 9s. 9d. per cent. It arises in this way: As for every £100 nominal we issue we only receive £86. £3 per annum in £86 equals £3 9s. 9d. per cent. The discount of £14 is provided for in our sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. This sinking fund pays off the entire loan in rather under fifty years.

To illustrate our position still further:—Compare the present loan with that of 1887. The rate of interest on that issue was 4½ per cent., and the loan sold at 98½—a very good price, indeed, at the time; but the cost to the province at this rate is £4 11s. 6d. per cent. That loan should, in order to have been as cheap to the province as the 3 per cents. have been sold at £120. At that price it would have cost us £3 12s. 8d. per cent. Before passing on, I wish to refer to the bogey of discount. This seems to frighten some people, though all the best loans were below par (even English consols). They would quite agree, that to borrow money at 3½ per cent. is very cheap, but the discount staggers them. Well, sir, what are the facts? Take our loan—it is nominally for £200,000 at 3 per cent.—but, in reality, what we borrow is £172,000, not, it is true, at 3 per cent., but at a little under 3½ per cent. The true test is, what does your money cost you? At present it costs British Columbia £3 9s. 9d, and at the end of fifty years £14 additional has to be paid, but this £14 is all provided for in the sinking fund, which pays off the whole. If the advocates of higher interest would think, they would see the folly of their proposition. Say, for instance, the loan was issued at 3½ per cent. instead of 3. At that price they would not get par at any rate until the credit of the province is established, and they would still have to set aside 1 per cent. per annum sinking fund—so they virtually throw away half per cent.; and when you consider that 1 per cent. per annum pays off the debt in less than 50 years, it is easy to realize the fact that the half per cent. extra paid for interest might have been used instead to pay off half the debt.

Now sir, as to being able to borrow in the province, it is possible we might have got the £200,000; but certainly at not so low a cost, and we should have done nothing to place the credit of the province on a good footing. We had to look to the future. It is certain that loans will have to be resorted to from time to time in order to get money for great public works. It was felt to be of the utmost importance with respect to our finances that the province should not have to depend on financial companies or a limited number of private lenders, but should be able to go to the world for its money, and that it should know beforehand, with approximate certainty, what it will have to pay. The system instituted has fully accomplished this. The provincial securities are now regularly bought and sold on the London market, and their value is known. Then, when additional money is required, the Government in power can rely on floating their loans at near the market rates, and at a very small cost for incidentals. Having referred to expenses, I may say, sir, that the cost for issuing our £200,000, appear to be heavy, the expenses attending a first loan of the kind being greater than in future would be necessary. In the present case, though we have only issued £200,000, arrangements have been made for the issue of the additional £500,000 authorized to be raised, and the expenses already incurred cover a great part of that required for the whole issue. The foundation has been laid, and any future borrowing will simply be by adding to the present 3 per cent. loan, and this can be done at near the price of the day, at very small cost. I may add that the cost of the present loan, when conversion is complete, will not be over 1⅛ per cent. and any further issues will cost about 1¼ per cent.

I have said that the position obtained by the province will enable it to get what money it requires, and to get it cheaply, but there is a qualification to put in here. Borrowing must be with discretion. I have already referred to the impression in the minds of financiers in London, last year, that some of the great colonies had borrowed quite as much as they ought to do, and, therefore, though their loans stood at a good price, they found it difficult to get more money. The same would apply to British Columbia. As long, however, as her borrowings are mainly for the purpose of such public works as will tend to improve and develop the province, and thereby increase the population and revenue without unduly taxing the people, there will now be no difficulty in obtaining all the money she can legitimately require, and at the easiest rates. But the line must be drawn there.

Our present position, as I shall show more fully, when I deal with the question of revenue, makes it plain that loans wisely expended add to the revenue, and hence increase the security to the lender. Our estimate of revenue for 1890, based on the result of the current year, shows that though, owing to the change in the land laws, the revenue under land sales will be stationary and even fall off; still the revenue from other sources is more than that of the past year. There is, in fact, a healthy increase in the total. This is of the utmost importance, in view of the contemplated early conversion of the old loans. I have alluded to the reduction of revenue from land sales. This arises, sir, from the change in the land laws, by which public lands are withdrawn from sale, except under special circumstances, thus keeping the capital of the country in the form of its public lands in the hands of the province, only to be disposed of to actual *bona fide* settlers. It is confidently believed that though this withdrawal of lands from sale in large blocks will reduce the revenue from that source for a time, it will soon produce more revenue from the increased number of settlers on the land. There is no disputing the fact that increased population adds to the wealth of the province, and 100 settlers each owning 160 acres is better for our credit than eight large proprietors with 2,000 acres each. I touch on this matter here, sir, because the credit of the province—the quotation of its securities—is so intimately connected with its revenue, and it is important to call attention to the fact, that, though for a time our receipts from land sales may decline, our other sources of revenue steadily give an increase without an increase of taxation, and that the province, besides this revenue, is keeping in reserve, in its hand, the strongest card in the form of its two hundred million acres of public land as a security for investors.

By your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will now turn to the Public Accounts and Estimates. As the estimates for next year are based on the results of the past and the present year, I will first take up the Public Accounts to 30th June last. The revenue for that year exceeded the estimate made of it by some $50,000. This arose principally from the real property tax, which showed $16,000 increase; registry fees increase, $26,000; personal property, $6,000; and provincial revenue, $7,800. These hardly call for comment. They indicate, however, pretty clearly the progress of the province. The expenditure for the same time exceeded the revenue by $110,000. This arose largely from the decision of last session to go on with large public works early in the year, and the House voted some $138,000 for this purpose, which was brought to account in 1890-1. When on the estimates last year, I said that at the end of the year we should probably have in hand some $80,000, we really, however, found ourselves on the 1st July last with considerably more to begin the next year on, as owing to receipts from sources independent of regular revenue we had $135,000. To arrive at our position when the next financial year begins on 1st July next we have to take into account the receipts up to date; but, as by far the largest part of our revenue comes in during the last half of the year, we have to estimate it. We find, sir, pretty conclusively that it will come to such an amount as to leave us to begin 1892-3—the year for which the estimate now in your hands is framed—with about, including loan, $800,000.

If we now refer to these Estimates for 1892-3, we find the revenue put down at $1,055,464, an increase over the amount for the present year of about $150,000. There is an increase of $5,000 from miners' certificates. This is likely to arise under the mining developments now in progress at Kootenay and elsewhere. General mining receipts, for the same reason, give an increase of $4,000; and, as prosperity should add to happiness, we put down an increase of $1,000 under marriage licenses. I am not sure whether any members of this House will help to increase this personally. Then, under provincial property tax, there is an increase of $25,000; wild land, $45,000, this latter arising from the change in rate; provincial revenue tax, increase, $5,000; registry fees, increase, $15,000. These are the most important sources of increase. They hardly require comment. They arise, as I have before said in referring to last year, principally from the growth of population and wealth. There are, however, two lines of revenue which, in the usual course, would show a large increase, but which we put down the same as last year. These are land sales, $200,000, and real property tax $100,000. They are very important factors in our revenue, and call for special notice. As you are all fully aware, under the new Land Act, no public land is to be sold in large blocks, consequently an actual reduction in revenue might be looked for under this head. The land that will be disposed of to actual settlers coming principally, as it virtually does, under the pre-emption clause, will produce small revenue for a time; but there is a quantity of land acquired, or to be acquired, under the old act, the payment for which will come into next year. And, beyond this, as the Governor in Council can sell land by auction for townsites and other special purposes, these sales will undoubtedly for some length of time produce a considerable revenue, while in a few years the pre-empted lands will give a steadily increasing revenue from real and personal property tax.

The other important line of revenue put down the same as the present year is the real property tax. This at first sight may look to be incorrect as, especially in view of the general increase of wealth, this amount should augment; but there is a special cause for this sum being apparently stationary—it is not really so. It comes largely from the great increase of municipalities. There are applications in now for, I think, for seven new municipalities, and as they take the real property tax it will sweep out of our revenue some $30,000; so that in reality there is a larger amount paid under this head than now, but so much of it goes into the pockets of the municipalities. Of course, sir, on the other hand, the formation of municipalities should reduce our expenditure, as when they get the tax they are supposed to do all their own public works. I say supposed, but there is a supposition the other way, too. It is often remarked that these municipalities after being formed do not tax themselves, but look to the Government still to carry on their public work. This, I hardly think, can be the case from what we know of the representatives from the district where these municipalities are as thick as blackberries. They would never consent to take public money under such conditions! There is one very important line which I have left to the last. It is that of the grant *per capita* from the Dominion Government. This gives an actual increase of $26,213, the total being now $74,213, based on a population of 92,767. We have hitherto been paid on a population of 60,000. This is an important gain; but we have every reason to believe that the population is at least 110,000 to 115,000, and very strong representations have been made by the Government to the Dominion on this point, showing, I think, conclusively that we are entitled to some $8,000 to $10,000 more.

On turning now to the other side, we find the expenditure is $1,273,550, an excess over revenue of $218,090. This excess has, however, been fully provided for by the loan, which was raised especially for the purpose of carrying on extensive public works and a general survey, without which the country will either stand still or recede. The largest expenditure, it will be seen, is under public works, which amounts to $411,350—about a third of the whole. It is unnecessary for me to weary the House by going into the details of the expenditure. It is carefully calculated with the view to promoting the welfare and progress of the province. The next large line of expenditure, is that for education, $211,790; but from this has to be deducted the refund from cities of $42,000, leaving $169,790 as the total—an increase of $22,000 over the current year. This is one of the growing expenditures that must be risen to, and of which we cannot complain. It is certain that with our pleasant climate and surroundings, the main cause for this expenditure—children—will steadily continue to increase, and must be provided for. It reminds one of Tennyson's Brook, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." But as this is a subject on which the Minister of Education has had so much experience, I will leave this steady increase for him to revel in, adding thereto the amount on the estimates some $24,000 for school buildings. There is a moderate increase under the head of Civil Government Salaries of about $12,000, and Administration of Justice Salaries, $13,000, arising simply from increase of work and the extension of the Government offices throughout the province.

In view of the important financial arrangements which we purpose shortly to conclude, I refer to the conversion of the old debts. It is important to notice the expansion of our revenue. In 1888-9 it was $706,779, and in 1892-3 it will be at least $955,464, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is evident that by 1895-6 it will amount to $1,600,000 at least, and that without additional taxation. The increase of expenditure in the current term has been somewhat less than 50 per cent, and a large part of this expenditure being for public works, which in that term amounts to $1,353,000. This, of course, is paid for by the loans. If we eliminate this from the expenditure, we find that in 1888 the cost of running the country was $810,403, and in 1892-3 $862,200. Thus, whilst revenue has in that time increased by 50 per cent, expenditure, including the heavy sums for education, has increased only 36 per cent. In reference to the conversion of the old loan, I wish to explain that the issue of the £200,000 was preparatory to this. By this issue we get a British Columbia 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock quoted in the London market, and thereby are able to arrive at the real value of our securities, thus enabling conversion to be intelligently dealt with. Should we succeed in converting these old loans, it will save the country about $20,000 in interest and sinking fund, and release, for the use of the Province, about $300,000 of sinking fund now lying idle in London.

Under miscellaneous, there is an increase of about $20,000. There are some very important and beneficial expenditures grouped here, notably, $5,000 for the Imperial Institute and $5,000 for the Chicago World's Fair. All agree that the province should be represented at those great centres, and we hope to do it well. It will be seen that the Government has not overlooked the sick and poor, the vote for hospitals and charities being $42,000, or $12,000 over last year. This is a vote which commends itself to British Columbians. It expresses their proverbial liberality. I have not yet referred to the expenditure under Public Debt. This has gone up about $41,000, and arises largely from the new loan, being for sinking fund and interest, $38,800. This of itself strikingly shows the advantage of the new loan and its cheapness. If you compare it with the other loan you see that whilst this cost $38,800 annually, the 1887 loan cost $68,288, and the 1887 cost $58,200. These figures speak for themselves. As has been already stated, the excess of expenditure over revenue has been provided for by the loan, so that at the end of the next financial year—that is on 30th June, 1893—we shall still have on hand approximately $600,000, and that with an increasing revenue.

I don't think, Mr. Speaker, it is necessary for me to say much more at this time, as owing to the very dry character of the subject, I feel sure that all honorable gentlemen will be getting wearied. I have endeavored to show in as condensed a manner as possible the exact position of our finances at the present time, and the probabilities for the future. I have fully explained the issue of the 3 per cent. loan, and the advantage to the Province of that transaction, and I have alluded to the importance of being cautious now that the Province can borrow cheaply not to borrow too much. All this, sir, has been of the nature of dry figures. I might have been tempted to branch off into poetry to relieve the monotony, but the eye of the junior member for Yale prevented me, and I remember when on one occasion I did venture on a flight of that kind, he raised the House on me, and, as a result, we had hardly anything else but poetry during the rest of the session, the whole led by the hon. gentleman who still so earnestly watches me, and who presently will essay to demolish all I have said. But he will, if he tries, only waste his power, and so he had better advise his fellow members of the Opposition and also the dependent Independents that our position is too strong. I now move that you do leave the chair. (Applause).

HON. MR. BEAVEN complained that the Minister of Finance had departed from the usual custom in taking up the discussion of the estimates the day before it was proposed to take them up.

HON. MR. TURNER corrected the hon. leader of the Opposition. He said he had informed him (Mr. Beaven) on Tuesday evening last that he would take up the discussion to-day.

HON. MR. BEAVEN replied that, at any rate he was not quite prepared to discuss the estimates, for the reason that he had not brought to the House several papers and books he had generally used in going into matters of this kind. This was one thing which hampered him in criticising the budget speech; but there was still another feature to which he wished to direct the attention of the House. That was, that for the second session now there had been no report from a committee of the House known as the Public Accounts committee. For some reason or other that committee had been unable to meet and go into the public accounts, so that the House was in practical ignorance of the whole question of finance and expenditure. Then, again, there was formerly a return brought down to the House each year showing revenue and expenditure from June 30 to Dec. 31 of each year, this being a supplementary return to the public accounts report. He thought that, as the Public Accounts committee had not done anything to look into the finances of the province, a Royal Commission should be appointed to take up the work.

HON. MR. ROBSON—Whose fault is it that the Public Accounts committee has done no work?

HON. MR. BEAVEN replied that the trouble was, that so many members of the House were on other committees, that they had no time to attend to the work of the Public Accounts committee. Now, he said, it was a fact that every member of the House wanted to know about the finances of the province, and here, for fully two years, there had not been one iota of information had from any independent source. He hoped this would be corrected. He had still another cause for complaint, he said. It was because the return he had asked for, and the House had decided he should get, relative to the issue of Inscribed Stock of the province, had been brought down by the hon. Finance Minister, in a most incomplete form, and did not give half the information desired or required. This was, he claimed, simply in pursuance of the general policy of the Government, which was to conceal as far as possible from members of the House and from the country, true and complete information of what they were doing. (Laughter.) Under section 44 of the Financial Act, it was expressly stated that the Finance Minister should lay before the House every session of the Legislature an abstract of the provincial expenditure and receipts up to the latest date possible.

HON. MR. TURNER—Yes; some time during the session (laughter).

HON. MR. BEAVEN continued that he supposed the Finance Minister would consider he had complied with the requirements of the law if he laid the abstract referred to before the House on the very last day of the session; but that was only one way of really evading the law and depriving the House of the information to which it was entitled. He ridiculed the hon. Finance Minister's remarks about what he (Mr. Turner) had done in London, and said that the hon. gentleman would seem to lay claim to having done what no other Financial Minister had ever done or would ever have been able to do. As a matter of fact, the financial transactions of the Province of British Columbia were but a drop in the bucket, and could have no effect on the money markets of the old world one way or the other. As to the actual proceeds of the loan, he said it was a great shame the way the money had gone. Here was the sum of £200,000 for which the province had made itself liable, and it had only received in return therefor, some $800,000 in actual cash. He was not blaming the Minister of Finance so much, for he believed he (Mr. Turner) had done as well as any other Minister of Finance could have done. The arguments of the hon. Minister of Finance had gone to show that British Columbia Inscribed Stock was a good investment for the capitalists who had money to loan, but that did not argue anything in favor of the province.

HON. MR. ROBSON—Yes, it does. It establishes our credit in the money markets of the world. (Applause.)

HON. MR. BEAVEN continuing, gave the Minister of Finance credit for having taken advantage of the Imperial Statute and issued the Inscribed Stock. He, (Mr. Turner), had nothing to be ashamed of in connection with this matter, but he had certainly done nothing to boast of, and had no right to claim any credit for doing just what any other man would have done. Referring to the estimates, he, (Mr. Beaven), said that past experience had shown they were utterly unreliable and there was little or no use discussing them. The estimated receipts and the actual receipts were so divergent, that it would be a waste of time to attempt to criticise them. There was one thing though, he regretted to see. That was that the province was rapidly going ahead on the wrong side of the ledger. There was a great breach between the actual receipts and expenditures. He thought the Government was spending too much money in proportion to the amount received, and either the taxes were not collected or the population was not increasing. He complained that the public land, of which the price was ostensibly $5 per acre, was being sold at $1 to $2.50 an acre, principally at $1 per acre, and again contended, as he had done before, that the House should set the price on the land, and not leave it to the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to say whether the price should be $1 per acre or $5. He also complained that the returns brought down to the House from time to time were not printed in the sessional papers for the information of members. This, he said, was another example of the policy of the Government in endeavoring to conceal their doings from the people.

MR. KELLIE continued the debate. He was astonished, he said, that the district of West Kootenay which was, without doubt, one of the richest in the province, had not been more liberally dealt with in the estimates. Referring to the Slocan Land Reserve question, he said, he was surprised to see from a return that had been brought down by the Provincial Secretary, that the Government had put a reserve on that land on the single and unsupported representation of one Charles E. Taylor, who was a man of no reputation whatever.

HON. MR. ROBSON—Don't say that. Some hon. members—No, no.

MR. KELLIE—I am prepared to back up what I say, and I know what I am talking about. He declared that it was no credit to the Province to have a Government in power that could be so easily misled. The Government should have in a matter like that of the Slocan land reserve, listened more to the representations of their own agents in the district and less to outsiders. The district of West Kootenay, he said, had not been spoon-fed, but, on the contrary, had paid dollar for dollar in the way of revenue, and he thought it should be apparent that it was the duty of the Government to put such a rich and prosperous district on its legs and do the right thing in the way of building roads, trails, etc., to open the country up. He also would like to see the Government appoint a provincial geologist and spend $4,000 to $5,000 a year in this way so as to make the resources of the province known. The Government should also divide the district and put a couple of live Government agents up there who would do some work instead of repeating nursery rhymes and silly twaddle. He (Mr. Kellie) would say, to the credit of the Government, that every dollar of the money granted by the House last year for West Kootenay district, had been properly and judiciously expended.

MR. HALL replied to Mr. Kellie. He did not think it fair to call upon the Government to build trails and roads on the strength of rumors as to the wealth of any particular district. He also defended the action of the Government in selecting their present representative in Kootenay.

COL. BAKER declared himself a brother in adversity with Mr. Kellie, his district not having obtained an appropriation such as it ought to have.

MR. SEMLIN wished that the Minister of Finance, who was also Minister of Agriculture, had given the House some information as to the latter department. His hon. friend claimed that the Government had done a great deal towards bringing about the present prosperous state of the province, but he (Mr Semlin) believed it was but the course of events, and not the policy of the Government—for the Government had no stability and no policy. Anything the Government had done they were obliged to do owing to the force of public opinion. In comparing the distribution of public funds in the various districts, he found that the injustice done was greater than ever. Districts which contributed liberally to the public revenue were put off with paltry allowances, while sections which contributed but little were liberally provided for in the estimates. He showed that Victoria contributed $22,000 to the public exchequer, and a sum of $16,000 was appropriated. In the Island district $5,000 is to be expended, while that section contributed $22,000. In his own district, which had contributed $95,000, provision had been made but for $22,000. He spoke of several works necessary in his own district, and said that the amount provided for in the estimates would not cover the cost of what was required. He asked what had been done with the petition presented, praying for the construction of a bridge across the Thompson River at Kamloops. Having complained that public works were not carried out by contract, as was the presumed policy of the Government, he asked if any provision had been made for the Crofters, and said that with all the increase of prosperity and expansion of revenue, it was strange that the Government was called upon to go into the markets of the world and seek to borrow money. Concluding, Mr. Semlin regretted that the Attorney-General had left his seat, as there was a matter which he would like to have alluded to, were that gentleman present. It appeared that the Attorney-General had started a Government organ to run the machine after his own views, and how the two Government newspapers were going to harmonize, he could not understand. One of them had represented the Government for years, and yet a member of the Government had decided upon taking action against the old Government organ for libel. It was the strangest piece of Government tactics or newspaper tactics he had ever heard of. Did the Government support the Attorney-General's newspaper, or did that gentleman start the organ to represent his own particular views? If there was not harmony in the Cabinet on this point, what might they expect? Was one paper representing the Government, and those who participarily fell in with his views? He regretted the Attorney-General was not in his place, or he would have more to say on the point.

MR. MARTIN defended the action of the Government, and contended that the appropriations were as liberal and as fairly divided as possible. In reply to the member for West Kootenay, he said that that gentleman was unreasonable in supposing that the Government could expend money in the opening up of roads and trails to undeveloped and unknown mines in the Kootenay district. The old-timers packed their stuff to the mines now established in that country, and when it was proven that the mineral wealth had been discovered and work in operation, then the Government made the roads. He would like to see the Kootenay country developed, believing that there was immense wealth there, and the Government would be happy to assist in this development. The country was rich, for he had read in a newspaper, the other day, that his hon. friend from West Kootenay (Mr. Kellie) was a millionaire.

MR. KELLIE—That appears in the Attorney-General's paper. (Laughter). I wish I were a millionaire.

MR. MARTIN—So do I.

MR. KELLIE—If I were I would give the Attorney-General $20,000 to help to wipe out that terrible COLONIST with its flaming headlines. (Laughter).

MR. SWORD criticised the estimates at considerable length, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

MR. KITCHEN rose to a question of privilege. He complained that a copy of a bill printed in the Government printing office, which had not been yet submitted to the House, had been tendered and accepted as evidence in court in Westminster in a matter affecting the election of Reeve for the municipality of Richmond. He wished to know by what authority the Queen's printer had furnished a copy of that bill, to be used in evidence in court, before it had been been submitted to the House.

HON. MR. ROBSON explained that the Reeve of Richmond was in town some time ago, and had received a printed copy of same proposed amendments to the Municipalities Act, with his (Hon. Mr. Robson's) consent.

MR. KITCHEN complained that the Queen's Printer would not give him (Mr. Kitchen) a copy of a bill before it was submitted to the House.

HON. MR. ROBSON—And quite right. This was not a copy of a bill, but a few amendments.

MR. KITCHEN further objected that a certain petition from one of the municipalities of his district, applying for the appointment of a Royal Commission, had been altogether ignored by the Government.

HON. MR. ROBSON replied that this was not so. The reason that the petition did not come up was that he had subsequently received a letter from the chief kicker, withdrawing his objections.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto
fu2-tts

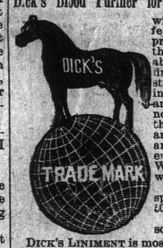
Nothing Succeeds Like Success.
Burdock Blood Bitters is a household remedy for dyspepsia, it expels rheumatism and neuralgia from the system, acts as an antibilious agent on the stomach, liver and bowels, antagonizes blood poison, builds up and revitalizes the bodily functions and restores and purifies the entire system.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently.
For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
ta20-ttsu-d&w*

INVERTAVISH NURSERY.
G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor.
—IF YOU WANT—
Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees
Or any other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.
ave the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.
HEALTHY PLANTS,
FRESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES.
Everything of the Best. Remember the Address,
G. A. McTAVISH,
13-w Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

MORTGAGEE SALE
W. R. Clarke, Auctioneer.
Under instructions from the mortgagee, I will sell by public auction at the salesroom, No. 40 Yates st.
—ON—
MONDAY, THE 28th OF MARCH
AT NOON,
All that piece or parcel of land situated in Comox District, British Columbia, said to contain 160 acres, more or less, and numbered 67 on the official map of the said district; and, also, that parcel or lot of land situated in said district said to contain 160 acres of land, more or less, and numbered as section 66 on the official map of said district.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneer,
W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
w-fe12-7t d-mar18-td

D.C.'s Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle.


will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution, will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere, 50c.
DICK'S BLISTER, for spavins, ringbones, &c. $1 a box.
DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c. 25c.
DICK'S LINIMENT is most excellent for swellings, bruises, scalds, sores, &c., in man or beast, and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism.
DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.
no27-3m-w

"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."
Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.
Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.
Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.
Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*
Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

I CURE FITS!
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
se18-1y-w

Drs. Merrill & Merrill
SPECIALISTS
Treat SCIENTIFICALLY and SUCCESSFULLY, cure QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY, PRIVATE BLOOD, AND SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Power through Indiscretion and all Disorders of the Generative Organs. HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE and STRICTURES radically and safely cured without pain or detention from business, and cures guaranteed. All deformities and impediments to marriage quickly removed. No matter what your complaint, consult these successful specialists, who are able to effect cures in many cases that have been pronounced hopeless.
Consult personally the OLDEST and most EXPERIENCED SPECIALISTS on the coast, or write, sending stamp. Consultation free and confidential. Tremont Block, 614 Front Street, Seattle, Wash. ja9-3m-d&w

UP of FIGS

ENJOYS
hod and results when
is taken; it is pleasant
to the taste, and acts
mptly on the Kidneys,
wels, cleanses the sys-
, dispels colds, head-
ers and cures habitual
rmanently.
Bottles by all Druggists.
A FIG SYRUP CO.
FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
n-tts-d&w*

ISH NURSERY.
AVISH, Proprietor.
YOU WANT—
ts, Shrubs, Trees
Garden Requisites, send
my Catalogue.
EST and MOST COMPLETE
ISHMENT on the
cific Coast.
ANTS,
RESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES.
Best. Remember the Address,
. McTAVISH,
vish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

AGEE SALE
arke, Auctioneer.
from the mortgagee, I will
ic auction at the sale-
No. 40 Yates st.
—ON—
E 28th OF MARCH
AT NOON,
parcel of land situated in
ritish Columbia, said to con-
e or less, and numbered 67
p of the said district; and,
r lot of land situated in said
tain 160 acres of land, more
bered as section 66 on the
d district.
rticulars apply to the auc-
W. R. CLARKE,
8-td Auctioneer.

fier for Horses and Cattle.
will remove all signs of
fever and consequently
prevent any disease
that may be going
about from taking a
firm hold on their con-
stitution, will be found
infinitely superior to
any Condition Powder
now used, as it loosens
the hide, enabling the
animal to cast his hair,
and is also an unfailing
eradicator of Bots and
Worms. For sale every-
where. 50c.
DICK'S BLISTER, for
spavins, ringbones, &c.,
$5 ots.
DICK'S OINTMENT, for
sores, scratches, &c. 25c.
er is most excellent for swel-
alds, sores, &c., in man or
wonderful cure for Rheuma-
P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.
no27-3m-w

re you?"
Thank You,"
Who?"
he inventor of
OTT'S
ULSION
me of CONSUMPTION."
for its discovery. That it
make you sick when you
That it is three times as
us as the old-fashioned
r oil.
That it is such a wonder-
producer.
That it is the best remedy
sumption, Scrofula,
hitis, Wasting Dis-
Coughs and Colds.
get the genuine in Salmon
; sold by all Druggists, at
c.
& BOWNE, Belleville.

RE FITS!
I do not mean merely to stop them
have them return again, I mean a
made the disease of FITS, EPILEP-
KNESS a life-long study. I warrant
the worst cases. Because others have
for not now receiving a cure. Send at
and a Free Bottle of my infallible
REES and POST-OFFICE.
M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST.
ONTO, ONT.
se18-1y-w

rs. Merrill & Merrill
SPECIALISTS
TICALLY and SUCCESS-
QUICKLY and PERMAN-
E BLOOD, AND SKIN DISEASES,
ITY, Loss of Power through
all Disorders of the Generative
OCELE, VARICOCELE and STRIC-
and safely cured without pain
n business, and cures guaran-
untities and impediments to
r removed. No matter what
consult these successful spe-
able to effect cures in many
een pronounced hopeless.
ly the OLDEST and most EX-
PECIALISTS on the coast, or
mp. Consultation free and
remonat Block, 614 Front
Wash. ja9-3m-d&w

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Mar. 11.

THE CITY.

A Financial Success.

Though all the returns are not yet in, the approximate receipts of the recent entertainments in the R. C. Cathedral, including the present of Capt. Powers, will exceed $850.

A Sociable Evening.

Rev. W. D. Ba[illegible]er gave a social to the members of the Guild, [illegible] last evening, at The Knoll, Craigflower road. The evening was made pleasant with music furnished by the members of the Guild.

With Military Honors.

The funeral of the late John Dowling, of "C" Battery, took place yesterday morning, the dead soldier being laid to rest with full military honors. The interment was made at Ross Bay Cemetery, and Rev. P. McF. Macleod conducted the services.

A Familiar Misdemeanor.

The city poundkeeper, yesterday afternoon, appeared before the city police magistrate, with his whip in hand and a tale of injury done him upon his lips. He charged a neighbor with rescuing cows, and a summons for that neighbor's appearance in the police court has been issued.

At Prospect Lake.

The survey of the property recently purchased by L. F. Perrin, on the water front of Prospect Lake, was completed, yesterday, and all but two of the lots blocked out have been sold. The buyers intend erecting a number of buildings along the water's edge, and making the lake as much of a pleasure resort as possible.

Dupont Makes an Appearance.

C. C. Dupont, who believes himself entitled to an eighth of an estate in Pennsylvania with over $10,000,000, particulars of which were published some weeks ago, yesterday filed details of his claim with U. S. Consul Myers, who will forward them at once to the proper authorities. Dupont is a German and lives near Cedar Hill.

Dined With Mr. Speaker.

The following gentlemen enjoyed the hospitality of Hon. D. W. Higgins, speaker of the Legislature, last night, viz: Colonel Baker, Mr. Croft, Mr. Eberts, Mr. Booth, Mr. Mason, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Horne, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Keith, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Kellie, Mr. Forster and Mr. Punch, M.P.P.'s; Mr. Herbert Stanton, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, Dr. T. J. Jones and Mr. J. L. Raymur.

The Recent Accident at Gordon Head.

The little daughter of Mr. Vantreight, of Gordon Head Lodge, who, a few weeks since, while playing with her sister, accidentally slipped and fractured her arm, and also dislocated the elbow joint, has progressed most satisfactorily, and now nearly regained the use of the limb. No permanent injury from the misadventure is anticipated.

A Double Bill.

The Victoria West amateurs are arranging to give another entertainment in the Victoria West hall, about the middle of next month. The programme will consist of two plays, "Among the Breakers," and "The Yankee Pedlar." Both are expected to be rendered in first-class style, as the amateurs are taking special pains in preparing them. The proceeds will be devoted to St. Saviour's Church.

Thanks Are Due.

Donations for two months at Refuge Home, 108 Cormorant street: Mrs. D. Hart, Mrs. J. Elford, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. J. Ranken, Cafe Royal, Mrs. Flett, Mrs. G. Grant, Mrs. Lundburg, Mrs. Alex Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Williams, City Police. If friends in need of children's aprons, or many other useful articles, would call and buy of the Matron, both might be accommodated.

A Fine String of Flyers.

The following horses are now in training at the Driving Park for the spring races, for which they are entered as below:—

Queen's Plate—McNeill's "Leap Year," Dr. Duncan's "Gertie," O'Rourke's "Rose," Major Dupont's "Amphion" and Webber's "Rosin."

The Derby—O'Rourke's "Rose," Ogilvie's "Lilac," Major Dupont's "Amphion," Taylor's "Silver Thread."

Trotting—Gannon's "Belle Watts," Robbin's "Molly Cooper," D. R. Ker's "Thunder," and Carey's "Jubilee Queen."

The Canton Militant.

Last evening's meeting in the Odd Fellows hall, preliminary to the formation of a Canton Militant, or Uniformed Rank of the members of Vancouver Encampment No. 1, was an enthusiastic one in every respect, and the project was advanced just as far as possible. Messrs. Davey, Dempster and Andersen were named a committee to obtain the price of uniforms and other necessary information, and call a second meeting at an early date. The Canton promises to be a success.

Pharmaceutical Association.

The Council of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association met last night at the office of the secretary, Dr. M. G. Blanchard, and disposed of a large amount of routine business before adjourning until the first Tuesday in June, in Vancouver, after the annual meeting of the association. The members of Council present yesterday were Messrs. McDowell and Nelson, of Vancouver, Pimbury of Nanaimo, and Henderson of Victoria, with Mr. Thos. Shotbolt, president, of this city.

Laid Away at Rest.

The funeral of the late Nicholas Tompkins, which took place yesterday morning to Ross Bay Cemetery from the family residence on Amelia street, was largely attended by many who had known and valued the deceased. Mr. Tompkins was well known both in Victoria and Seattle, having been the builder of several of the big blocks of the latter city. His friends from over the Sound sent up very handsome wreaths, while his fellow workmen in this city had placed upon the coffin a large floral offering, "The Gates Ajar." Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens officiated at the grave, the pall-bearers being: D. D. Campbell, F. McLellan, Angus L. McDonald, M. Farrell, J. Power, J. McMillan, W. Chisholm and E. McEachran.

Not Generally Known.

Though the largest piece of work that has been carried out in the city for years, and though it is an undertaking in which every citizen is much concerned, very few people are aware of the manner in which the sewerage system is getting along, the only reports that are heard concerning it being mainly confined to sundry growls from pedestrians as to the state of the roads. The work, however, has been going on well, and it may be mentioned that about seven miles of the pipes have already been laid in position and completed. The most costly portion of the work, the main outlet sewer at Clover Point has, with the exception of a few hundred feet, been carried through, the entire under portion of the tunnel being ready for [illegible] confidently expected that the arch. It is [illegible] connections will be the whole of the ho[illegible] that the $300,000 loan in, and all the work [illegible] July. Over one will cover, finished b[illegible]ns are already thousand house connecti[illegible] thousand five laid, and there are still thre[illegible] If no unhundred more to be put down. [illegible]untering looked for delays, by reason of enc[illegible] two hard rock, are met with in the ne[illegible] months, the contractor will be able to [illegible] through by the time stated.

AGAIN IN SESSION.

The Board of Licensing Commissioners Meet and Transact Business.

Mr. Noah Shakespeare, J. P., swelled the number of licensing commissioners sitting yesterday to five, the other gentlemen on the bench being Mayor Beaven, Police Magistrate Belyea, Ald. Hunter, and Mr. Robert Ward, J. P.

The most interesting business of the day was in connection with the applications for new licenses, which were opposed by Mr. H. G. Hall. Petitions were presented, covering many feet of foolscap, but which, notwithstanding, failed to meet the conditions of the law. No new licenses were granted during the sitting, and several transfers were refused ratification, the old trouble arising—the person desirous of receiving the license applying instead of the licensee.

The record of business disposed of is given below:

Market Exchange Saloon—Transfer from R. McKenzie Monro to T. F. Sinclair. Sanctioned.

Mirror Saloon—Transfer from Munger Bros. to Munger & Black. Sanctioned.

White Horse hotel—Transfer from John Walsh to James Rollin. Not granted, through informality in giving notice as to signature.

Steitz restaurant—Transfer from Steitz & Pelletier to George Schmidt. Refused for same reason.

St. George's Inn—Transfer from William McDonald to Benjamin Carter. Refused for same reason.

Balmoral restaurant—Licence held by R. W. Garland renewed.

Hotel Dallas—License held by Wm. Jensen renewed.

California Wine Co.—Application for wholesale license not entertained, the petition not being in accordance with the statute.

Rock Bay hotel—Application of Alexander Cameron for a retail license not entertained, the requisite number of names not appearing on the petition.

Gordon hotel—Transfer of license to Charles Brewster. Granted.

The Board adjourned until Monday next, at 9:30 a.m.

NELSON THE OBJECTIVE POINT.

The Railroad From Marcus Will be Pushed to Completion This Summer.

Reliable information just to hand gives the assurance that the railroad from Marcus, Washington, into Nelson, B.C.—the Nelson and Fort Sheppard—will be taken in hand at once and completed during the present summer; that is if the Government assists the road with the land warrants asked for.

Within the month, the connection between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, at Sand Point, will be completed, and the route to the great Kootenay country, via Bonner's Ferry, opened to traffic. Another line yet is projected from Bonner's Ferry to the Nelson neighborhood, of which more will probably be heard at an early date.

The men of means who are identified with these enterprises look upon the future of South-west Kootenay as full of great possibilities, and are preparing to take advantage of the prosperity anticipated to the full extent.

SHOULD BE PUBLISHED.

TO THE EDITOR,—May I suggest that an effort be made to secure the passage of a bill providing for the immediate publication in the newspapers of the Province, of the laws enacted at this and future sessions of the Legislature, such laws being of public concern. This proposition should meet with the approbation of our lawmakers, and would be equally well received by the people. Under existing provisions for publication of the laws—compiled statutes in book form—a large majority of the people are kept in ignorance of the Legislative enactments by which they are expected to govern their actions; and if we are to judge by past experience, many of the laws passed will have been in effect long before this meagre source of information is available. Many laws are of such a nature that to secure their recognition and observance it is obviously necessary to acquaint the people with their provisions. This difficulty could be overcome and a vast amount of litigation avoided by a general law providing for the publication of each Act (as soon as enacted) in newspapers of general circulation. No other disposition of the public moneys would be of such general benefit, or give such satisfaction, and the favorable action of our lawmakers in the matter would receive the endorsement of a large majority of their constituents. I need but mention the Land Act, Game Law and Mining Act Amendments, as examples, with which every settler in the Province should be familiar.

OKANAGAN.

Vernon, B. C., March 8, 1892.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

In the matter of an application of Marcus Davison Neild, the Execution Act, and Braden & Stamford vs. Bergman, for payment of wages out of execution moneys. The application was granted. C. Dubois Mason for plaintiff; S. Perry Mills for defendant.

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.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. and-d&w-1y.

PRESBYTERY OF B. C.

The Case Mr. J. N. Muir Disposed of—He is Suspended From Membership.

The Committee's Report a Complete Verdict Against Him—A Clash among Vancouver Churches.

A[illegible]ter P[illegible]ayers h[illegible] been read at the open[illegible] the Presbytery yesterday morning, ing of t[illegible] d extended repo[illegible]t was read on an able an[illegible]rance Cause," by Rev. Mr. "The Temp[illegible]eport, after depicting the Maxwell. The [illegible] and the bitter [illegible]nmity evils of the habit [illegible] in it to the chu[illegible] shown by the traffickers, [illegible] possible a spirit suggested that as much as [illegible]d among the of temperance should be forme[illegible] young people. For this object, it [illegible] advocated that temperance societies in connection with the Presbyterian church be largely established and fostered.

Several gentlemen spoke in favor of the scheme shadowed out in the report, and all present promised to do something to aid the work.

The report on the church Sabbath schools in British Columbia was presented by Rev. Mr. Ross. It showed a very large increase during the past year, in the number of both officers and teachers, and spoke of the gratification afforded by the fact that the interest of the people was becoming more and more fixed on Sabbath instruction. The report was, on motion, referred to the General Assembly.

The session then took up the case of Mr. J. N. Muir, and the following report of the proceedings of synod in the matter:

"That the Synod sustain the appeal of the said J. N. Muir, and reverse the judgment of the Presbytery in as much as he was condemned for one charge, while being tried for another, and refer the case back to the Presbytery of Columbia, to begin said case at the point where the reference from St. Andrew's Session in the case of J. N. Muir was called, and before papers were read or parties heard, and deal with the said J. N. Muir respecting the contents of the pamphlet entitled "Christianity Disgraced," either by sending him back to be dealt with in respecting said publication, by the Session of St. Andrew's Church, of which he was a member, or immediately by the Presbytery itself, as that court may judge most conducive to the interest of the Church.

"Or. Sustain the appeal of the said J. N. Muir, and reverse the judgment of the Presbytery, in as much as he was condemned for one charge while being tried for another, and refer the case back to the Presbytery of Columbia, that it may prepare itself and in its twofold aspect as affecting the Session of St. Andrew's Church, and forward all papers and records bearing on the case to a higher court for adjudication.

"Amendments were made, but no votes being taken, the above became the finding of the Synod, whereupon Dr. Robinson gave notice of complaint to General Assembly against the decision of the Synod in above case for reasons to be hereafter submitted.

"It was agreed that Messrs. Douglas, Wright and Sutherland be a committee to prepare answers to Dr. Robinson's reasons for complaint against the action of the Synod in the St. Andrews-Muir case, and that the same committee defend the action of the Synod before the General Assembly against Dr. Robertson's complaint, and also against the Presbytery of Columbia in the event of an appeal."

Rev. Mr. McRae, acting as clerk, stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Muir, in which he desired to know the names of his accusers, and at the same time forwarding a list of persons he wished to be summoned as witnesses. He (the clerk) had not summoned anybody, and he did not think it advisable that the Presbytery should take a course different to that advised by the Synod. Those present must remember that the Presbytery was not on its trial in this matter. All they had to concern themselves about was the pamphlet of Mr. Muir, entitled "Christianity Disgraced." At the last meeting, the Presbytery had decided on adopting this course, and he thought it advisable that they should be careful about whatever action they took. To avoid the action of the Presbytery being again revised on a technicality, he thought that the references should be called.

Rev. Mr. Dunn asked whether it was not the case that, at the meeting of Presbytery held in Vancouver, all the papers had been read, and it was also asked whether Mr. Muir should be heard or not. The application had been sustained, on the ground of the appeal having been refused.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod said, that the fact of the matter was, that the complaint of the Synod was that the Presbytery had been considering the reference from St. Andrew's when the pamphlet appeared, and that, although the proceedings had been sisted, the reference had been sustained, and Mr. Muir had been condemned on the latter charge. The best course he could advise them to pursue was to begin with the pamphlet that led to the suspension of Mr. Muir from church privileges, and withdraw the reference in the meantime.

On motion of Mr. Murray the reference was read. The speaker thought that both matters should be taken up together, because the finding of the Synod was clearly that the Presbytery had to take up the reference where proceedings had stopped, and, after that, the pamphlet was to be considered.

A long discussion then ensued among several of the reverend gentlemen present, as to the advisability of allowing Mr. Muir to speak in his defence, and the right of the Presbytery to try him after their decision had been reversed by the synod.

Mr. Muir demanded that the charge should be formulated. To say that he was simply the author of a pamphlet, was all together too vague. Was it lying, or deceit, or slander that he was accused of?

The Clerk ordered him not to interrogate the Court.

Rev. Mr. Wright then moved that "Mr. Muir, having been given ample opportunity to answer questions put to him by the Presbytery, and having refused to do so, be now dealt with according to the laws of the church."

Mr. Muir, after the motion had carried, said that he of course acknowledged writing the pamphlet, and that he was prepared to prove the statements in it.

At this stage of the proceedings the meeting adjourned till 2:30.

On resuming Rev. Mr. Wright moved that "Inasmuch as J. N. Muir acknowledged that he was author of the pamphlet 'Christianity Disgraced,' and now refuses to retract the pamphlet as a whole or any statements made in it, be it Resolved that he be declared guilty of contumacious resistence to the authority of the Presbytery and suspended from active membership until he shall retract."

Mr. Muir objected that he had no opportunity to prove the truth of the statements or defend himself, and that the Presbytery wished him to retract what he believed to be true. The Presbytery was afraid to give him a chance to prove his statements, and sought to block the whole thing by asking him to do what his conscience would not permit him to do.

The motion was then put and prevailed.

Upon the moderator asking Mr. Muir whether he acquiesced in the decision, that gentleman replied that he did not, and that furthermore, it was his intention to appeal to the next general Assembly.

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up in assigning stations to the outside church workers, and dividing up the district over which they had control, in a rather more accurate manner than formerly.

Arrangements were then made for the supply and the necessary aid from the Home Mission Fund for the following localities. The amounts of the grants ranged from $250 to $500:—

Alberni, Metchosin and Sooke, Delta, Victoria West and Cedar, Sapperton, Wan[illegible] Langley, Mt. Lehman, Upper Chilliwhack, [illegible]ith Bend, Kamloops, Nicola, Spallumcheen, Vernon, Surrey, No[illegible] Leod, of Zion church, Van[illegible] a loan of $250 to his congregation for one year. The amount was Rev. Mr. [illegible] couver, asked for [illegible]tation fund, and he [illegible]gregation for one [illegible] granted. Zion needed from the [illegible] unaided hoped that it would [illegible] along that church had strugg[illegible] during for two years, and [illegible] from the time had not asked a cent [illegible] hard work to get Presbytery. It had been [illegible] he wished that a congregation together, and [illegible] all, it should if the amount was granted a[illegible] be granted freely.

Rev. Mr. Maxwell, of the First Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, rose to object to the request being granted. The truth of the matter was that Vancouver was [illegible] were over-churched as far as Presbyterians [illegible]ted concerned. Zion Church had been started in the teeth of and in full opposition to his own church, and just two blocks away from it. Every day his work conflicted with that of Mr. McLeod, and he would think it manifestly unfair to the oldest established church in Vancouver if the Presbytery granted aid to a building so close to it and encroaching on its legitimate field. The speaker then went on to give instances of the manner in which his work and that of Mr. McLeod constantly conflicted.

Rev. Mr. McRae, of Nanaimo, and Rev. Mr. McMillan, of Mt. Pleasant Church, Vancouver, supported the request. Both of them pointed out very strongly that as the Presbytery had accepted Zion Church, they should stand by it and help it through.

Rev. Mr. Macleod, of Victoria, and Mr. McRae, also of this city, looked with disfavor on the application, and Mr. McLeod, immediately afterwards, withdrew it in order to prevent the casting of an unfavorable vote.

The Presbytery, after winding up some minor business, adjourned for prayer, which brought the session to a close.

PROSPEROUS NELSON.

Mr. R. E. Lemon Brings a Budget of News With Him From "The Kootenay Capital."

The visits of Mr. R. E. Lemon, of Nelson, to this city are annual events to which his friends look forward with interest, for the reason that when Mr. Lemon arrives he is all but sure to bring with him the latest news of the great Kootenay country.

Mr. Lemon left home early this week, making the first part of his journey to salt water—from Robson to the Little Dalles—in a row boat, which, properly managed, covered the 55 miles between the two places in just 7½ hours. From The Dalles he came straight on to Victoria, arriving Thursday evening. A COLONIST man saw him, yesterday, and received his budget of news nuggets. Here is what he had to tell:

"Nelson is doing well; the people are contented; buildings are going up on every hand, and the town is steadily forging ahead. Over four hundred persons wintered in the town, and the number is not unusually large. Now everyone is talking mining, for it is the mines behind Nelson that will make the future of the city. Trail creek is the reigning excitement, subordinate to the Slocan of course, and many claims have been bonded there at good figures.

"We have had no really cold weather this winter—six inch ice was the thickest seen, and eighteen inches on the level was the highest snow mark. Since the close of navigation, six new buildings have gone up, and ground is now being prepared for others, not the least important of which will be Huston & Ink's two story brick block. As so many of the lot holders live on the Coast it is, of course, hard to estimate the extent of the spring operations, but they are sure to be extensive. In regard to public buildings, we need a new Court House badly, but, of course, you will hear before we do what the legislature decides to give us.

"The construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway means the salvation of the country; with it, Kootenay's prosperity is assured. There is little use in our trying to develop the country till we get cheap and fast transportation all the year round; not any four or five months in the year arrangement. The past year has been a good one for Nelson's business community; there have been no failures, and everyone has made money.

"'How to get to Slocan,' is the principal talk just now, and opinions differ as to the best route. As soon as the water is high enough to run the boats on the lower river, Mr. Corbin, in anticipation of the rush, and being determined to get all the business possible in his hands, has promised to put on two trains daily between Spokane and The Dalles, guaranteeing to take passengers from Spokane in the morning, and land them in Nelson the same night. The Kaslo and the Nelson people are at loggerheads as to which have the better route for prospectors and supplies into the Slocan. My own opinion on the matter I do not care to make public.

"Our smelter is getting on nicely. There are now 30 men at work, and the dock and approach on the lake side of the peninsula are just about completed. Everything will be ready for buying ore about the 1st of July. The Government is building a nice dock at the foot of Hall street, Nelson, and it is understood that a company has been organized to put up sampling works at the west side of the new dock. They will go to work just as soon as they can get the material on the ground. Another company, to embark in business immediately, will handle all kinds of mining machinery, dealing in such machinery exclusively."

Mr. Lemon thinks that the legislature here dealt very liberally with the Nelson Waterworks company, and warns the members, in considering the Electric Light company's bill, to be careful not to grant powers monopolizing Cottonwood creek and preventing its being used at some future day in the operation of reduction works—the dream of many a miner.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Mar. 12.

THE CITY.

A Blanket Thief.

One of the passenger steamers in the upper harbor was, during Thursday night, visited by thieves, who possessed themselves of a number of blankets and other articles of bedding.

A Toboggan for the Gorge.

The amusements at the Gorge are to be increased by the erection of a real toboggan slide, to make arrangements for which Mr. George Watson went over the Sound by yesterday morning's steamer.

A Busy Season Looked For.

Messrs. King & Casey, the veteran loggers, look for a busy season. They now have 25 men at work at their new camp on Reid Island, near Cortes, where they have 1,200 acres of fine fir and cedar.

Send in the Notices.

Members of the B.C. Board of Trade are reminded that notice of all business to be brought before the quarterly general meeting on Friday, April 1st, should be given to the secretary, Mr. F. Elworthy, not later than the 21st inst.

His Legal Adviser.

Mr. C. C. Dupont, of Cedar Hill, who believes himself entitled to a share in a Pennsylvania estate valued at millions of dollars, has retained Mr. Lindley Crease, and that gentleman is putting the claim in order, to be forwarded to the proper authorities.

Will be Here in May.

Dr. Campbell, of Collingwood, having signified his intention of accepting the call to the First Presbyterian church in this city, it is expected that the necessary formalities will be completed in time for him to enter upon his pastorate here in early May.

A Handsome Home Changes Hands.

Mr. W. J. Macaulay, yesterday, disposed of his large and well appointed residence, [illegible] Mr. F. G. Richards, jr., to Dr. [illegible] M. P. P., the consideration being about $3[illegible]000. Dr. Milne's new house is one of the [illegible] handsomest on the Dallas Road, if not in the [illegible] city.

A Popular Resort.

The popularity [illegible] won by the Globe restaurant [illegible] during its short career has induced the pro[illegible]rietor to embark in extensive alterations and improvements, which a[illegible]pleted and which make the Globe much more convenient as well as attractive.

The Pneumatic Played Out.

Two amateur [illegible]cyclists, fond of [illegible]nue, yesterday morning, un[illegible] on Pandora ave[illegible] "Pride must have a fall," w[illegible]t. His pneu[illegible] leader biting the du[illegible] all the road not went back on him, and [illegible] was strewn wi[illegible] cupied by the fallen rider [illegible] pieces of his wheel.

Will Be Re-Opened Next Week.

Mr. Thomas Hooper, the architect, having sufficiently recovered his health as to be able to attend to business, it is expected that the consideration of Contractor Burkholder's claim against the Trustees of Pandora Avenue Methodist Church, will be taken up by the arbitrators early next week.

Vagrant Cows Are a Nuisance.

Yesterday's police court, an Icelander named Ste[illegible]e Stonesen was charged with allowing his [illegible]ows to run at large, in defiance of the city by[illegible]law, and to the annoyance of his neighbors. [illegible] Stonesen, through his counsel, Mr. F. G. [illegible] Walker, pleaded not guilty, but the evidence [illegible] proved the offence to have been committed, and a fine of $2.50 was imposed, with $3[illegible] costs.

Keep Bad Hours.

The attention of the police is respectfully directed to the fact that the vacant lot at the corner of Douglas and Herald streets is again becoming the nightly resort of a large number of lads, some of them mere children, who should be at home in their beds, instead of making the evenings hideous with their noise, and offending the ears of passing pedestrians with their oaths and vulgarity.

Early Co[illegible]mers.

Several peach trees on Second street, Work Estate, have been covered with beautiful pink blossoms since March 1st, and their appearance has attracted the attention of Eastern visitors, who, no doubt, when they get back home and tell what they have seen, will be looked on with no less suspicion than are the narrators of snake stories. Peach trees are also in bloom over in James Bay.

Steamer Service on the [illegible]

A letter just received from [illegible]derson, of Revelstoke, gives the Marion will make her first [illegible]son on the 20th inst., continuing until the river is in condition [illegible] the larger steamers being util[illegible] which she will be held in re[illegible] charter by hunting parties. Capt. [illegible]son, who is also owner of the Ar[illegible] hot springs, will undertake their [illegible]ment and improvement during the season.

Killed With a Club.

One of the eagles recently liberated [illegible] order of the Park committee was yeste[illegible] killed with a club, by two young men evidently were utterly wanting in re[illegible] for America's national bird even when palmy days had fled. The donor of [illegible] eagle is naturally indignant, as he went co[illegible]siderably out of his way to present the bir[illegible] to the park. Nor do Mr. S. Tingley, [illegible] Officer Robb particularly fancy the destruction of wolf No. 2, which they brought with much trouble and at considerable expense from way up in Cariboo, on Soda Creek, over 600 miles from the scene of his untimely death.

Behind Bolted Doors.

Yesterday afternoon, all Chinatown was in a state of great excitement for about an hour, the reason being, that a raid was being made on one of their gambling dens by Seargant Walker. The raid, however, was unsuccessful, although a Chinaman, who acted as a watchman, was arrested in the act of trying to bar the officer out. The first entrance was effected, but to get into the second room was a work that could not be done, without tools to force or break the door. The gambling den is situated at the corner of Fisgard and Government streets, and is surrounded by a large number of small shacks, all of which are joined together, with doors leading to the one gambling den. Some of the little alleyways are blockaded with large, heavy doors about every four feet, and when a policeman appears and attempts to enter, the Chinamen playing within are warned by the Celestial outside—who is always on the alert—by a slight pull of the string, which rings a bell in the room where fan tan is the chief attraction. Even if the policeman succeeds in entering the room, the Chinamen can escape through one of the other numerous pathways, and, as he goes out, close all the doors behind him, so that he cannot be caught.

Till Tapper at Work.

A well-known Government street saloon was visited early yesterday morning, and the till was $24 10 short in consequence of the visit. The entrance was gained by picking the light lock of the double-hinge doors opening on Government street; and, once inside, it appears that the thief, who evidently knew the place well, proceeded to pull down the blinds before helping himself. The police have the case in hand.

Quite Captivating.

A stalwart young gentleman, residing over James Bay, has been amusing himself lately by masquerading in ladies' garments, to the consternation of masculine hearts, for the masquerader is possessed of a fair share of attractiveness, after the style of the "British Blondes." Should the charmer continue to charm, he may find himself captivated, for one or two of the police force are at present burning to make a conquest of the fair stranger.

The Ambulance for the Jubilee.

The ambulance for the Royal Jubilee hospital, although it has not come yet, is coming. By request of the directors, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt has written Mr. Holden, at Montreal, and his reply is looked for almost daily. Unless present arrangements are disturbed in some unlooked-for manner, the ambulance will be in service before the end of June. Its use will necessitate the employment of a horse or a team of horses, and of a man to act as driver.

Glass on the Beach.

The residents of Oak Bay have been complaining for some time past of the practice of dumping broken glass on the beach. Provincial Officer McNeill yesterday visited the scene of danger, and found several loads of broken glass, which he traced to the establishment of Mr. Bennett, of this city. Mr. Bennett, it appears, gave the "rubbish" to a carter to be effectually disposed of, and he simply dumped it on the beach. The officer had the dangerous material duly buried. The residents of Oak Bay also complain that carcasses of horses are dumped on their beach.

Ready for Business.

"From the most reliable information I have been able to get," said Gen. Supt. H. Abbott, of the C.P.R., to a COLONIST representative yesterday, "I think the ice in the upper rivers will be sufficiently broken up about the end of the month to enable the boats to run so that our route to Nelson may be opened up. Of course we are unable to say positively, as we must depend upon the rising of the water. Already a train has been run over the railway so as to clear the track of snow, and any repairs necessary have been made so that the line will be in good shape for running on."

General Complaints.

Since the last City Council went out of office several local contractors have been placed in a peculiar and unfortunate position, and steps are being taken to present to the new municipal officers a letter asking that the matters complained of shall be attended to. One instance is that of the contractors for the Market Building, Messrs. McGregor & Jeeves. The last payment of twenty-five per cent., after being certified to, amounted to $12,000, which sum was due over three months ago. None of it has yet been paid, and naturally the creditors are beginning to feel the want of the money. A large number of firms are in the same fix.

The Acting Was too Real.

A somewhat unusual tribute to the acting of Miss Maud Granger was paid last evening by a young lady in the audience named Miss Annie McDougall. In the last act of Camille her feelings became so wrought upon that she fainted, and would have fallen to the floor had not her companion quickly put his arm around her, and then quickly carried her out of the house. The incident was only witnessed by a few, so firmly were all eyes rivetted upon the stage. The young lady refused to "come to" for some time, and it was feared that it was more than a fainting fit by her friends, who say she is afflicted with heart disease. Her complete recovery to health during the evening did away with all fears.

An Indian Murderer Caught.

Last week, Mr. Lohring, Indian Agent at the Forks of the Skeena, sent a special messenger with important letters across the Forks, down country, to the headquarters of the Naas River. The man, by dint of hard riding, caught the steamer Danube with his letters, and now waits on the Naas, at Metlahkatlah, until the Boscowitz goes up from Victoria, to-day, for a reply. These letters were addressed to the Indian Office and the Attorney-General, and informed them that an Indian murderer, who had killed his brother, in cold blood, was being held by Mr. Lohring, waiting instructions from Victoria as to his final disposal. These instructions will probably be forwarded, to-day, by the outgoing steamer for the Naas.

Trades and Labor Council.

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, last night, credentials were received from the Cigarmakers' Union, and also from the Typographical Union; those representing the Cigarmakers being Geo. Darenbecher and C. A. Hill, and those from the Typographical Union being R. J. Bird and John Moffatt. A deputation was appointed to wait on D. Campbell & Co., tailors, regarding the trouble existing between them and the Tailors' Union. The Council was informed that the Cigarmakers' Council, in the course of a week, have their cigars marked with union labels. The Council very much regret that the Chinese Exclusion Bill was defeated in the Legislature, and recognize in its defeat a strong argument in favor of having more labor representatives in Parliament.

Gone to His Long Home.

There is another vacant place, to-day, in the ranks of Victoria's pioneer business men. Chestney Bales has passed to the majority—"those that sleep." His death, which took place at 6 a. m., yesterday, terminated a sudden illness, which had kept him to his room for only a few days. In fact, so recently had his friends been up and around, that they could not credit the news of his decease. The deceased was a native of England, and at the time of his death, was close upon the three-score-years-and-ten allotted to man. He came to this city in 1862, and, since which he has remained here in practice as an expert professional accountant. A man of quiet habits, the deceased never aspired to public preferment; he enjoyed throughout his long career the unshaken confidence and continued esteem of the business community, to which his energetic devotion to their interests and his unimpeachable integrity justly entitled him. A widow and many warm personal friends feel sadly the loss sustained in the death of Mr. J. C. Bales.

Dangerous Wire.

It is reported that at one of the approaches to the James Bay bridge there is a dangerous wire belonging to the Tramway company. It is said to be a bare ground wire, and can be heard to "sizz," while at dark its flashes are most distinct. Doubtless it would give any one a severe shock who came in contact with it.

Court Intelligence.

Yesterday was a very quiet one in the courts. The judges were in Chambers up to 4 o'clock, and were in constant communication with lawyers. The decision in the case of Gray vs. McCallum, has not yet been rendered, but the legal profession are almost unanimous in the opinion that no new trial will be granted, and that this tedious case, in its direct form at least, is at an end. The dispute between the contractor and the proprietor of Hotel Dallas, which was expected to have been judicially settled yesterday, has been deferred. The Registrar was busy yesterday with several claims referred to him for investigation.

The Electric Wire Question.

The B. C. Board of Fire Underwriters held a long and important meeting yesterday, with Mr. Richard Hall in the chair, the electric wire question being the chief topic of debate. Wires and electrical appliances of many shapes and sizes were brought forward and discussed, and the rules of other cities in relation to electricity and insurance were read and debated. The outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to draw up a code of rules similar to those of New York and San Francisco, having for their object the safe wiring of buildings. The Underwriters are unanimous in the opinion that an inspector of wires is a necessary official in Victoria, but "who is to pay him" is the point in dispute.

A Honeymoon Experience.

A young couple from Snohomish, who arrived in Victoria a day or so ago for the purpose of getting married, came within an ace of dying in each other's arms on their wedding night. They visited the sheriff's office almost as soon as their boat arrived, and there procured a license to marry, armed with which they hunted up Rev. Coverdale Watson, by whom they were expeditiously made man and wife. Having decided to spend their honeymoon here, they took a room at the Brunswick, which was very near being their death chamber. Though neither remembers it, it is supposed that either bride or bridegroom blew out, instead of turning off, the gas. A strong odor which made its presence felt in the hallway, gave Mr. Grant, the proprietor of the house, and Deputy Sheriff Siddal, who happened to be with him, the clue to the real position of affairs, and led them to break open the door just in the nick of time.

NEWS FROM NICOLA.

Prospects for a Good Summer Very Hopeful—The Milling Work and Irrigation Schemes.

Mr. A. E. Howse, of N

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1892.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Turner's Budget Speech was a model of clearness and simplicity. It was the speech of a frank, straightforward man of business, who desired to give his hearers an account of things as they actually were, without coloring and without concealment. His account of the way in which he effected the loan was a concise statement of facts. A less modest man than Mr. Turner would have made it the theme of self-glorification. For a comparatively unknown province like British Columbia to float a loan in the greatest money market in the world on such favorable terms is really something to be proud of, and the Finance Minister might be pardoned if he did indulge in a little self-gratulation. We have heard a Dominion Finance Minister boast long and loudly of a far less successful achievement. But Mr. Turner did not lose his head because he was able to raise money for the province on such easy terms. With a prudence, which is one of his chief characteristics, he cautioned the province against excessive borrowing. He will, we are sure, lose nothing by his modest reticence. Men of business appreciate the work he did, and he has gained, and will maintain, the reputation of being a skillful as well as a safe financier.

Mr. Turner made so truthful and so cheering an exposition of the state of the finances of the province, that the criticisms of the Opposition appear more like compliment than censure. The Budget speech proved very clearly that the financial policy of the Government is sound, and that as long as it is in power, the people may depend upon having the resources of the province intelligently and prudently developed—as far as the Government can aid in their development,—without the debt of the province being unnecessarily increased, or its credit being in the slightest degree impaired.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

There are some who are opposed to the Government giving public land to railway and other companies whose object it is to develop and to make available the resources of the province. The arguments of these persons sound very well in theory, but they are not at all convincing when examined from a practical point of view. The public domain in this province is very large. We are informed that it consists of some two hundred millions of acres. This is an immense estate and the owner of it ought to be fabulously rich. But as a matter of fact it is not rich. Why? Because a very large proportion of this land is not available for any purpose whatever. Much of it might be in the moon for all the good it is to the people of the province, and there is no reasonable prospect of its being made available within any measurable distance of time. Under present circumstances the land is simply inaccessible. It may, and probably does contain immense stores of riches, but no one is now, or likely soon to be, any the better off for all that hidden wealth.

The province though prosperous is comparatively poor, and except for this land its resources are limited in extent. Would it be wise for the people of the province through the Government which represents them, and acts for them, to use part of this land in order to utilize the rest?

What would a prudent man do under such circumstances. If he owned a large tract of land which was lying idle and of no use to him because there was no way of getting to it, would he not give part of it, and a large part too, to the man who would spend his money in making roads to it and through it? We will tell our readers what actually did take place. An enterprising gentleman who does not live a thousand miles from Victoria, purchased on speculation, a considerable tract of land in a situation which he considered favorable. After a while there was talk of building a railroad to this place, and one of the projectors went to the land-owner and asked him how much he would give towards the railroad. "I have," he replied, "so much land and so much shore front. If you bring your railroad here, I will give you half the land and all the shore front." And no doubt it would have paid him to make this apparent sacrifice, for the construction of the road would make the balance of his estate worth ten times as much as the whole of it would sell for before it was made accessible by the railroad.

Is not the Government of this province in the position of this land owner? It has a great deal of land which is of no use to it, and never will be until it is opened up by railroads and developed in other ways by men of enterprise and capital. Would it not be wise for the Government to give part of this land to the men who will make the rest of it available? It seems to us that there can be but one answer to this question.

The Government has no money with which to build railroads, but it has a superabundance of land. The land given to a railroad company is not lost to the country. It is the interest of that company to make use of their land at the earliest possible moment, and when it is settled or made use of in any way, it becomes a source of wealth to the community, and of course to the Government.

The section of country through which the road that the company builds runs is also made available for settlement. If it contains minerals, it becomes the seat of mining industry; if the land is fertile, it is converted into a rich agricultural district; if timber is abundant, lumbering is carried on, giving employment to immigrants and bringing money into the country.

Thus, by granting a few thousand acres of dle and unproductive land to an enterprising company, both the land given away and the land opened up, is improved and made to add to the wealth and the population of the country. Is not this better than keeping the whole of it idle, waiting for some means of making it of use that may never be attainable?

How the land shall be given, whether in large blocks in a specified district, or by means of land warrants for small tracts, is a question of detail which we fancy it would not be at all difficult satisfactorily to arrange. The main question to be considered is, is the principle of granting public lands to enterprising men who undertake to open up the country and to develop its resources, in a province situated as British Columbia is, sound?

THE ABORIGINES.

The Minister of Militia had, we see, a good word to say in the House of Commons for the British Columbia Indians. They deserve all the good that he or the Minister of the Interior, or anyone else, can say of them. They are, as a body, gentle and law-abiding. They are, too, far more industrious and provident than the aboriginal tribes of any other part of Northern North America. The Indians of British Columbia are more ready to adopt the habits and to engage in the employments of civilized men than those of any other part of the continent. They are trustworthy. The Indian will fulfil his contract to the letter. It is only when he gives way to the temptation of strong drink that he is not to be relied upon, and in this he is not worse than many of the white men, whose example in drinking whiskey, as in many other things, he closely follows. Strong drink is the bane of the Indian of this province, as it is of men of all races in every part of the world. He has a fondness for stimulants, which, when once acquired, appears to be ineradicable. The Government does what it can to prevent his being demoralized by strong drink, but in spite of the law and its penalties, Indians, female as well as male, continue to get intoxicants whenever they have the money to pay for them. If it were not for their weakness in this direction and the laxity of their morals in another, the British Columbia Indians would be a prosperous, a useful and an increasing part of the population of the province. As it is, we fear that they are doomed to share the fate of the aboriginal races in many other countries. It is said that they are diminishing in numbers, and it is feared that they will gradually disappear. This is greatly to be regretted, for there is much in their character that is truly estimable, and they appear to be the most civilizable of the Indian tribes of this continent, north of Mexico. The thirty-five thousand Indians of this province give the Government very little trouble indeed, and the expense of looking after them and taking care of them is comparatively small. The expenditure of the Dominion on account of the Indians of British Columbia was last year $85,054, while the Indians of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories cost the Government nearly ten times as much. The figures are $833,187.

A SUSPICIOUS STATESMAN.

Mr. Ronald Crauford Munro Ferguson, M.P., seems to look upon his fellow subjects in the Dominion of Canada with deep distrust. He appears to think that their loyalty to Great Britain is not to be depended upon. He is evidently under the impression that they are all, or nearly all, annexationists at heart, and that they are only waiting for a good opportunity to become citizens of the Great Republic.

Mr. R. C. M. Ferguson must have formed his opinion of the loyalty of Canadians by reading the editorials of the Toronto Globe and other unrestricted reciprocity organs. If he had visited Canada, and mingled with Canadians, he would have been surprised at the warmth and the depth of their attachment to the Mother Country. He would, we venture to say, find more republicans and socialists and anarchists in London or Liverpool or Manchester or Glasgow, or any other centre of population in Great Britain, in a week, than he could find in the Dominion of Canada in half a lifetime. Canadians who visit England, and mix freely with the people, are shocked at the disrespectful way in which many people speak of monarchy, the Queen, the Royal Family, the nobility, and British institutions generally. They have been accustomed to hear Great Britain spoken of as the model constitutional country of the world, and of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria as a pattern for womankind of all ranks and all countries, and the ribald rant of British radicals hurts and offends him. Said a British Columbian to a friend on his arrival from Great Britain, "I would not live in the Old Country now; it is too democratic for me."

It is a mistake to believe that Canadians are in love with American institutions. They view the working of those institutions too closely to feel any great admiration for them. Many a young Canadian has been cured of the annexation fever by a short residence in the United States. Close contact with republicans and an experience of the way in which the government of a republic is carried on disenchanted him and made him value more highly the quiet and the freedom he enjoyed at home. The Canadian wants no better Government than that which exists in his own country. He has all the freedom he desires. Like men everywhere he wishes to make money faster than appears possible in his own country, and he sometimes thinks that the chances of getting rich quickly are better in the States than at home. But that impression is not nearly so general now on this side of the line as it was a few years ago. Canadians find that the struggle for existence is quite as hard and fierce in many parts of the United States, as it is in Canada, and they have known many who went to seek their fortunes in the States, return home after many years absence with a good deal of bitter experience, but with very little hard cash. The United States is not now the Land of Promise to young Canadians that it was twenty years or so ago.

When everything is considered, the chances of Canada casting her lot with the United States and becoming incorporated with that country," are much less now, than they were in times gone by. Mr. R. C. M. Ferguson may, therefore, make his mind easy about any fortifications that may be erected in Esquimalt. Canadians would man those defences as readily and fight for their country as stoutly against an invader, American or Russian, as ever the men of their race did, under similar circumstances, in any part of the world. Canadians belong to a fighting breed, and the stock from which they sprang does not often produce traitors. The loyalty of Canadians has not, happily, of late years, been put to the severest test, but blood will tell, and if British Columbians were required to defend their country, Mr. Ferguson may depend upon it that they would neither desert their guns nor treacherously hand them over to the invader. Men of the British race would not do so at home, and it is not likely that they will do so in the colonies.

We are pleased to see that the majority in the House of Commons have faith in the honor and the loyalty of their fellow-subjects in Canada, and that they would not allow Lord Hamilton to answer questions which, in the very terms in which they were couched, conveyed reproach and even insult to Canadians.

Esquimalt ought to be fortified. It is foolish to allow so important a station to remain without defences. It would be useless to attempt to show which Government is to blame for the unaccountable and inexcusable neglect. It is to be hoped that it will be remedied without any unnecessary loss of time, and that the defenceless condition of the most important British naval station on the Pacific Coast will not remain an evidence of the apathy or the want of forethought of the men who are responsible for the safety of this part of the British Empire.

BRAVE WORDS.

The San Francisco Chronicle in an article on "The seal question," says:—"What the United States wants, and what she will insist on, is the absolute stoppage of all sealing in Behring Sea until such time as the seals may be restored to their former numbers, and this, of course, must include pelagic as well as land sealing." These be brave words. We would like, however, to know when the United States got the right "to insist" and who gave it that right. This is the snag that all the jingo editors in San Francisco and elsewhere run foul of. They assert with the utmost confidence that the United States has rights in Behring Sea that no other nation in the world exercises over a body of water of equal size and similarly situated. It is singular that these gentlemen do not yet see that the United States Government when it agreed to submit its claim to the right to insist as to what may be done, and may not be done in Behring Sea to arbitration, admitted that the claim is open to question, and that it is possible that it possesses no such right. We cannot think that men so intelligent as are the editors of the San Francisco papers do not see this quite clearly. What surprises us, is that they have not the courage or independence to tell their readers the simple truth plainly. It is not surely their mission to pander to the prejudices of the ignorant and the unthinking, and we hardly think that it is their interest to create a false public opinion with regard to this Behring Sea matter. Whether it is from want of knowledge, want of courage or want of principle, we cannot undertake to say, but not one of them that we have seen has permitted it to be understood that there is the slightest doubt as to the validity of the American claim to exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea.

GROUNDLESS SUSPICIONS.

The Times is a good deal exercised over the loan. Following in the footsteps of the Leader of the Opposition it tries to create the suspicion that there is something wrong about the business—that there is some money that has not been accounted for. It is evident that it has not gone over the figures which the Hon. Mr. Turner laid before the House. That would be too much trouble. It is a great deal easier to insinuate doubts than to make calculations. It says first that there is $34,000 missing, but immediately afterwards finds that $19,000 of the sum is accounted for and sagely enquires what has become of the remaining $15,000. If it had examined the papers that were laid before the House and made a simple calculation it would have seen what had become of that $15,000. The fact is any one who has even a slight knowledge of figures can see from the information that the Finance Minister laid before the House that every dollar of the proceeds of the loan is fully and satisfactorily accounted for. There is nothing in the whole transaction, from first to last, that is "unexplained." Mr. Turner has taken the House into his confidence, and we venture to say that every man in it who is capable of understanding the operation and has enquired into it, is perfectly satisfied that it is correct and straightforward in every particular.

From the exceedingly vague way in which the Times has discussed this Loan question, it is abundantly plain that it knows nothing whatever about it. All that it really does is to repeat Mr. Beaven's groundless and, for a man in his position, wholly inexcusable suspicion. It is quite evident that he was on Friday evening in a perfect muddle about the matter, mixing up figures and facts in a hopeless sort of way.

Our contemporary speaks of Mr. Turner's "ebullition over a simple question asked by Mr. Beaven." Mr. Beaven did not ask a "simple question," but preferred a grave accusation, one that a man in his position should not have made without the strongest evidence and the most careful deliberation. Mr. Turner would not be the honest man that he is, if he was not indignant, and if he did not express his indignation in strong terms.

Of course, the matter will not be allowed to remain as it is. Mr. Beaven will hear a great deal more about this matter than is pleasant to him. The Finance Minister will so explain every detail of the floating of the loan in such a way that the most malignantly stupid man, either in, or out of the Legislature, cannot help understanding it, and seeing that, from beginning to end, it was fairly and honestly conducted.

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS.

Any disagreement between the Leader of the Government and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is greatly to be deplored. Both gentlemen occupy important positions in the House and in order that matters may run smoothly, it is necessary that there should be a good understanding between them. The Leader of the House does not occupy the position of an ordinary member. He, besides performing the duties of an ordinary representative, has charge of the business of the House. It is easy to see then, that he has a right to expect more than ordinary attention from its presiding officer. This applies in a modified sense to the Leader of the Opposition. The Speaker generally finds some means of knowing what course the Leader of the House intends to pursue on occasions of more than usual importance. The debate on the Budget Speech is one of these occasions. The Leader of the Government is generally expected to speak in course of that debate, and we are not surprised to find that Mr. Robson was annoyed when the motion to resolve the House into Committee on Supply was hastily put without his knowledge. It was, we submit, no more than what Mr. Robson had a right to expect that the Speaker, when he was about to put such an important motion, saw that the Leader of the House was in conversation with the President of the Council, should take some means of letting him know that he intended to put the motion at once.

When the House was opened after recess, which, according to Parliamentary rule was a continuance of the sitting, instead of asking the Chairman of the Committe of Supply to take the chair, as he ought to have done, the Speaker again, improperly, put the motion "That I do now leave the chair," thus giving not only Mr. Robson, but any other member of the House, whether he had spoken before or not, the right to speak. Mr. Robson promptly availed himself of the opportunity, and after he had spoken for three quarters of an hour, the Speaker announced that he was out of order. A discussion then arose on a point of order, when the Leader of the Opposition clearly demonstrated that the Hon. Mr. Robson was in order and quite within his right. The Speaker then admitted that he had made a mistake when he had put the question "That I do now leave the chair," and admitted that Mr. Robson had a right to proceed with his speech, but that gentleman declined to avail himself of the permission.

A FRANK ADMISSION.

The Portland Oregonian is one of the American newspapers that never joined in the jingo cry respecting the alleged rights of the United States in Behring Sea. It believed that the claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that sea is untenable, and it had the courage to give expression to its conviction. It is therefore quite consistent when it says:

"The treaty providing for arbitration of matters in dispute between the United States and Great Britain in Behring Sea is understood to cover the original five points of Mr. Blaine and to contain an additional section providing that whatever agreement shall be reached for international protection of seal life in Behring Sea shall operate also for protection of the herds while traversing the North Pacific. This involves, of course, surrender of Blaine's untenable contention that Behring Sea is *mare clausum* and the establishment of our entire claim upon the common interest of all commercial nations in the preservation of seal life from extinction. This being the clear motive of the treaty, it is harder than ever to comprehend why Lord Salisbury should refuse to renew the *modus vivendi* and thus expose the entire sealing industry to extinction before the arbitrators shall have time to consider the questions involved. It is unlikely that the Senate will ratify the treaty until some assurance is given by Great Britain that the affair will not have this absurd ending."

It would not be so hard to understand why Lord Salisbury refused to consent to the continuation of the *modus vivendi*, if it was known that he sees now that he was deceived last year respecting the numbers of the seals frequenting Behring Sea, the nature of the methods of the pelagic sealers, and the danger in which the seals are of being exterminated. We believe that Lord Salisbury was deceived on all these points. A cry was raised, the object of which is easily understood, that the seals were rapidly diminishing. It was also asserted that the methods of British sealers were most destructive, that they killed and wounded a great many more seals than were secured, and that, consequently, if measures were not immediately taken to prevent this destruction of seal life, there would soon be no more seals in Behring Sea to kill.

Since then, a British Commission, composed of intelligent and honest men, have visited Behring Sea, seen the rookeries and conversed with men acquainted with the habits of the seal and the practices of the seal hunters. Lord Salisbury, has, no doubt, seen their report, and he now knows what every intelligent and observant man, who has been in Behring Sea, has found out, namely, that the seals are very numerous in that sea, that the methods of the pelagic hunters are not destructive, and that the seals are in no danger, whatever, of being exterminated this year or next, or any number of years. If we do not very greatly mistake, the British Premier has found out that he was humbugged by the American clarmists, last year. He is well informed this year, and this is why he will not consent to an arrangement which he has been convinced is wholly unnecessary. Besides, the concession he is willing to make to the Americans, is not, by any means, an insignificant one. To leave the Americans a reserve in that sea, over sixty miles in diameter, appears to us as much as any reasonable American can require. It should never be forgotten that the Americans have not proved that they possess any unusual rights in Behring Sea. This, the Oregonian freely admits.

THE TREATY.

The jingo journalists of the United States must gnash their teeth when they read the text of the treaty on the Behring Sea question which has been submitted to the Senate. In that treaty the American negotiators agree to submit to arbitration questions which these same jingoists have all along assumed to be beyond dispute. They have written reams of able editorials on the assumption that the United States has the undoubted right to exercise exclusive sovereignty over a large section of Behring Sea. They have applied the epithets pirate, robber, poacher, and quite a number of others more forcible perhaps, but not altogether fit to be mentioned in the hearing of ears polite, to the British subject who is so audacious as to hunt seals in Behring Sea. Yet we see that Mr. Secretary Blaine has agreed to submit to arbitration the question—"Has the United States any rights in Behring Sea, and if so what right of protection of property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three mile limit."

It must be gall and wormwood to the men who have been asserting the right of the United States Government to drive every seal hunter out of Behring Sea, to see the men in authority in the Republic, those who really know most about the question, admitting that there is a doubt as to whether the United States has the right to exercise jurisdiction in that sea beyond the three-mile limit. If the right of the United States to the sovereignty over Behring Sea to the extreme western boundary of the territory purchased from Russia, is as undoubted as these gentlemen have been making it out to be, Mr. Secretary Blaine would as soon think of submitting the question, whether the Government which he serves, has a right to exercise jurisdiction over the waters of San Francisco harbor or Chesepeake Bay, to a board of Arbitration composed of foreigners, as he would the right of American cruisers to seize foreign vessels caught sealing in Behring Sea.

Mr. Blaine, was, no doubt, wise in submitting the Behring Sea question to arbitration. It is a question which can be equitably settled by impartial men, who are learned in the law of nations, and skilful in the interpretation of treaties. We have no doubt that if the Senate gives its sanction to the treaty, the decision at which the arbitrators will arrive will be a just one, and will be cheerfully acquiesced in by every well disposed man in both the British Empire and the United States. If the claim of the Americans is sound and just, the Senate need not be afraid to submit it to arbitration; and if it is unsound and unjust, it is far better that a settlement should be arrived at in a reasonable and peaceable way, than that the dispute should be kept up for an indefinite time longer, and, perhaps, be the cause of an expensive, and, in every way, a disastrous war.

There may be some Americans who want to include that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring Sea in the territory of the United States, whether their country has a right to it or not; but the great majority of the citizens of the United States are, we are satisfied, not disposed to push a claim which they know is groundless. From every point of view, then, it is in the interest of both countries that an impartial tribunal should decide what are the rights of the different nations in Behring's Sea.

It is, we are quite free to admit, important that the seals that frequent the waters of the Northern Pacific should be preserved. Although all the seals that may ever swim in that part of the ocean are not worth a war between the United States and Great Britain of six months' duration, their preservation, by international agreement, is well worth the expense and care that would be required to make it effectual. The proposed arbitration makes provision for the preservation of seal life. Under the protection of two such powerful nations as Great Britain and the United States, there is no fear that the fur seal will be exterminated. The effectual protection of the species will not cost nearly as much as the maintenance of cruisers and the carrying on of diplomatic negotiations do now.

The treaty, too, makes provision for compensating those who may have sustained injury under the system which has been in force during the last few years. It was inevitable that, in asserting a jurisdiction that was disputed, injury would be done to those who questioned its legality and acted upon their convictions. If it is decided that the United States Government has no right to exercise authority on the high seas of the extreme Northern Pacific, then the owners of the vessels that had been seized and stripped, and the men who have been imprisoned and suffered loss because they were found hunting seals outside the three-mile limit, have been wronged, and are entitled to compensation. They will no doubt get a fair indemnity for the loss they have suffered if the arbitrators decide that the claim to exclusive sovereignty cannot be sustained.

Some American jingoists are just now indulging in a good deal of tall talk about the Behring Sea Treaty, but we trust that the thoughtful part of the American people, including, of course, the members of the Senate, see that arbitration is the only reasonable and just way by which the seal fishery question can be settled, and that they will see that the treaty which is now before Congress and the country, is fair to all concerned, and provides the means of equitably settling a difficult and an irritating question and of doing away with a dangerous source of disagreement between nations whose interest it is to remain on terms of the closest friendship.

A MODEST APPEAL.

The letter of Mr. Joshua Davies, President of the Board of Directors of the Jubilee Hospital, to His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, published in yesterday's COLONIST, well deserves the serious attention not only of the City Council but of the citizens of Victoria generally. Every one must admit that the Jubilee Hospital is an excellent institution, and that it ought to be kept in a high state of efficiency. It would be a disgrace to the city and to the province if it were allowed to languish for want of support. It is doing good work, and the inhabitants of Victoria are being benefitted by it in more ways than one. Victoria should therefore do its share towards keeping it in such a condition as will enable it to do the greatest possible amount of good. Its contribution towards the support of the Hospital should not be fluctuating or uncertain. The management ought to be in a position to count with certainty upon a steady amount of support from the citizens in some degree proportionate to the benefit they are receiving and expect to receive from the Hospital. They are proverbial for their liberality in relieving the necessitous when once they are convinced that help is needed. They would therefore, we are sure, not object to paying a light general tax for the purpose of supporting the Hospital. Voluntary charity is good, and we would be the last to check it in any way, but it is sometimes capricious, and it cannot always be depended upon with certainty by men who in order to keep up an expensive institution such as the Hospital are compelled to incur serious liabilities. The wants of the patients do not fluctuate, neither do the expenses. The Hospital's creditors, too, are exceedingly punctual in sending in their little bills. To meet all demands requires a treasury into which steady streams are continually flowing. Now the city whose sick, poor as well as rich, are attended to in the hospital should direct into it one of those steady streams. It would take very little from each breadwinner to make a handsome contribution which would both increase the efficiency of the institution and cheer the hearts of its managers.

Victoria, in its corporate capacity, has as yet done very little for the Jubilee Hospital. Why should it not now make an effort and do justice to itself? That $15,000 debt is a heavy burden on the management. The interest at seven per cent. on that sum is a severe strain on those who have to find, by hook or by crook, $20,000 every year to keep the hospital in working order. Why could not this city relieve them of that burden. Fifteen thousand dollars would not be a very large sum for a city like Victoria to give to so useful and so necessary an institution as a public hospital. Single individuals are every day giving a great deal more for less beneficent purposes. Two gentlemen in this Dominion gave one million of dollars to build and endow a hospital that was not so greatly needed in the city in which it is situated as the Jubilee Hospital in Victoria. If the citizens, then, will take upon themselves this debt of fifteen thousand dollars, and make besides, an annual contribution proportionate to the population of the city and its wealth, they will do what is right but not more than those who know how openhanded they are when distress is to be relieved and suffering alleviated would expect. Let the City Council take action in the matter and we feel sure that the great majority of the citizens will back them up heartily in making a liberal response to Mr. Davies' earnest appeal.

BELGIUM'S COLLIERY DISASTER.

Its Extent Greater Than Believed—No Hopes for Two Hundred and Seventy Miners.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—The news from the Anderlues Pit, this morning, shows that the disaster is even worse than was believed, last night. Late, yesterday, while the searchers were at work, they labored under the greatest difficulty on account of the fumes in the pit, instead of diminishing, got worse. In the lower gallery, the debris and the carcasses of forty horses block the approach to the gallery where the bodies are known to be. It is now ascertained that 270 persons were working in the mine at the time of the explosion. Most of them were at work in the two galleries where the greatest damage was done. Mining experts say in all probability every person working in the lower gallery must be dead, and few are expected to be rescued from the upper gallery, which is filled with deadly gases. Thirty bodies have been recovered. There is little abatement in the excitement about Charleroix. The fire is still burning.

The French foreign office announced, yesterday, that a commercial treaty with the United States had been concluded.

ECZEMA ON A LADY.

Stubborn Case of Skin Disease covered her face and body. Many Doctors Baffled.

Marvellous and Complete Cure by Cuticura. 6 years have Elapsed and no Return.

A lady customer of ours (Miss Fanny Atwood, of Caroline Depot, N. Y.) has been cured of a stubborn case of skin disease by the use of CUTICURA REMEDIES. She remarked that her case had baffled the skill of many well known physicians. They unanimously pronounced it Eczema, with Rheumatism lurking in the blood. Some predicted that any treatment strong enough to cure the Eczema would surely increase the Rheumatism. She used two sets of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was marvellous. Her case of Eczema was not only completely cured, but her Rheumatism was greatly relieved during the treatment. Six years have elapsed since the cure was performed, her Rheumatism has since never increased by the treatment, but rather diminished, and she sees no symptoms of the return of the Eczema which once so completely took possession of her face and body. Miss Atwood delights in telling of the good effects that CUTICURA treatment had upon her, and recommends unsolicited the CUTICURA REMEDIES for Eczema and all kindred ailments. Your preparations find ready sale; indeed CUTICURA SOAP is on the list to buy almost continuously.

HASKIN & TODD, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c. SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-ter. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B. C. 17-d&tly w-tts

KEEP YOUR EYE

—ON—

NICOLA-:-VALLEY,

(British Columbia),

AS A FIELD FOR

INVESTMENT.

Charters already granted for construction of Nicola Valley railroad, connecting with C. P. R. at Spencer's Bridge, to develop the rich and extensive coal fields, iron ore, etc.

The undersigned have been commissioned to dispose of certain properties in Nicola, one of which is the well-known "22 Mile House," situated on Nicola and Spencer's Bridge Wagon Road, containing 300 acres of land, including cattle, horses, farming implements etc. Stage stops here twice a week. Will be sold on easy terms, with or without stock.

—ALSO—

320 acres of farming land situated 15 miles from Coutlee P. O. and store, including 50 head of breeding cattle, 7 head of horses, farming implements, etc. Produces 100 tons of hay yearly. A good opening for any one desirous of going into stock raising. Terms on application.

Properties bought and sold on commission.

For further particulars apply to

BLAIR & CO.,
Coutlee P. O.,
mc11-1m-d-ttsu-&w Nicola, B. C.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1865.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. fel2-6m

COLLIERY DISASTER.

ter Than Believed—No Hopes
Hundred and Seventy
Miners.

March 12.—The news from
Pit, this morning, shows
ter is even worse than was
night. Late, yesterday,
archers were at work, they
the greatest difficulty on
fumes in the pit, instead of
ot worse. In the lower gal-
s and the carcasses of forty
the approach to the gallery
ies are known to be. It is
ed that 270 persons were
mine at the time of the ex-
t of them were at work in the
where the greatest damage
ining experts say in all pro-
person working in the lower
e dead, and few are expected
rom the upper gallery, which
deadly gases. Thirty bodies
vered. There is little abate-
xcitement about Charleroix.
l burning.

foreign office announced,
t a commercial treaty with
ates had been concluded.

A ON A LADY.

Case of Skin Disease
her face and body.
Doctors Baffled.

and Complete Cure by
6 years have Elapse-
and no Return.

ner of ours (Miss Fanny Atwood,
pot, N. Y.) has been cured of a
of skin disease by the use of
EDIES. She remarked that her
d the skill of many well known
hey unanimously pronounced it
Rheumatism lurking in the
predicted that any treatment
h to cure the Eczema would
e the Rheumatism. She used
he CUTICURA REMEDIES. The
arvellous. Her case of Eczema
ompletely cured, but her Rheu-
reatly relieved during the treat-
ars have elapsed since the cure
d, her Rheumatism has since
d by the treatment, but rather
d she sees no symptoms of the
Eczema which once so completely
on of her face and body. Mas
ts in telling of the good effects
a treatment had upon her, and
nsolicited the CUTICURA REME-
ema and all kindred ailments.
tions find ready sale; indeed
AP is on the list to buy almost

& TODD, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

cura Resolvent

d and Skin Purifier and greatest
medies, internally (to cleanse the
impurities and thus remove the
UTICURA, the great Skin Cure,
AP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier,
clear the skin and scalp, and
tly, cure every species of agonis-
burning, scaly, and pimply dis-
in, scalp and blood.

here. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.
SOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the
AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

"How to Cure Skin Diseases,"
ustrations, and 100 testimonials.

black-heads, red, rough, chapped,
y skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness,
cking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy,
Inflammation relieved in one
nute by the Cuticura Anti-
Nothing like it for Weak Lungs

ROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who
has had a life long experience in
treating female diseases. Is used
monthly with perfect success by
over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe,
effectual. Ladies ask your drug-
gist for Pennyroyal Wafers and
take no substitute, or inclose post-
age for sealed particulars. Sold by
all druggists, $1 per box. Address
CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.
d mailed by LANGLEY & Co.,
17-d&eilyw-tts

YOUR EYE
—ON—
A-:-VALLEY,
itish Columbia),
A FIELD FOR
ESTMENT.

eady granted for construction of
railroad, connecting with C. P.
Bridge, to develop the rich and
fields, iron ore, etc.
gned have been commissioned to
tain properties in Nicola, one of
ell-known "22 Mile House," sit-
a and Spencer's Bridge Wagon
ing 300 acres of land, including
farming implements etc. Stage
ce a week. Will be sold on easy
without stock.
—ALSO—
rming land situated 15 miles from
and store, including 50 head of
e, 7 head of horses, farming im-
Produces 100 tons of hay yearly.
g for any one des rous of going
ing. Terms on application.
ought and sold on commission.
articulars apply to
BLAIR & CO.,
Coutlee P. O.,
su-&w Nicola, B. C.

COLLIS BROWNE'S
HLORODYNE.
NAL and ONLY GENUINE

llor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated
urt that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE
dly the inventor of Chlorodyne,
story of the defendant Freeman
untrue, and he regretted to say
een sworn to.—*Times*, July 13,

S BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
BEST AND MOST CERTAIN
Y IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH-
NSUMPTION, NEURALGIA,
ATISM, &c.
S BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ight Hon. Earl RUSSELL com-
d to the College of Physicians
Davenport that he had received
on to the effect that the only
f any service in Cholera was
ne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
S BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ibed by scores of orthodox
ers. Of course it would not be
ularly popular did it not "sup-
nt and fill a place."—*Medical*
n. 12, 1885.
S BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
in cure for Cholera, Dysentery,
Colics, &c.
None genuine without the
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne."
Overwhelming medical testi-
nies each bottle. Sole manufac-
AVENPORT, 33 Great Russell
old at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
fel2-6m

London Daily Telegraph, Feb. 18.]

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Kindness of The Poor to The Poor Strikingly and Pathetically Shown.

The Wonderful Decorum and Orderliness of the Starving People.

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

In my last letter I endeavored to show that neither of the two objects which the Government and the Zemstvos are striving to attain by gratuitously distributing corn and flour to the needy—viz., to save agriculture from ruin and the peasants from death—can be realised in any such slipshod way, and that unless we go to the root of the matter and treat the evil radically, thoroughly, and once for all, we had better moderate our expectations very considerably and prepare to face a very gloomy future. What is wanted is work for all who are still capable of performing it; open-air work in field and forest, on roads and bridges, for the healthy, and home work for persons who cannot do any other; and soup kitchens, in which all those whose condition is worse off still can have a free meal of wholesome food. It is about the soup kitchens that I wish to say a few words to-day, and thus bring my remarks to a conclusion.

As far back as last September I conceived the idea of providing the distressed villages with almshouses, in which every hungry inhabitant could get his dinner for nothing, and I communicated this scheme to an old friend of mine, M. Raievsky, who expressed his warm approval and gave it a fair trial. He invited us to his house in the country, where we might, he said, rely upon his cooperation in this work of succouring the poor; but before our arrival he had six soup kitchens opened by the village Starostas and one for his own employes. His method was very simple: Fixing upon the most distressed village in the district, he called on the poorest widows, or the most hungry peasants, and asked them to undertake to cook a dinner every day for thirty or forty individuals—themselves among the number—promising on his own part to supply the provisions. The Starosta thereupon drew up a list of those to whom age, disease, or extreme poverty gave the necessary qualification to share the hospitality of the almshouse. Although M. Raievsky did not superintend these establishments in person, they worked admirably during the month of their existence; at the end of which the recipients of this charity were allowed a monthly supply of rye from the Government, and five of the six soup kitchens were closed. Very soon, however, the distress spread so widely that it was found advisable to open them again, and to supplement them with new ones, of which during the first four weeks of our sojourn we founded thirty.

Our *modus operandi*, which we endeavor to harmonise as much as possible with the ways of the people, is as simple as we could well make it. There are no formalities, no red tape, no demand for documentary proof of poverty from the candidates for relief, no delay. As soon as we hear of a village being in great want—and we are always the first to be informed of it—we set out for the place without loss of time, call on the village Starosta, tell him the object of our visit, invite an old inhabitant to give us the benefit of his local knowledge, and then proceed to make exhaustive inquiries into the condition of every hut in the village from one end to the other. This is a specimen of the catechetical dialogue that takes place on such occasions: "Let's begin at the left end. There's Maximus Antokheen, now what has he got to live upon?" "He is badly off. Has six children and himself to forage for.

HIS CORN GAVE OUT LONG AGO.

You might let his old woman and one of his boys have their meals in the soup kitchen." We jot their names down and proceed. "The next hut belongs to Theodore Abramoff, what have you to say about him?" "Badly off too. Still, he can pull through a little longer." But here the Starosta's wife breaks in with a remark to the effect that we ought to make his son free of the soup kitchen, as the family is very badly off. This, too, we make a note of. The next name is that of an old soldier who served under the Emperor Nicholas, and the account we receive of him is brief, but conclusive: "Oh, he's dying of hunger." "Well, and how about Damian Sapronoff and his family?" "They'll manage, in one way or another, to keep their heads above water yet a bit." And in this way we pass in review all the inhabitants of the village.

It might be thought that the peasants would not prove the most impartial judges in a matter of this kind, in which their own order is so nearly concerned, and that in making up the lists of the candidates for free meals they would be naturally disposed to favor peasants and exclude members of the other classes. As a matter of fact, they are above all suspicion, and judge each case on its intrinsic merits. They have proved their perfect impartiality by numberless acts. Thus, in the village of Tatishshevo, in which we opened a soup kitchen, these untutored judges excluded from the list several neighbors of theirs, who were also peasants, on the ground that they could struggle on some time longer by themselves, while they unanimously admitted the priest's widow and her children, as well as the Sacristan's wife, none of whom belong to the peasant class.

We endeavor to practice the strictest economy in everything connected with the working of these establishments, and our efforts are seconded by those of the peasants themselves. Thus, the cook or manager prepares the dinners and suppers, finding her own cooking utensils and vessels, and borrowing what she lacks, with the exception of spoons, which every one provides for himself. For all this she receives no salary. In the first two villages in which we tried our experiment the village Starostas were eager to have the soup kitchen in their dwellings; but, considering that the person who undertakes the task is never allowed to want for fuel or food, we always appoint the poorest of the poor, giving the preference to those among them who live in a central part of the village, so that the distance to go should be as short as possible. We take no account of the size of the dwelling, because we can always manage to feed thirty or forty persons in the very smallest box in the place. We purchase provisions in large quantities, storing them in the house of some rich landowner in the neighborhood, whence we distribute them twice a week (Tuesdays and Fridays) to the soup kitchens. Once a week carts are sent out for fuel, for which we used turf in the beginning; but, as turf can no longer be had, we now have to turn to the much more expensive wood.

Our first soup kitchen we opened in the hovel of a blind old man, who lived there with his wife and his grandchildren. I arrived in the hut at eleven o'clock, on the day on which it was to be opened, and found that the woman had everything prepared. The loaves of rye bread had been taken out of the oven and were on the table. In the hot oven, which was closed, the cabbage soup, potatoes, and beetroot were still simmering.

Besides the ordinary inmates of the hut, I found two female neighbors of the blind man, and one homeless old woman, who begged to be allowed to live in the hut, for the sake

OF THE FOOD AND FUEL

she could have there. The hungry guests had not yet come in, as the woman had waited to see me before bidding them. We sent a man and a boy to tell them to come at once, and in the meantime I asked the woman whether she thought that she could accommodate them all in that tiny room. "Yes, of course. But you leave that to me. I'll see to everything." She was a strong, muscular woman of fifty, with a furtive, restless, but intelligent look, and she proved an excellent manager. Before I employed her she had been gaining her livelihood and supporting her family by begging, and her enemies maintained that she was a drunkard to boot. Whatever truth or ill-will there may have been in this report she certainly prepossessed one in her favor by the very humane spirit which she infused into her relations with her husband's grandchildren, who were orphans, and the tender care she lavished on the dried-up human relics of the blind man, who lay there in a heap on the plank bed more dead than alive. The mother of the orphans had died a year before, on which the father, leaving them to fight life's battle by themselves, had betaken himself to Moscow, where he lost no time in flinging himself into the whirlpool of sin and sorrow that men miscall life. The orphans—a boy and a girl—were really fine specimens of Russian peasant children, the boy, who was eight years old, being positively handsome; and, in spite of the poverty that seemed to permeate the very atmosphere they breathed, they were well and warmly clad, and the trusting way in which they clung to their grandmother, and the imperious capriciousness with which they enforced upon her their despotic will, left no doubt that love was the bond that united them.

The woman kept reiterating that there was no ground for anxiety on my part, all her arrangements being perfect, and confiding to me her trouble with the turf, which, when put to the test, would do anything but burn, in consequence of which she had had to encroach upon her private stock of straw, which she used as fuel. Seeing that there was nothing for me to do here, for the moment, I crossed the ravine that separated the other village from this, and entered the second soup kitchen, which the woman in charge was also unnecessarily waiting for me to open. Here I experienced the same sights and sounds as in the hut I had just quitted; the identical smell of recently baked rye bread, the same big black loaves placed at fixed intervals on the tables and benches, the same earthenware pots in the oven, and the same expectant faces in the room. Upon my arrival, two men volunteered to go out and call in the hungry people to their first meal; and meanwhile the woman in charge kept on talking as glibly as her sister over the way, telling me, among other things, how badly the turf had behaved, and how she had been obliged to cut up a serviceable trough and burn that.

FEARING LEST A HITCH MIGHT HAVE OCCURRED

in the arrangements of the other soup-kitchen, I broke off the conversation, and retraced my steps to the blind man's hovel. The room was crowded with people, and the hum and buz and stir of life and movement reminded me of a hive of busy bees opened on a warm summer's night. Steam poured out in dense clouds through the door. The smell of piping hot rye-bread and cabbage-soup told a tale which was amply borne out by the sounds of munching and masticating which reached one's ears. The hut was a doll's house as to size, and a subterranean cave as to light. It had but two miniature windows, and they were partially covered with the dung which was heaped up against the wall from the outside. Dark as it was from these causes, it was made darker still by the backs of the peasants who stood up awaiting their turn, and keeping out the stray grey streaks of light that struggled for admittance. On entering the room, and for a considerable time after, you could not distinguish your own hand. The floor, too, was earthen and cut up into valleys and hills. But in spite of these drawbacks and others, including over-crowding, perfect order was maintained by the guests themselves, who sat with great dignity round the two tables which stood parallel to the wall on the left hand side as you enter the room. In the middle of the hut was a sort of gallery by the stove, on which, after my eyes had accustomed themselves to the darkness, I espied the blind man, no longer lying, but sitting up embracing his knees with his thin parched hands, and listening to the chatter of the diners and the sounds of eating. On the right hand side, in a corner unoccupied by the guests, stood the woman in charge and her unpaid assistants eagerly watching the people, and zealously attending to their wants.

At one table in the furthest corner of the room, under the icons, sat the soldier who had served under the Emperor Nicholas; next to him a very ancient man of the village; then an old woman, and the children. At the other table, nearer to the oven, her back turned to that part of the wall which was between the two windows, sat the priest's widow, the incarnation of human wretchedness, and round about her a number of boys and girls, her own daughter, a grown-up lass, among the latter. On each table stood a large bowl of steaming shtshee, or cabbage soup, and the diners would frequently take a sip to wash down the warm sweet-smelling rye-bread. The cups of shtshee were rapidly emptied, on which the cheerful, hospitable voice of the woman in charge would be heard. "Let me pour you out a little more; do have some more," and as she spoke she handed slices of bread to those who wanted them over the heads of the others. Then, turning to me, she remarked, "We have only shtshee and potatoes for dinner. We were late with the beetroot, but it will be ready for supper." On this a shrivelled up old woman standing by the oven, in whom life seemed to be at its last flicker, just before going out turned to me and begged me to give her some bread to take home with her. She had hardly been able to crawl out to-day, but she could not do it every day, she explained; no, not if it were to save her life. She had scarcely the strength to move. Her son will be having his meals here, and he could fetch her hers, if we would permit such a thing. The woman in charge cut her off a lump of bread, which she took reverently, putting it tenderly away in her bosom, and thanked us, but did not leave the room. Meanwhile the Sacristan's wife, a lively woman, who was standing by the oven and helping the blind man's wife to do the honors, suddenly thanked us for her daughter, who was dining there, and then, lowering her voice, asked timidly if she herself might be allowed to have a meal. "It's very long ago since I have had a bit of pure bread; and you know it's as sweet as honey to the likes of us."

Having been told that she was welcome, she made the sign of the cross, stepped over the plank that bridged the space between a stool and the bench, and took her place between a boy and an old woman, who moved in opposite directions to make room for her. The hostess handed her bread and a spoon and she began her dinner. After the shtshee

A PLATTER OF POTATOES

was set before the diners, every one of whom takes some salt from a large salt-cellar, lays it in a little heap before him, and dips into it the peeled potato. All these operations—the service at table, the seating of the guests, and the eating—were carried on without fuss or unseemly haste, with decorum bordering on solemnity, and at the same time with such ease and absence of constraint as can only come of long habit. It seemed, indeed, as if these persons thus casually thrown together had been doing these things every day of their lives, had been doing them thus, and could not, even if they would, do them otherwise. The whole dinner scene seemed the result of the working of a natural law.

The old soldier, having eaten his potatoes and carefully put away the scraps of bread that remained, was the first to rise and leave the table. His example was immediately followed by all the others, who turned to the images as they passed, bowed, offered up a prayer, then thanked their hosts and left. Those who stood with their backs to the wall waiting for their turn now took the vacant places in a quiet, orderly manner; the hostess cut bread for them, poured them out shtshee, and the dinner recommenced anew.

The same sights and scenes might be observed in the second soup kitchen, which differed from the first only in being smaller and darker, whereas it had to accommodate a larger number of guests—as many as forty. But the decorum of the diners and the view which the hostess took of her duty, in which tranquillity, heartiness, and a certain noble pride were plainly visable, were exactly the same in both, and all the other soup kitchens which we opened in other villages later on were, and still are, marked by the same characteristics. In some of them the zealous hostess sets three, and even four, different dishes before her guests: Beetroot, shtshee, gruel, and potatoes.

The cost of all this is about two shillings a month per person. Such, in brief, are the soup kitchens, about which so much has been spoken and written. The scheme, I admit, is not without its drawbacks, but they are as dust in the balance when compared with the advantages it offers. Among the former, that of higher cost has been alleged; it has been asserted that whereas the Government allows a man, say, 25lb of flour a month, she soup kitchen would have to expend the same quantity of flour, and, in addition to this, potatoes, beetroot, salt, fuel, and oatmeal. This is true; but it is outweighed by the consideration that the soup kitchens supply the people with more wholesome and more varied food, and that, by gradually introducing peas, lentils, beetroot, oatmeal gruel, and Indian wheat gruel, they will be enabled to lessen the consumption of flour and to better the victuals.

Another objection is that the soup kitchens can guarantee only the weak members of the family from starvation, not the young and able-bodied, who would be ashamed to be seen sitting at the table of the orphans. Thus, when drawing up the lists of candidates for admission, the peasants invariably exclude the strong and healthy young men and young women, however great their need; and the latter are themselves generally unwilling to be seen at the soup kitchens. One day, for instance, a peasant came and asked to have

HIS MONTHLY ALLOWANCE

increased, affirming that for two days he had not broken his fast. He was told to go to the soup kitchen. He listened, blushed, and refused. And yet another peasant of his age in similar circumstances was a daily guest there. Or take another case. A woman came and complained or her distressed condition, asking for an allowence for herself and family. She was advised to send her daughter to the soup kitchen; but, the daughter being a marriageable girl, she declined. And yet the priest's widow's daughter mentioned above, who is also a marriageable lass, has her meals regularly in the almshouse. But the most serious objection ever urged against the soup kitchens is that they are useless to the very old and young, and to the children who have no clothing at all, because such persons cannot profit by their hospitality, especially in bad weather. This, however, is a grave mistake. The fact is that we exert ourselves to the utmost to remedy this by getting their neighbors to fetch their meals for all those who are unable to come themselves.

The advantages offered by the soup kitchens over every other form of relief are numerous and considerable. To begin with, the food they give is more varied and more wholesome than can be had at home, it can be purchased at lower rates, and a saving of fuel is effected by cooking for batches of forty persons, in addition to which the whole family of indigent persons in whose hut the cookery operations take place is nourished and kept warm. The possibility of an unjust division of alms, whereby the Cinderellas of the family are harshly dealt with, is also wholly eliminated, and, instead of envy and hate, the noblest sentiments are warmed into life by the cordial hospitality and brotherly love which distinguish many of the workers in these almshouses. Possible abuses are reduced to a very small compass—the capacity of the human stomach. A dishonest person may contrive to possess himself unlawfully of any quantity of flour and corn which should by right be given to others; but no one can eat more than a very limited quantity of victuals. But to my mind the most solid advantage of all is this, that no dweller in the village in which there is a soup kitchen is in any serious danger of dying of starvatcion. The sights and stories that harrowed our souls of weak old men and sick children being forced to partake of noxious breadstuffs, and pining away and dying in consequence, become impossible wherever there is an almshouse. And this alone is an enormous gain.

In order to give no pretext for dissatisfaction in the matter of choosing deserving persons as guests at the dinner table of a soup kitchen which I was about to open, I profited by a meeting of peasants which was being held at the time, to ask them to solve the question, at least practically. Several persons immediately assured me that this was utter folly on my part, as it could only give rise to disputes and squabbles. But I thought I would wait and see for myself. And I was not disappointed. The first suggestion made was that every family should send one member to the almshouse. This proposal was very soon scouted, on the ground that many families need no assistance even for one member, while very many other families had two and three members who were hungry and helpless. Very soon the meeting agreed to adopt my suggestion, which was that every man must be left to follow the dictates of his own conscience. "We shall provide dinners and suppers for forty persons daily. Anyone who thinks he is

SUFFICIENTLY BADLY OFF

to come is welcome, and if every particle of food be eaten up, much good may it do to those who have eaten it." When giving their solemn sanction to this view, one man remarked that a strong, healthy peasant would be ashamed to come and eat up the orphans' portion, on which a dissentient voice was heard to object: "I'd be glad never to show myself there; but if I am ever again as hungry as I was lately, when I had not tasted any kind of food for two days, I won't answer for my being able to stay away."

This, then, is one of the great advantages of the soup kitchens, that whoever comes into one of them, whether his name be inscribed or not, whatever his social state or caste, whether a workman, a soldier, a priest's wife, a petty trader or a noble, sickly or healthy, a lazy vagabond or an industrious toiler, a drunkard or a total abstainer, the man who can say that he is hungry, or that he has not eaten for two days, can sit down to table and eat to his heart's content. Whenever there are soup kitchens, no man or woman or child will die of starvation, and no person will be forced by hunger to work.

Every species of inducement, every kind of motive, may be lawfully employed to obtain from an individual a reasonable amount of the kind of work which he is capable of performing, with one exception. Compulsion by hunger should never even be alluded to without a blush of shame. We may tame wild beasts by starving them, and train them to do acts, contrary to their nature or their habits; but we should be heartily ashamed to harbour the thought of treating human beings in this way and compelling them to perform our bidding by hunger. It is as infamous a method as to flog them into doing it. It is surely high time for Christians to relinquish such a barbarous practice and relegate it to the limbo of things which have been but can never be again—like slavery and feudalism. People talk volubly and write voluminously about the audacity of the peasants who refuse to work when work is offered to them, maintaining that no food should be allowed unless and until they do work. This kind of talk is not Christian; it is not human. We should not forget that it is a torture for any man—no matter who he is—to remain idle; how much more so for the peasant, whose existence is one unbroken period of penal servitude, and who cannot conceive life otherwise than as work. Still less should we forget that it ill becomes indolent sluggards like ourselves, who live and thrive on the labor of the peasants, to talk solemnly and sanctimoniously about their shameful idleness and sloth.

A strong infusion of brotherly love is very sorely needed to sweeten and humanise the relations of class to class, or man to man. The peasants themselves feel this keenly as we do, and are much more prompt with the remedy. A short time ago some peasants and landowners of the Government of Kalooga, touched with the distress of the inhabitants of our district, and forgetting to inquire whether they were industrious or lazy, undertook to care of and provide fodder for eighty of their horses till spring; and the poor people of our district, without one moment's hesitation, confided these their last worldly possessions to men whom they had never seen, and whose names they did not know.

If but the one-hundredth part of this quickening consciousness of human brotherhood, of this striving after the union of man in the name of the God of love, leavened the selfish feellngs and narrow aspirations of all people, how light-heartedly, nay, how cheerfully should we now be facing the famine, and not only the famine, but all physical and material evils to which mankind is subject.

First shipment of baby carriages for the season at Weiler Bros.

Special Correspondence of THE COLONIST.)

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser Have an Interesting Discussion on Domestic Economy.

Mr. White, of Boston, buys M. Quad's "Golconda" Mine—The "Arizona Kickers" Sketches.

[Copyright, 1892 by Charles B. Lewis.]

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

"Do you know," suddenly observed Mr. Bowser as he looked up from his paper the other evening, "do you know that we are going to the poorhouse at railroad speed?"

"Why, no!" replied Mrs. Bowser in considerable alarm.

"Well, we are, and I think it is high time I called a halt. This reckless waste and unheard of extravagance must cease. I'm going to put my foot down!"

"W-what reckless waste?" she asked.

"This reckless waste every day in the week!" he severely replied, "It is evident to me that you have no idea of the value of money, and that you let everybody swindle you. I have been looking over some of the grocery and meat bills, and it is positively shocking, the way you have been robbed."

"Why, Mr. Bowser! No one can buy more carefully than I do! I am sometimes ashamed of myself for being so stingy."

"No woman is a careful buyer, Mrs. Bowser. The Lord didn't create her that way. Give her a ten dollar bill and she becomes perfectly reckless. I am satisfied that I can cut down our expenses at least seven dollars per week, and I propose to do the buying myself hereafter."

"It wasn't four weeks ago that you were complimenting me on my financiering," she protested.

Mr. Bowser arose, crossed his hands under his coattails, and balancing on his heels and toes he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, no wife should talk back to her husband. He is the head of the house. He knows what is best. He was created to know. I shall not only run this house for the next two weeks to show you what I can do, but I shall make a saving to open your eyes in astonishment."

"NO WIFE SHOULD TALK BACK TO HER HUSBAND."

"Well, if things do not go right you mustn't blame me," she rejoined.

"Blame you! When did I ever blame you? You can't be blamed because you don't know the value of money. No woman can. As a man I am simply sorry for your sex."

After breakfast next morning Mr. Bowser entered the kitchen and asked the cook what she wanted. She gave him a list of about twenty different articles, and he put it in his pocket and walked out. An hour later two quarts of beans and a loaf of bread were delivered from the grocery. When Mr. Bowser sat down to noon lunch he found nothing but bread and butter and water.

"What does this mean?" he demanded of Mrs. Bowser across the table.

"You are doing the buying now," she quietly replied.

"Yes—um! And in order to spite me I suppose you instructed the girl to throw everything outdoors? I understand, Mrs. Bowser—I understand!"

"There was nothing to throw out. She gave you a list of things wanted, and you did not send them."

Mr. Bowser had no more to say. Soon after his departure the butcher's boy brought a piece of beef and two dozen clothespins. At dinner he found the meat and some bread and butter.

"How much have you been paying for beefsteak?" he asked of Mrs. Bowser.

"From fourteen to sixteen cents."

"And I got this for eleven! That shows the difference at once! No wonder we were on our way to the poorhouse!"

Mr. Bowser broke his knife in trying to cut the steak, and the small piece he finally got into his mouth almost pulled his teeth out, but he smiled and pretended to be pleased, and when he shoved back from the table he rubbed his hands and said:

"A week ago to-day you paid out six dollars. My expenses for the day are only sixty-four cents. Quite a difference, eh? The grocer and butcher look as if they had heard something drop."

At breakfast next morning Mr. Bowser found some pancakes and water on the table. He was about to break forth when he caught himself and observed:

"Our great fault as a nation, Mrs. Bowser, is that we eat too much. We have become a race of gormands and dyspeptics."

"And this will cure us, I suppose?" she replied, as she looked from the pancakes to the water and back.

"It will help to. I haven't the least doubt that both of us will feel better to-day than for a week before; and still further, we know that we have not been highway robbed."

That day Mr. Bowser sent soap and potatoes. The next day he sent coffee and starch. On the next he sent tea and bluing.

"Mrs. Bowser," he began, as he sat down to his fourth dinner and found only coffee and potatoes on the table, "I have now been running this house for four days."

"Yes."

"I have saved over any four days of yours at least seven dollars in cold cash. I told you it could be done and it has been done. I shall now turn the matter over to you again, expecting you to profit by my teachings."

"You have done so well that you had best continue!" she quietly observed.

"Having demonstrated to you that there is no need of your being robbed and swindled, and being pressed for time, I shall hereafter expect you to do the marketing. I may have to step in at intervals, but of course any husband will cheerfully do that. As I told you before, no wife can be blamed for what she doesn't know. Having had the benefit of my experience, if you allow yourself to be swindled again it will be your own fault."

Next day at dinner Mrs. Bowser had turkey, sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce and other good things, and Mr. Bowser looked about him and observed:

"Well, you deserve credit, Mrs. Bowser, and I am glad to accord it."

She looked at him inquiringly.

"I showed you how this house could be run on the same system as a bank, and you were sensible enough to adopt my suggestions, and this is the result! I am considerably encouraged, Mrs. Bowser—considerably encouraged. In a year or two more, if you will follow out this line, you will almost be competent to go down to the store with a twenty dollar bill and invest it as well as I could."

M. QUAD AND MR. WHITE.

If Mr. White, of Boston, is alive, and this article meets his eye, I trust that he wil at once forward me a check for $25,000. It would be well to send a certified check, and if he wants to add the interest on $25,000 for thirty years, I shall take it as a still further evidence of his Mayflowerish integrity. The interest ought to be figured at 10 per cent., but I would accept 6 and send him a receipt in full. If Mr. White is dead, and his widow wants me to keep his memory green in my heart, she can do as I hope he would if alive.

It was thirty years ago last month that I first shook hands with Mr. White. It was in Virginia City, Mon. He was in shattered health. I am quite sure it was shattered, because he had to dilute Montana whiskey 250 per cent. before he could swallow it, and even then he feared a case of lockjaw. He had left Boston on the advice of a doctor, and he had fetched up in Virginia City to see if he couldn't cough up a penny he had accidentally swallowed while gazing at the top of Bunker Hill monument. If a man had anything in him Virginia City would bring it out in the halcyon days, and it was very proper for him to expect relief.

I don't remember which of the four of us who were equal owners in the "Great Golconda" silver mine first discovered Mr. White and ascertained that he was a tenderfoot of the most pronounced type. We never quarreled over the honor attached to the discovery. The "Golconda" had busted us. We had put in four dollars for every one taken out. We wanted to go home and work on a farm at thirteen dollars per month and found. We wanted to do anything except hang on to that claim. We were hanging on to get an offer of fifty dollars or less when Mr. White appeared on the scene. It seemed like the hand of Providence. He began to talk of mining matters, and we began to bless the Mayflower for bringing his great grandfather across the sea and also to put up a job on him. At the end of the week he coughed up the cent, and then his interest in mines rapidly increased. So did our interest in him. At the end of a fortnight he was ripe. He confessed his entire ignorance about mines, but was will ng to trust to our integrity. We were perfectly willing to sell him on that basis. We had lots of integrity, but not over fifteen dollars cash capital in the common fund.

We had a hole in the ground about twelve feet deep. I know it was about twelve feet, for my back still aches I think of the last day I handled the pickax down there. Mr. White went out to view our hole in the ground. He seemed pleased. We lowered him down and he came up smiling. We thought he smiled because the old rope and windlass didn't give way and drop him back. We had decided to let Mr. White have the hole in the ground for $500 in cash, and throw in the two horseshoes nailed on the water barrel for luck, but he was so green and soft and tender that we concluded to double the figure. We hadn't put it at him, however, when he paralyzed us by an offer of $10,000 for the "Golconda." None of the four of us breathed for the next half hour. When we finally got away by ourselves we acted like lunatics.

The day we made out the papers and got our money was the longest day I ever saw or expect to see in this vain and deceitful world. We were shaking with fear that Mr. White would back out, or that it would occur to him to get the services of an expert, and when the money, which he had no difficulty in getting at a bank, was finally handed over, we could hardly realize that we were awake and had scooped in a victim. Each of us skipped the country within twenty-four hours. We felt sorry for Mr. White, of course, but it was Montana sorry. There was even talk of chipping in fifty dollars apiece to get him back home in good shape, but no one chipped. I believe we finally agreed that the walk would do him good. For the first 200 miles east we expected to be overhauled by Mr. White and a sheriff, but if they pursued us it was by another route. Perhaps they didn't pursue.

Six months later I met Mr. White in Chicago. I tried to dodge him, but he was too quick for me. I was about to offer to restore the balance of his money I had on hand, when he hugged me in a brotherly manner and invited me to accompany him to a jewelry store and accept a present of a thousand dollar diamond pin. Suspecting his sanity I broke away and ran for my life, and it was a week later before I heard a dull thud. Then I read in the papers that Mr. White, the soft and gentle tenderfoot from Boston, had sold his "Golconda" mine for $200,000 spot cash, and that in four weeks the new owners had taken out almost half that sum of ore.

I beg Mr. White's pardon for not bringing up this matter before, but the fact is that I haven't even yet fully recovered from the shock. I believe him to be honest and conscientious. I don't think he is the man to take advantage of another's misfortunes. We were forced to sell the "Golconda," of course. We knew Mr. White was getting a big thing, but it turned out so rich that he can afford to be just. I think my three partners intended to best him, but I didn't. I was the one who suggested that we sell out for a thousand dollars. I don't claim one fourth part of the sum Mr. White received, but if he were to send me $25,000, with thirty years' interest on the same, I think his appetite would be better, his slumbers less troubled, and when he came to die my pale and anxious face would not rise up as a vision to worry his last momemts.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

EXPLANATORY.—In a late issue of THE KICKER we spoke about Tom Jones, of the Bald Eagle saloon, diluting his whisky until one gallon made five. Such items often creep in during the hurry of going to press. Mr. Jones has called at our office and satisfied us that he follows the rule laid down by all others, and that one gallon is made to produce only three. We cheerfully make the correction.

NOT OUR MAN.—The boys over in Clinch Valley sent us word that the other day that they had hung your agricultural editor and wanted to know what should be done with the body. We replied that our agricultural man was at that very moment sitting in the sanctum of THE KICKER and writing a column article entitled, "Will the Coming Cow Make Use of the Cactus for Fodder?" The boys had made a mistake. We are not quite certain who their victim was, but we suspect that he was a naturalist from Chicago who wrote us about four weeks ago that he was heading this way.

The Clinch Valley boys have been down on us ever since our winning mule cleaned them out of $75,000 cash on a mile dash, and they no doubt thought they had a rich joke on us when they run down the tenderfoot. Our agricultural editor doesn't know any too much, but he never strays outside the town.

TAKE NOTICE.—Whereas, an individual known as Bill Poole has seen fit to spread the report that I am an escaped prisoner from the Kansas penitentiary, this is to notify him that if he does not publicly retract the same in the next issue of THE KICKER I shall shoot him wherever I may find him. I am a peacefully minded man, but I feel that I must protect my character, which is all I have as a working capital. SURE-SHOT JACKSON.

DOG FIGHT.—Lovers of this fascinating sport are hereby notified that there will be a match fight on Thursday evening, at the Inter Ocean saloon, between Colonel Tabor's dog, "Sam," and Major Westfield's dog, "Hero." The stakes are for $25, and the best dog wins.

THEY MUST GO.—When the mayor of this town (who is ourself) returned to his office after luncheon the other day he found Grizzly Bill in possession. G. Bill had been boasting to some of the boys that he proposed to run the mayor's office thereafter. We courteously invited him to vacate, but he promptly refused, and called us a one horse mayor of a one horse town.

The doctors predicted yesterday that he would die as the sun went down, but he is still living as we go to press, and

GRIZZLY BILL'S GRAND BLUFF.

may possibly pull through. If he dies we shall follow our usual course and bury him in our private graveyard and foot all expenses. If he lives we shall advise him to get out of this town as soon as he can walk.

The boys die hard, but they must go. As mayor we have a certain dignity to maintain, and shall maintain it at any cost. Our official office is neither a poker room nor a saloon. As editor of The Kicker Grizzly Bill and the rest of the gang can facetiously poke us in the ribs and smash our hat over our eyes, but as mayor we shall permit no undue familiarity.

HE WAS STRINGLESS.

We were camped on the Bear river in eastern Utah, when a prospector came along one morning on a mule. He had his jaw tied up, and at first he seemed inclined to pass on without a word. On second thought, however, he halted and gruffly queried:

"How fur to Salt Lake?"

"Three hundred miles."

"Humph!"

"Traveled far?"

"About 200 miles."

"Get your jaw hurt?"

"No. It's jest an infernal toothache, and I'm a-ridin' 500 miles to git it pulled."

TROUBLED WITH A TOOTHACHE.

We invited him down, and one of the crowd got a piece of string around the tooth and jerked it out as slick as you please. After the overjoyed man had ceased dancing about, I queried:

"Why didn't you try the string before starting out on such a long ride?"

"Best kind of reason, sir. I hadn't nary string to try." M. QUAD.

Jangle—"What a braggart Wickle is!" Tonks—"Is he? In what way?" Jangle—"Why, he says he isn't a fool!"

Special to THE COLONIST.]

NOTED BY BILL NYE.

He Makes Some Superior Remarks About a Superior Country—Advice to Young Men

Who Lead Double Lives on Small Salaries—That Watermelon Patch of Price's.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.]

IN THE SUPERIOR COUNTRY, March.

Duluth is a remarkable city. It is one of the few cities that have grown rapidly for the past five ygars and yet keeps it up without any suspicion of reaction or even betraying the odor of an effete and unsunk boom. Ten years ago she had 3,470 souls. Now she has, with her suburbs, 57,000 souls, and there are over a hundred real estate men besides.

Everything else is in proportion. No flour was produced ten years ago. Now there are 684,000 barrels. Lumber was represented by 35,000,000 feet. Now it is 275,000,000.

It seems to me only a few years since this country was perfectly wild. Indians were more plenty than Scandinavians are now. It seems to me only a few years since I was arrested in Barron county for shooting an Indian out of season.

Ten years ago Duluth had six passenger trains per day. Now she has 134.

Lots of people do not know that Duluth leads all other cities in the amount of her wheat receipts. If my memory is not at fault, she shows a footing of 32,732,624 bushels as against that of Minneapolis, viz., 32,310,362; Chicago, 31,038,454, and so on down the list. I could give other figures with which I am thoroughly conversant, but space forbids.

I wish that the down easter could know the west as I know it. I wish the southerner could know the north as he should know it, and I wish the northerner could know the south as it would pay him to know it. Ignorance of the actual possibilities of this little republic of ours is no doubt keeping many a young man and many a rusty gold dollar back in the gloom and fungi of idleness.

Instead of saying, "Young man, go west," I would say, "Young man, find out more about the country you live in." Every day old judges and merchants and divines and bakers are saying goodby to a busy life and a vain world.

Young man, fit yourself to follow the grip and fill the place of a great man. You *can* do it, but you'd rather take at twenty the leisure which would be due you at fifty if you succeeded. You want to retire from business before you have had any business. You want to lead a double life on eleven dollars per week. You are too apt to want to be a *rooey* on the money you ought to pay your laundress and a debauchee on thirty-five dollars per month.

Leave the home nest, my dear young man. Leave it more in sorrow than in anger. Study first the growing towns of the Union and then plunge in where you like it best. Duluth is a good place. So are many others. Here I met a boy I know in Wyoming, working then in the boiler shops for $3.50 per day. Now he makes thirty or forty dollars per day.

LIGHTING THE GAS.

Duluth is especially proud of her beautiful school buildings and her wonderful school facilities. Public schools are certainly superior in the west. They are more progressive. I never knew what progress in this line meant till I had a chance to compare the eastern and western public schools. Duluth tore down a $30,000 school house not long ago in order to erect on the same ground a new one costing a quarter of a million dollars. And that is only one of her many handsome school houses.

West Superior is the Brooklyn of Duluth, and a thriving city in which millions have been made within a few years.

Ashland is a very delightful city at the terminus of several roads, all of which have yet other termini elsewhere. A railroad likes to have several termini, so that if one should give out or be disabled trains could be run just the same.

This country is a wealthy one. The sawdust town is sneered at by the iron town when the mills are idle, and then the sawdust town jeers the iron town when the mines are filled with water and when a great big dividend paying mine becomes a mighty cistern curbed up with assessments.

It is a healthful region too. I got some more health here. I look now 187 years younger than my published portraits, and a roguish little twinkle may be seen in my eye. All day I go about singing merrily and skittish horses become unmanageable and run away and jump into the lake.

The air is extremely bracing, the resinous quality of the pine scented, blue, crisp air is especially adapted to the rapid oxygination and acceleration of the circulation (See Hilliard on Torts, vol. ii. p. 187).

Electricity pervaded everything. You walk across the carpeted room and touch the gas jet or the steam radiator and a big, big spark explodes at the end of your finger. Some one told me I could light the gas that way. I never had done that.

I have now.

That is why I am wearing a big rag on my finger. The doctor says that the nail will grow on again, but that it will be sort of thick and hump up in the middle like a nice fresh pecan nut.

We pass through Hudson going south from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Hudson is a handsome little city on the shores of Lake St. Croix. She makes a specialty of great men. Also good pickerel fishing. Ex-Senator Spooner lives at Hudson. Also Commissioner Taylor, when not at Washington or closely scrutinizing the United States railway system by means of a special car. Every year he goes over every mile of railway in the United States as commissioner, and when he gets back in his special car to Washington it is safe to say that over all that great mileage of road not a sardine can or an empty beer bottle is left to offend the eye. He is one of the most careful and painstaking railway commissioners that we have ever had. Some charge him with being over nice about his railroads and too finnicky and pernickety about always having the road bed made up with the head toward the engine, but he is a careful and conscientious man and his heart is in the work.

Judge Humphrey lives here also. I do not lay down any rules of conduct for my boys at home. I just in a general way tell them to be like Judge Humphrey. The man who goes into Wisconsin and criticises Judge Humphrey is generally arrested on suspicion and held till they find out what his record is.

STEALING A WATERMELON.

It was at Hudson that we used to bet on the date when navigation would open in the spring. There were no railroads then. When the first boat whistled in the spring people left their business, and sometimes broke off in the midst of an eloquent prayer—full of statistics and timely gossip and mere mention, news summary, baseball news and household hints—in order to run down to the landing and see the first boat come in.

Messrs. Coon & Platt kept a grain warehouse then on the landing, and one day in winter they made a bet on the date when the first boat would come up the river to Hudson. It consisted of a pair of fifteen dollar boots. One day in early spring Zeph Platt was alone in the warehouse, and he thought he would go up in the cupola and with his glass take a squint down the lake on the sly. He was a fat man, and when he got up to the top of the stairs he found that he had arrived there two or three minutes ahead of his breath. Finally he secured it, however, and hastily running his binocular tube along the horizon he saw, just below Catfish bar, the dark smoke and gray steam of the first boat.

It meant a pair of boots on him, or rather on Coon at his expense. He turned slightly pale, then started up town to find Coon and hedge, which he did by paying him ten dollars. But he smiled when he thought how he had worked it.

But the boat did not succeed in getting up that day, nor for a week afterward. She struck ice at Catfish bar and had to stop there, so that Zeph lost his ten dollars, to say nothing of the cigars and sarsaparilla which he bought for those whose silence he so dearly prized.

Byron J. Price, the president of the Wisconsin Press association, also lives at Hudson. He had for many years a checkered career as a horticulturist and pomologist. He tried to grow the watermelon, and succeeded very well, but when the melons got ripe other hands gathered them and other chins than his were bathed in their cold, sweet juice.

This made Byron hot, as we say in America, and he worried over it and came near backsliding at the time. He tried planting a bulldog in each hill, but that only improved the quality of the melon and made them the more desirable to those whom he referred to in his paper as "fiends in human form."

One summer he said to himself: "I will try it once more and see if I can get a good ripe watermelon for my own use, just this time. Just one melon that I rose myself. If I fail I will try it no more forever." He knew pretty well who took his melons. They did not deny it. It was a gang of footpads from the high school, headed by Will Taylor and Fagan Starr. They took the melons not maliciously, but because a cool, ripe melon in the dark of the moon had been prescribed for them by their physician.

That year, however, Byron did not tell any one his scheme. He planted the melons in the middle of his popcorn patch. But he did not tell anybody. He did not even put it in the Clear Lake Herald, which has always been regarded as the best medium of hushing up anything that you could pick out. People who wished to unburden their minds of any great secret, with the assurance that it would go no further, used to print it in the Clear Lake Herald.

August came and the melons were ripe. Also Will Taylor, the head of the gang, was to go with his father to Marseilles for four years. Byron felt first rate. He gloated over his melons, and decided to give one to Will as the train pulled out. He did so. It was a good melon, and as the juice ran up Will's sleeve he looked reproachfully at Mr. Price.

"Well, I've got the best of you this year," said Mr. Price as the train moved away. "I don't mind whispering in your ear, Will, that I planted them in the middle of the cornfield."

The next morning there was not a watermelon in his vineyard so large as a walnut. Years afterward it leaked out that the following telegram was received at Hudson the day before the calamity:

EAU CLAIRE, Aug. 15.

Fagan Starr, Hudson:

Price's melons in middle of cornfield. Mostly ripe now. For good melons keep to the right. Circus on other side.

(20 coll.) WILL TAYLOR.

Mr. Price was greatly saddened by this, and it was years before he could even look at a dish of preserves made of watermelon rinds without sobbing. Now he raises a few since Will Taylor is in Washington, and the only precaution he takes is to put up a notice reading as follows:

☞Please do not pick these watermelons without permission, for God sees you, and if possible I will see you myself.
B. J. PRICE.

Every one likes Mr. Price. Also his watermelons.

BILL NYE.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The clergy, we perceive, are beginning to try to break the calm, to use their moral opportunity, and to endeavor to bring their permanent topics, the nearness of death and the uncertainty of life, home to minds which in their hearts they characterise, sometimes justly, sometimes unjustly, as unreflecting. Far be it from us to blame them, for they are trying to do their duty, and though of all methods of persuasion, Christ used the human terror of death the least, the tradition of all the Christian Churches has declared it a worthy as well as an effective weapon for stirring the indifferent. But we wonder sometimes if the clergy are intellectually in the right in their usual belief that a more constant sense of the uncertainty of life, a more habitual consciousness of the imminence of death, would make men greatly better. That idea is a very heavy weight to cast into the scale against the brave and in favor of the timid, and we are by no means certain that, as a general rule of life, it is wise to cast it. Individual men grow better when they realise that the death of whose ultimate arrival they have never doubted for a second, may arrive at any moment; but is that true of a majority of mankind? Certainly it is not true of soldiers in a bloody campaign? Universal history affirms that, with striking individual exceptions, they, as life loses its apparent chance of continuance, grow more pitiless, more lawless, more disposed to sacrifice all things, right and wrong included, to the single thought of self-preservation. Soldiers, with death approaching, will starve a city so that their own rations may not fail; and if a close sense of the insecurity of life be a moral gain, how comes selfishness so to develop under it? It is when the relief has come, say to a besieged town, that the soldiers are good. In the drowning ship, the sailors often die nobly, and as often break suddenly loose from every restraint their creed has taught, not only rushing for drink, which may be a rush for courage, but treading down and abandoning the weak. The immediate dread of death has not prevented cannibalism at sea. The great epidemics, so far as we know their inner history, have developed immorality and defiance at least as often as religious feeling, even our own Plague, though it fell on a people still essentially Puritan, leaving the bad and the good alike much where it found them; while outbursts of cholera in Southern Europe have been repeatedly accompanied by epidemics of frantic vice. The great and nearly universal horror which in Europe preceded the year 1000 A. D., when the world was expected to perish, produced but a transient impression; and though there was an explosion of piety, as the world then understood piety—that is, of readiness to sacrifice self to the Church—it was from expectation of the coming of the Judge, rather than any terror of death, which, indeed, to everybody in that day of violence and rapine, must have seemed always at hand. Everywhere a district under terror of death, as from an invasion or a famine, is a district demoralised. Those Orientals who have an abiding sense that life is a fleeting vapor such as scarcely any European ever attains, are not superior to the Europeans in virtue, nor are the Marquesans though they never forget death, and, according to Mr. Stevenson, sleep in coffins. The very healthy are often the very good, and the healthy races are decidedly those which have accepted or have roused for themselves the highest standard of morality. We all, in every land and under every creed, instinctively associate sinlessness and immortality; and is it not possible that the strange, the inexplicable impulse which makes almost all men regardless of the most certain and the most impressive event in their own lives, was planted in them in mercy to enable them to struggle upwards under a nobler impulse than fear? The speculation grows too deep; but we are compelled by the evidence to doubt whether the moral effect of epidemics is usually good, though that of this particular one may, for a singular reason, be better than usual. The pest rouses fear for others rather than oneself. Partly owing to the great proportion of escapes, partly, as we have said, to the usualness in the symptoms of the disease, men are fearing for their relatives and their friends, and even their world, sometimes with an acuteness of pain which suggests panic; but no man thinks that he himself will die of such a disorder. He expects bed, and it may be suffering, but not a sentence. We can well conceive of a world made kindlier, and even more Christian, in consequence of this visitation, through the gratitude which escapes evoke; but then, that is evidence in behalf of our doubt, for it is sympathy, not terror, which has been so passionately aroused. It is not wrong that men should be warned from all the pulpits of the frail tenure by which we hold our lives, for no truth can work mischief; but those we expect great reformations to be produced by the beating of the wings of the Angel of Death, reckon from little knowledge of the history of mankind. It is not the functfon of Azrael to distribute mental healing.

The Japanese cite 269 color varities of the chrysanthemum, of which 61 are yellow, 87 white, 32 purple, 30 red, 31 pale pink, 12 russet, and 14 of mixed colors. A fancy prevails in the country that in this flower the same tint is never exactly produced, and that in this it resembles the endless variety of the human countenance.—Garden and Forest.

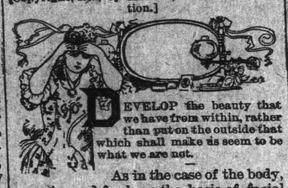
"I wuz s'prised to hear lately, Brudder Wampus, dat you's drinkin' hard." Mr. Wampus—"Yassir. Dey's a man out West says de worl' am gwine to come to an end in 'bout two weeks, an' I's bound I won't let dis yere bar'l o' cider go to waste!"

OF FACE MASSAGE.

FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS SAYS IT IS GOOD FOR THE COMPLEXION.

To Avoid the Coming of Wrinkles the Muscles Under the Skin Must Be Kept in Good Order—Patti, the Prima Donna, Practices Face Massage Persistently.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]



DEVELOP the beauty that we have from within, rather than put on the outside that which shall make us seem to be what we are not.

As in the case of the body, exercise and food are the basis of facial development. Late day skin doctors work from the inside out to make a healthy complexion. A child shakes a lot of cut flowers over a garden bed and is delighted with the prospect. The farmer tills the soil, weeds it, feeds it, studies its lack and gives what it needs, then sows the seeds which grow and multiply to make a beautiful farm.

Have you ever noticed women who were much prettier when seen close by than when seen across the room, and were younger looking in broad sunlight than in a gaslit room? This peculiarity you never find in children or girls up to eighteen or twenty years of age. It is because the texture and color of the skin have been cared for to the neglect of the foundation—the flesh, muscle and tissue of the face.

All have noticed the difference between the arm of the athlete and that of the man or woman who leads a perfect muscleless life. Practice ballet dancing a year and behold the growth in the size of the calf of the leg. To come nearer home, lay your arm on the desk in the attitude of writing. Place your fingers upon the forearm and feel the motion of the muscles as the fingers move. You would scarcely believe that anything so gentle could be exercise, yet by actual measurement the right forearm of writers is a couple of inches larger than the left. Even below the elbow a slight enlargement is perceptible, and dressmakers are obliged to allow for this in the dresses of most woman writers.

Under the skin is a network of muscles and tissues which may be so plumped out by exercise as to form a round, firm bed upon which the skin stretched evenly must look smooth, and so long as the exercise is kept up wrinkles, which indicate caving in or relaxation of the muscles, cannot occur.

Facial massage is the exercise of the muscles of the face by manipulation. Enough cannot be said to encourage women in this practice of keeping themselves young looking forever. Wonders may be worked by it. The more it is done the quicker and greater the improvement. Little and often is better than the reverse. Fifteen minutes three times a day is better than forty-five minutes at one sitting. Sit in a strong light. Work systematically. Persist—persist.

First moisten the skin with a little pure cream properly prepared by some reliable chemist or specialist, or, in its absence, almond meal, or oil, cocoanut butter, hazelnut oil, or mutton tallow. Rub it well in with finger tips till the skin is quite pliable. Then commence with that disfiguring line between the eyes which adds five years to your looks. Squeeze, pinch and twist the flesh—not the skin—between the finger and thumb, gently stretching the flesh apart between two thumbs. Thence to the corners of the eyes, which treat in a similar manner, then under the eyes—not in the hollow directly under the eye, but the little cushion of flesh below that—with a view of increasing the size of the muscles so that they shall stretch up into the hollow and fill it out. Catch the cushion tightly between the finger and thumb of both hands and stretch it apart—every time a muscle is stretched it grows.

Also smile hard, and pressing the raised cushion with the finger tips so stretch the muscles till they are tired, also rub the cushion from the nose outward. Thence to the line about the corner of the mouth. Shut the teeth hard, press the thumbs upon the raised bunch in the center of the cheek, pushing the muscle over to fill the space. Hold the tongue firmly under the line and iron it out with the ball of the hand. Double up the flesh between the fingers and rub the line out with the fingers; also pass the thumb inside the mouth and rub the flesh gently between finger and thumb. Stretch, twist and pinch the middle cheek till the flesh feels tired.

The massage under the chin is the most difficult part, and to be properly done requires that a second person should stand behind, and with the head pressed against the breast sweep the palms of the hand vigorously apart from the throat. This prevents either wrinkles or flabbiness of the lower jaw. Every trace of "chin flap" may be removed by twisting on either side of the loose skin and brushing the latter lengthwise. Wherever a line is seen double it up and iron it out as a crease in satin. Make all rubbing motions toward the ear outward. Counting is a valuable aid to the mechanical exercise; 15 twists, 15 stretches, 100 motions under the eyes, etc.

Massage has passed into the articles of Patti's creed. "Whenever I see a tiny line appear I do not sleep till it is removed," she says. "I find the squeezing around the corners of the eyes a certain preventive of crows' feet. We have succeeded in working out five deeply set lines which I had supposed were permanent."

Without regularity and persistence any effort of this kind, as in athletics or music practice, is but waste of time.

FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS.

In 1879 the act of congress was passed enabling women lawyers to be admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. Eight have been admitted.

CLUBS FOR WOMEN.

How They May Be Established in the Smaller Towns.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

The leaven of the woman's club is extending throughout the country. The smaller cities have followed the lead of the larger ones, and now in towns and villages the clubbable instinct is developing.

The increasing prominence given to the work of her sex in the weekly newspaper and family journal makes it possible for the woman who lives at the crossroads to keep informed of her sisters' doings all over the world, and as she reads she thrills in unison with this reaching out of her kind. She asks herself, "If the native women of far off India can have their Sorosis, why may not the village and hamlet women of America have?"

The village club in starting will do well to avoid being an outgrowth of any one church society. Don't go to pieces in the beginning on the rock of sectarianism. The church sociables and sewing societies have their functions—the club, it will be found, has one quite distinct from these. Nor is it necessary to await the motion of the one or two known and accepted leaders which every community, small or great, holds.

Any woman can start a club anywhere.

She has only to speak to a few of her friends and neighbors, appoint a day and place for a meeting to consider the matter and the pregnant first step is over.

If there is a college graduate among the women of your town, put her in as the first president. She will be sure to know something of parliamentary usage gained from attendance at her college societies. It is recognized in New York, where women's clubs flourish wonderfully, that the Vassar graduate makes the best presiding officer. In default, however, of the collegebred woman, the few "points of order" needed to conduct the meetings are not difficult to secure. Any member of the village council will be glad to enlighten feminine ignorance in this regard.

And it is not positively necessary that there should be a president. A well known and long established New York club has no president. The chair is filled at every meeting by the members in alphabetical rotation. The papers are assigned in the same way a month in advance. For instance, Mrs. Adams is asked to prepare one on one subject, with the next Mrs. A—— ready as her alternate with one on another topic. The other members familiarize themselves with the two topics, preference being given of course to the first. In this way the club is always ready. If Mrs. Adams has prepared her paper and is prevented at the last moment from reading it, she may designate some one to perform that office for her, thus preserving the rotation.

Papers should be limited to a reading length of twenty minutes. In the discussion which follows, five minutes to each speaker ought to secure a sufficiently long speech. Five or ten minutes is then accorded to the reader to answer arguments and suggestions that may have been offered. The chair then briefly recapitulates and gives what seems to be the concensus of opinions expressed.

The object of the reading and discussion is not to gain a victory so much as to get all phases possible of the question presented.

Two hours is the usual session of a club, except some of the very large ones, which need more time.

The chair should keep a watch before her and ruthlessly cut down members' speeches and papers to the stated length. It is not considered rude to interrupt a member at any time if she is transgressing. It has been said that women cannot keep to their subject in conversation or argument, and undoubtedly the habit of generalizing is peculiarly a feminine one. A club, therefore, is a good place to practice overcoming this tendency. Think well over your five minute speech, and on a card which may be held in the hand jot down its heads and hold yourself as closely to them as possible.

Don't make the scheme of your club too similar to a Chautauqua circle. Practical questions ought to be considered along with literary ones, village abuses discussed and improvements suggested, home topics regarded. As soon as a club is under way its members will discover what themes most interest, and such it will be wise to frequently consider.

No member should shirk her share. The basis of membership should be a willingness to participate in allotted club work.

If the club is large enough it is a good plan to divide it up into committees for each monthly meeting during a season. The duties of the committees will be to take charge of the meeting assigned to them, one long paper and one or two short ones being furnished, and to take the lead in the discussion, opportunity of course being given to the entire club to participate briefly. It adds to the pleasure of a meeting to have a suspension of discussion for five or ten minutes and listen to a piece of music or a recitation. Such entertainment is part of the service of the day's committee.

A final suggestion is that in the beginning, if it is thought desirable, sister clubs in larger communities may be asked to send their papers for second readings. In this way models can be studied and confidence gained until the club feels able to stand alone.

MARGARET H. WELCH.

In the United States 65.5 per cent. of all the teachers are women. The commissioner of education reports: "Women, I think, as a rule, succeed better than men in getting work out of pupils of all kinds. The intellectual training which they give is therefore better up to a certain point than that given by men. They also maintain better discipline than men and with less corporal punishment." "Up to a certain point," says the commissioner. But just wait till they have been tried beyond that point, and you shall see what they can do there too.

ANNA VERNON DORSEY.

A Southern Girl Who Has Made Reputation as a Writer.

A slim, elegant figure clad in faultless Paris gown, a black feather collar and black hat trimmed with deep crimson roses; an oval face, with strong, intellectual expression, dark blue eyes and brown hair—this is Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey, a young southern woman, whose work in literature has made her well known in New York and Washington, her home.

Miss Dorsey belongs to an old Maryland family of Irish and Quaker ancestry. Her education was received from widely different sources—a Baptist boarding school, a convent and an Episcopal boarding school in Baltimore.

ANNA VERNON DORSEY.

She is one of the youngest of American writers, her first published article appearing in 1888. It was called "Tennyson's Idyls: Their Source and Significance." This was followed by "Betty," a last century love story, in The Cosmopolitan for December, 1889, which was also issued in book form. From time to time other sketches and stories have appeared in different periodicals, Society Women in Fiction, in the woman's number of The Cosmopolitan, being from her pen. Modestly disclaiming the title of poet, she has written verses that are sweet and natural.

An ardent lover of outdoor life, her summers are spent in the country towns of Maryland, especially at the old family plantation on the Eastern Shore. She is a good horsewoman, spending much time in the saddle when in the country.

Her home is on a quiet street in the fashionable northwest of Washington. The house where she lives with her father and mother (she is the only daughter) evidences her taste in its air of comfort and prettiness. SUSAN A. RICE.

Three Baltimore Novelists.

Miss Lizette W. Reese, Miss Katharine Pearson Woods and Mrs. Laurence Turnbull are the three ladies of Baltimore who have aspired to a seat in the literary pantheon. The last named about two years ago made her debut as an author with "A Catholic Man," a novel that received the favorable notice of the critics. She has also written numerous articles and special "papers" for reading before literary circles. Rumor states that her ambition is far from being satisfied, and that she intends producing more earnest work. Her social duties—for she is a leader of society—and the care of her three pretty children have, however, engrossed most of her time, though she virtually established the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, of which she is president, and some monthly meetings of which have been held in her lovely home at 1530 Park avenue, fronting Beethoven terrace. Her husband is a lawyer.

Miss Woods, who comes from an honored ancestry, is at present engaged upon a work which depicts the abuses under which the laboring class suffer, though it cannot be regarded as one of socialistic theories, as were her first novel, "Metzerott, Shoemaker," and its immediate successor, "The Mark of the Beast." Her last volume, "A Web of Gold," received much attention.

Miss Woods was for several years a teacher in the schools of Wheeling, and the ample opportunities afforded her to study the methods, the ways and the lives of the workingmen and women in the great nail shops, rolling mills and furnaces of that wide awake city led her to investigate and then write upon a theme that inspires her whole being.

Miss Reese is locally well known as one of the most efficient primary teachers in the public schools of Baltimore. She was born just outside the present limits. She has been making rhymes since babyhood. The announcement was recently made by the Boston publishers of "Handful of Lavender," poems by Lizette Woodworth Reese. The book contains about seventy poems. This volume includes the old poems in her first book, "A Branch of May," which was a noted success, and some forty odd new ones.

She expects in the near future to write and issue under one cover a half dozen stories dealing with western Maryland, a region peculiarly rich in historical and poetical legends. Some of these stories have lately been finished. The collected sketches will be published under the title of "Green Meadows."

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

Important, if True.

And now the girls are bending their intellects to displaying their individuality on their stockings. The moneyed girl has the dollar sign wrought upon her hose. The musical girl indulges in sharps and flats; the artist shows the brush and palette; the flirt chooses bright red hearts. Geographical location, too, is not neglected. It is said that the Cincinnati girl proudly displays tiny silken pigs upon her stockings; the Chicago girl has a motto, "We've captured the bun," or "The World's fair is ours," while the Boston girl, true to her heart's affection, displays a row of tiny brown beans around her ankle.

CATARRH

Is a most loathsome, dangerous, and prevalent malady. It is a blood disease, usually of Scrofulous origin, and for which no treatment is useless. Before a lasting cure is possible, the poison must be eradicated from the system, and to do this

SUCCESSFULLY

the disease must be treated through the blood. For this purpose no medicine is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For the past eight years, I have been severely afflicted with Catarrh, none of the many remedies I tried affording me any relief. My digestion was considerably impaired, and my sleep disturbed by phlegm dropping into my throat. In September last I received from my druggist a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and began to use it at once, and am glad to testify to a great improvement in my health. —Frank Teson, Jun., engineer, 311 West Fourth street, New York City.

"My daughter, 16 years of age, was afflicted with Catarrh from her birth. This year, in August she was

TREATED WITH

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after the use of a bottle of this treatment the symptoms disappeared. It was a most extraordinary cure, and my druggist here can testify."—Mrs. D. W. Barnes, Valparaiso, Ind.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

CLEAN SEED OATS.

THE American Banner Oat, which yields from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, for sale by A. C. WELLS, Chilliwhack, B.C.
fb11-1m w

KEEP YOUR EYE
—ON—
NICOLA-:-VALLEY,
(British Columbia),
AS A FIELD FOR
INVESTMENT.

Charters already granted for construction of Nicola Valley railroad, connecting with C. P. R. at Spencer's bridge, to develop the rich and extensive coal fields, iron ore, etc.

The undersigned have been commissioned to dispose of certain properties in Nicola, one of which is the well-known "22 Mile House," situated on Nicola and Spencer's Bridge Wagon Road, containing 300 acres of land, including cattle, horses, farming implements etc. Stage stops here twice a week. Will be sold on easy terms, with or without stock.

—ALSO—

320 acres of farming land situated 15 miles from Coutlee P. O. and store, including 50 head of breeding cattle, 7 head of horses, farming implements, etc. Produces 100 tons of hay yearly. A good opening for any one desirous of going into stock raising. Terms on application.

Properties bought and sold on commission. For further particulars apply to

BLAIR & CO.,
Coutlee P. O.,
Nicola, B. C.
m011-1m-d-tsu-&w

HAGYARD'S
"YELLOW OIL"
Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded,

IS SOLD ON POSITIVE ARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

BEFORE AFTER

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
fno28-dw-ly Sole Agent for Victoria.

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,
OF CANADA, LTD.
MONTREAL.

ROCK DRILLS
Air Compressors.

General Mining and Quarrying Machinery. A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.

WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.
OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK,
P. O. Box 787. 49½ Government St., Victoria
oc13-su-w-f-d&w-1y

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
se13-1y-w

TARRH
...some, dangerous, and ...
It is a blood disease, usual...
origin, and for which I ...
...less. Before healing ...
...must be eradicated ...
...to do this
...CESSFULLY
...be treated through ...
this purpose no remedy ... so
...r's Sarsaparilla.
...ast eight years, I have been
...ed with Catarrh, none of the
...I tried affording me any re...
...gestion was considerably im...
...y sleep disturbed by ...
...my throat. In September
...to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
...it at once, and am glad to
...improvement ...
...New York City.
...er, 16 years old, was afflicted
...from her fifth year. ...
...TED WITH
...parilla, and after three months
...she was completely cured.
...extraordinary case, ... any
...can testify."—... D. W.
...paraiso, Neb.
Ayer's
...saparilla
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
...ruggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.
...thers, will cure you

...N SEED OATS.
...ican Banner Oat, which yields
...100 bushels per acre, for sale by
A. C. WELLS,
Chilliwhack, B.C.

...YOUR EYE
—ON—
...LA-:-VALLEY,
...ritish Columbia),
...A FIELD FOR
...ESTMENT.
...ready granted for construction of
...railroad, connecting with C. P.
...'s Bridge, to develop the rich and
...fields, iron ore, etc.
...igned have been commissioned to
...rtain properties in Nicola, one of
...well-known "22 Mile House," sit...
...la and Spencer's Bridge Wagon
...ing 300 acres of land, including
...farming implements etc. Stage
...ice a week. Will be sold on easy
...r without stock.
—ALSO—
...rming land situated 15 miles from
... and store, including 50 head of
...le, 7 head of horses, farming im...
... Produces 100 tons of hay yearly.
...ing for any one desirous of going
...ising. Terms on application.
...bought and sold on commission.
...r particulars apply to
...BLAIR & CO.,
Coutlee P. O.,
...ttsu-&w Nicola, B. C.

...AGYARD'S
...LLOW OIL"
...es Rheumatism.

...an's Worm Powders
...asant to take. Contain their own
... Is a safe, sure and effectual de...
...worms in Children or Adults.

...elebrated French Cure,
APHRODITINE or money refunded.
IS SOLD ON POSITIVE ...ARANTEE
to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the ... AFTER
...use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, ...h indiscretion, etc., such as Loss o... ...ver, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains ...ack, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, ...ea, Dizziness, Weak Memory Loss ..., which if neglected often lead to ... old age and insanity. Price $1 ...boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on ... price.
...ITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 ... refund the money if a Permanent ...ot effected. Thousands of testimo...m old and young, of both sexes, ...tly cured by APHRODITINE. ... Address
...E APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH, PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY
...RANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
...ner of Douglas and Yates streets,
...w-rly Sole Agent for Victoria.

...SOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,
OF CANADA, LTD.
MONTREAL.
ROCK DRILLS
Air Compressors.
General Mining and Quarrying Machinery. A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.
...GORDON, Agent for B. C.
...OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK,
...787. 49½ Government St., Victoria
oc18-su-w-f-d&w-1y

...NSUMPTION.
...positive remedy for the above disease; by its ...nds of cases of the worst kind and of long ...ve been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith ...cy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, ...LUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any ...o will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
...SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ...EST, TORONTO, ONT.
se13-1y-w

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

New Railway for Vancouver—A Hop-Raising Organization—Attempt to Steal Sailors.

Death of a Pioneer—Proceedings of the Salmon Commission—Tribute to Our Climate.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 14.—In the adjourned case of Regina vs. Kragelund, perjury, Mr. MacNeil argued that the case be adjourned till the civil suit from which it arose, be disposed of. This course was adopted.

The case of Regina vs. the Captain of the Skidegate, for carrying passengers without a certificated engineer, coming up, objection was made that the prosecution had not commenced within three months from the alleged offence. Adjourned for five days.

Prof. Whitman, who has been here for some months, committed suicide to-day at Mrs. Leach's boarding house, Hastings street. He was a newspaper contributor, and had written articles on Vancouver to the Boston Home Journal. He stayed first at the Hotel Vancouver, but latterly was very hard up, owing money and board bills, He took opium this morning, but was pulled through. He, however, got some more this afternoon and died at three o'clock.

VANCOUVER, March 15.—H.M.S Daphne is anchored in the Inlet. She reached port at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, and sails for Barclay Sound in a week.

The train from the East was cancelled, to-day, on account of snow-slides.

A. Ross, of Ross & McLay, and D. M. O'Dwyer, a painter in his employ, fell from a ladder, 30 feet to the ground, this evening. O'Dwyer was seriously injured. Ross escaped unhurt.

A meeting of the syndicate formed to experiment on the raising of hops in the Squamish Valley was held, yesterday, when the company's prospectus was received and approved. The name of the company will be the Squamish Valley Hop Raising Company, Limited, capital $10,000, in 1,000 shares of $10 each. The Provisional Trustees are Dr. Bell-Irving, Captain Gordon, and Messrs. W. E. Green, W. Shannon and E. Lindsay Phillips. Mr. T. T. Black will officiate as secretary *pro tem*.

At last night's meeting of Council a bonus by-law for $300,000 for the Northern Pacific was introduced and laid over a week. Mr. E. E. Rand, in its behalf, said that in April last year a charter was obtained for the building of this line, which it was proposed to hand over to the Northern Pacific, but the charter of that company did not allow them to construct a line in Canada. They could, however, enter into an agreement to operate the line. The estimated cost of the road was $1,000,000. To obtain this money Mr. C. D. Rand went to London, and recently he had learned that the necessary funds could be raised with the assistance of $300,000 from the citizens. The right of way from Vancouver to Sumas had practically been secured, and the bridge across the Fraser River would cost $250,000 or more. Mr. Oakes, he said, would put on a first-class service of sleeping cars from Vancouver to Portland, and Vancouver would be on the same footing as Seattle and Tacoma as to freight rates.

One of the eastern capitalists interested in the large purchase of lots in sub-division 196, from the C. P. R., after going over the property and seeing its situation, is well pleased with the deal.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 14.—The drawing for the Westminster Building Society's appropriation took place on Saturday evening, when S. H. Webb proved to be the winner of the $2,000 appropriated.

Commencing to-morrow, the Union Steamship company will run the steamer Comox between this city and Nanaimo in opposition to the steamer Nanaimo. The Comox will make a cut on passenger rates, and carry freight at a figure under the prevailing charge.

The members of the Royal Fisheries Commission came over from Vancouver, yesterday, and this morning Mr. Samuel Wilmot, Mr. Speaker Higgins and Mr. Sheriff Armstrong, accompanied by a number of ladies and cannerymen, embarked upon the steamer Dunsmuir, which had been chartered for the purpose, and took runs down the river to visit a number of canneries, the oil refinery and the respective channels of the river. It was the intention of the commissioners to take any evidence offering on the trip.

The news that interim fishing licenses would be granted to all fishermen, *bona fide* British subjects, spread fast among the fishermen, to-day, and, from the moment Inspector McNab entered his office, he was kept busy issuing the much prized permits. Until the report of the Royal Fisheries Commission be received at Ottawa, and permanent regulations are fixed, these licenses will hold good. It will probably be a month or more before the new fishing laws are issued, and in the meantime fishermen will be able to catch the spring run. No licenses are being issued to the canneries yet, and the market fishermen are being awarded a smaller number than in former years. Ten dollars is deposited for each permit, and will go to pay for the regular license when ordered.

The "Commonwealth" Co. (limited), has been formed in this city and will apply for incorporation. The company proposes to issue a weekly paper to be called the Commonwealth, sixteen pages, and issue editions from Vancouver and Victoria, as well as Westminster. The paper will be under the editorial direction of N. C. Schon, and the first edition will be issued in two weeks. The company have bought out the business of Lewis & Greig, and took over the plant to-day. The officers of the company are: President, W. B. Townsend; Vice-President, H. V. Edmonds; Directors, the above named gentlemen, and W. H. Keary, N. C. Schon, A. C. Nisson and P. R. Peele.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 15.—The fishermen who obtained permits have lost no time in getting to work, and some of them made a fair day's pay, though the catch, on the whole, was light. The price paid for Spring salmon, to-day, by dealers was $1 each, which figures will rule for some time. The first shipment of fresh salmon to the East was made, to-day, by F. Boutilier & Co., who forwarded, packed in ice, 600 pounds.

Charles Lane, a '58-er, died suddenly at 11 o'clock, last night, of heart failure. He was a native of Sweden, and about 60 years of age. He came to California in 1649, and to British Columbia in 1858, being a pioneer of both countries. He mined in California, Cariboo, the Peace River district, Granite Creek, and the Omineca country, and it is said he struck one of the largest and richest nuggets ever found on the Slope. At different times he worked at his trade as an engineer, on various vessels, and for six years past has been in the employ of Alexander Ewen. He was well known to, and highly esteemed by, all the old-timers, and his sudden death will be widely regretted.

On Saturday evening last, the Royal Gun Club of Ladner's Landing was organized, about forty charter members being enrolled. N. H. Baine was elected president and C. F. Green secretary-treasurer. Yesterday morning, the officers of the club set free, in four different localities, twenty-two imported pheasants, and, on Friday, will let loose another covey on Lulu Island. The Royal Gun Club has ordered several traps and a stock of clay pigeons, and will enjoy some good matches during the summer.

The members of the Royal Fisheries Commission, as reported, paid a visit to the mouth of the river yesterday, to post themselves on sand heads, fishing grounds and other matters. The steamer Dunsmuir, on which the Commissioners traveled, proceeded first to Ladner's Landing, and from there to the mouth of the river, across the sand heads, and out as far as the light house. Returning to Lander's, several hours were spent in examining surroundings, and Chilliwhack slough was carefully inspected, Mr. Wilmot taking a bottle of water for chemical analysis. A visit was made to T. E. Ladner's cannery, and another to Alex. Ewen's large packing establishment on the run home. The Commission will not take any fresh evidence before Saturday, when, if any is offered, it will be heard. The Secretary of the Commission is busy getting the evidence into typewriting, and it will take him some time to finish the work, as the quantity of matter taken is enormous. Since the Commission began its investigation, 21 sittings have been held, and over a hundred witnesses examined. Commissioner Wilmot was privately closeted with Inspector McNab for two hours this morning. It is stated a telegram has been received from the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, bearing upon the fisheries.

A tourist from Eastern Canada remarked yesterday that he had traveled through most of the countries of the American Continent, and was convinced that this was the most perfect climate he had yet experienced.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 14.—The auction sale at the Opera House, on Saturday night, of Victoria real estate, proved to be a failure. The bids were few and far between, and not high enough to meet expectations.

A hundred yard foot-race took place here, to-day, between Peck and Frew, being won by the former by a short distance.

Two men, Trevelyan and Jones, arrested for holding up Mr. Moss, last week, came up, to-day, before the magistrate; but, as there was no evidence, the prisoners were dismissed.

At Wellington, last night, two masked men knocked at the door of Sam Kee's house, and upon it being opened, Sam Kee was seized by one of the men by the throat and nearly choked to death, the other man going through Sam Kee's pockets, and relieving him of $180. The Chinaman could give but a poor description of the men, and so far no one has been arrested.

On Saturday night a branch of the Canadian order of Oddfellows was instituted in this city by Mr. S. J. Wade, P. G. M., D. D. G. M.

The Nanaimo Infantry Corps turned out in full force yesterday for church parade, and marched to St. Paul's Church for divine service.

A request has been received here from Victoria, requesting the citizens of Nanaimo to endorse their petition to the Government to raise the tax on Chinamen entering the country to $500 per capita.

NANAIMO, March 15.—Some men belonging to the Seamen's Union, last evening, attempted to get some of the sailors belonging to the bark Pehr Ugland to leave the vessel just as the ship was ready to sail, but Capt. Jensen threatened them with consequences if they came aboard. Their attempt was unsuccessful.

Last evening, S. Brightman, thinking he heard someone in his barn, attempted to go aloft; but fell, and struck the floor. He received seven cuts on the neck. A doctor dressed the wounds, and he is doing fairly well, under the circumstances.

Steamer Costa Rica arrived to-day. On board was a quantity of tobacco, which the customs seized. It belonged to one of the crew.

The long wall system has been adopted at the Northfield mine.

PLUMPERS' PASS.

The storekeepers here, following in the footsteps of their brethren of the cities, are deducting ten per cent. off American silver.

This place is steadily going ahead—another new settler. This time it is in the shape of a piano, which arrived here on last Wednesday's boat. As this is the first instrument of its kind ever brought upon the island the young lady to whom it belongs is to be congratulated, not for being the possessor of it but for having the proffered assistance of "seven young men," who so willingly conveyed it to its new home.

The Ta-ra-ra Boom Polka craze has reached this place.

Fishermen from Victoria have been around here for several days after the herrings, which are supplied by the veteran fisherman, Ike Todd.

Mr. E. Walters, of "The Maples," Salt Spring island, is here, taking a view of the place.

The friends of Mr. Harry Georgeson will be pleased to learn that he has been offered and accepted a good position in Victoria, for which he left on Saturday morning's boat. On the evening previous to his departure a social was given, at which a few of his friends were present and a jolly time was spent. The supper table having been cleared, singing and music were indulged in. A new comic song, entitled "Yankee Doodle," was sung by Mr. J. Seabrook, and elicited great applause from those present, whilst the encores of the other songs helped to contribute to the merriment of the evening. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a most pleasant evening to a close, and Harry carries with him the good wishes of all his friends.

Effects of Coal Troubles.

LONDON, March 14.—Fifteen thousand coal miners are idle in North Staffordshire. Unless they resume work in a few days, the potteries will be compelled to close down, throwing 5,000 men out of work. Flintshire, Wales, appears to be the only place where the order of the Miners' Federation to quit work has not been obeyed. The latest estimate of the number of miners now idle is 250,000. Owing to the closing down of other industries, fully 200,000 men in other employments have been thrown out of work. The Northeastern Railway Company has stopped many of its trains, because of lack of fuel, and a large number of engineers at Crewe have been dismissed for the same reason.

Loss of a British Lugger.

LONDON, March 15.—The lugger, Walmer Castle, capsized in a gale off Ventnor, on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, this afternoon. Four of her crew were drowned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. Laurier Likely to Retire to Private Life—The Differential Duty Question.

A Serious Partizan Fight in Quebec Averted by the Help of the Cardinal.

TORONTO, March 14.—The papers discuss Sir Charles Tupper's proposal for differential duties. The Mail says that any Government of Canada that undertakes to introduce a differential system will enter upon a hazardous undertaking, first because the scheme will receive little support from England, and secondly because it might lead to serious commercial disturbances on this side of the ocean. The Globe says: If Sir Charles' plans of British discrimination against United States goods in favor of Canada is followed, in all likelihood we should be the prime sufferers, for discrimination against them would be followed by discrimination against us, and probably a declaration of non-intercourse. Such talk is mischievous to the last degree.

TORONTO, March 14.—A dispatch to the Empire from Montreal says: Hon. Wilfred Laurier has written to an intimate friend in this city that he will relinquish the position of Liberal leader of the House of Commons, at the end of the present session, and it is quite probable the honorable gentleman will settle down in Montreal, in order to practice law. It is believed, however, that the member for Quebec East does not intend to go so far as his immediate predecessor, Hon. Edward Blake, and resign his seat in Parliament.

QUEBEC, March 14.—It having come to the knowledge of the clergy that preparations had been made to give a Conservatives' triumphal procession on Saturday night, an appeal was made to them, through Cardinal Taschereau, to change the route. The appeal was acceeded to, which prevented what would certainly have been a serious fight. Thousands of excited men, armed with bludgeons and rotten eggs paraded the streets of St. Roche, awaiting the arrival of the procession, while others lined the edge of the cliff overlooking the leading streets ready to shower down stone and other missiles upon the processionists.

LONDON, March 14.—Mahlona Swartz, an elderly man, deliberately poured coal oil over himself, yesterday morning, at the farm of Sol Dale, in the Gore of Westminster, and applying a match thereto, met death in its most terrible form. Swartz was formerly prosperous and had lived near Aylmer, but met with financial reverses and then grew very despondent. He cut his throat in one of his fits of melancholy, but not fatally. Yesterday, having procured a can of oil, he went a short distance from the house and poured the contents over his head and about his clothes, completely saturating them. Then he struck a match and applied a light to his coat. In a moment he was ablaze. The flames shot above the tops of the surrounding trees, and burned very furiously. The writhing victim's cries brought out his wife who hurriedly procured a quilt which she endeavored to throw about her husband, but he sternly warned her to keep away lest she also should be burned. When she continued to approach him, he fought her off and finally ran away until exhausted he fell down, and after a few moments of excruciating pain, death relieved him. His body was burned to a crisp.

MONTREAL, March 14.—H. P. Dwight, formerly manager of the Great North West Telegraph company, has been appointed president of the company to succeed Erastus Wiman.

TORONTO, March 14.—Colin J. A. Winson, barrister, of Hamilton, has been arrested at Toledo, O., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

TORONTO, March 14.—Edward McKeown, dry goods merchant, who fled a month ago, was arrested here to-day at the instance of Montreal creditors, on a charge of embezzlement, and was taken East.

TORONTO, March 14.—The Halton Patrons of Husbandry, who placed a candidate in the field in opposition to Mr. Henderson and were defeated, have decided to contest the election in the court. They assert that the election was illegal from the fact that the proclamation announcing it had been posted two days later than the law allows.

MONTREAL, March 14.—A new telephone company, to be known as the Montreal Telephone Association, is being organized here by a number of business men. The object of the new association is to give a superior telephone system at reduced rates.

MONTREAL, March 14.—The Conservative celebration of the victory of March 8th will take the form of a banquet, which will be held at the Windsor Hotel, on the 29th of next month. Over 600 guests are expected.

LETHBRIDGES, March 14.—A number of influential Mormons, from Utah, are here spying the land.

HAMILTON, March 14.—J. B. Stacey, aged 70, died of a knife wound in the throat, inflicted by himself, on Monday.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 14.—Inside information here goes to show that the Government does not intend to renew last year's order in commercial discrimination against American ports, in the matter of Canadian tolls. They feel that in view of the necessity at present of conciliating the Americans as far as possible, they cannot afford to re-enact what the Americans generally regard as a hostile order.

GUELPH, Ont., March 14.—Dr. Keating, chairman of the Board of Health and Board of Education, died of heart failure, yesterday.

KINGSTON, March 15.—Hugh McDonald died in Fitzroy township on Saturday, aged 103.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—One of the chief executive officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway being asked about the report that the company is going to build a road from St. Paul to Regina, said: "While the Canadian Pacific has the same interests in connection with the Minneapolis and Sault Ste Marie road, which during the past year built a line through Dakota, crossing the line of the Northern Pacific, the present rumor was only the revival of one growing out of that extension. You can say it lacks confirmation."

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 15.—Robert, the 19 year old son of William Sinkin, of East Missouri, is dead from the effects of a horse kick.

MONTREAL, March 15.—One hundred and twenty high class immigrants from Liverpool, by the Dominion line steamship Vancouver passed through here yesterday on their way to the Northwest territories and Manitoba. The agent of the Dominion line who accompanied them, states that during the coming year immigration will show a great increase, and its class be a material improvement upon past years.

WINNIPEG, March 15.—The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was not concluded in the Legislature last night, and was continued this afternoon. Mr. Roblin, in his address, bitterly attacked the Greenway Government policy. Premier Greenway introduced a bill respecting the representation of the Province of Manitoba at the World's Columbian Exposition.

MONTREAL, March 15.—The Liberals are complaining of the conduct of the priests during the recent campaign. La Patrie, in a strong article, blames a certain number of priests for having exercised undue influence during the elections. "It is not the mission," it says, "of those who represent the religion founded by the Divine Redeemer to justify vile revolutionary attempts and contempt for the law. The most atrocious calumny and most shameless corruption were shown."

TORONTO, March 15.—The Grand Trunk Railway Co. have responded to the conductors' and trainmen's demand for increased wages by offering them an increase, although not on the lines proposed. The company's offer has not as yet been accepted, and the trainmen have notified the company that they have summoned the heads of their respective orders to come to Canada. Exactly what offer the company made to the men cannot be learned, but it is understood it was an average increase of about ten per cent.

REGINA, March 15.—Counsel for the prosecution occupied all day before the Herchmer Commission with the closing speeches of Mr. Haultain, who spoke five hours, and Mr. Johnstone two. To-day, Mr. Davis is closing for the defence, and the commission will probably close to-morrow.

CARNDUFF, Assiniboia, March 15.—Abraham Evans, of Wawato, and a neighbor, Mrs. Ramage, were in the storm on the 8th inst. Their horses gave out. Evans carried the woman for four days when she expired. He became snow blind, and wandered over the prairie until last night, when he was found 12 miles from here badly frozen. He will recover.

TORONTO, March 15.—The private bills committee of the Ontario Legislature has passed, with some slight alterations, the bill to incorporate the town of Sudbury.

TORONTO, March 15.—Thomas Williamson, alleged to have, some time ago, committed forgery on the Western Assurance Company in this city, and who was traced to California and there captured, arrived in Toronto to-day in charge of Government detective, Rogers.

WINNIPEG, March 15.—There is no change in the situation between the conductors and brakemen of the C.P.R. and the company. The men still hold out for an advance, and the company is equally determined not to grant the concessions. Trains moved as usual, to-day.

QUEBEC, March 15.—Louis Pare, who burglarized the Cardinal's Palace, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Strike on C.P.R. Imminent—Sir Alexander Galt Seriously Ill—C.P.R. Extension.

Manitoba Elections in June—Big Arrivals of Stock and Settlers, Effects.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WINNIPEG, March 14.—The trouble between the conductors and brakemen on the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the company, is nearing a crisis. The chief men of the Order of Railway Conductors and Trainmen are here, endeavoring to effect a settlement. It appears they have reached no decision thus far, and it is generally thought that a strike will be ordered before many hours. To-day's trains were several hours late, owing to some of the men refusing to go out unless their wages were advanced. The company say their policy is "no surrender."

Mr. James Steen, editor of the Commercial, was married, to-day, to Mrs. Rogers, of this city.

Mr. John Galt, son of Sir Alexander Galt, left for Montreal, last evening, in response to a telegram announcing that his father was in a most precarious condition.

It is generally thought that the Manitoba elections will be held in June, Premier Greenway intimating as much in a speech delivered at Stonewall on Saturday.

Engineer Osler, who is to locate the proposed branch of the Canadian Pacific from Regina to St. Paul, has arrived, and proceeds with his work immediately.

Over two hundred cars of stock and effects of Ontario settlers have arrived in this city within the past twenty-four hours.

A farmer named James Judge, of Poland, has been missing since the storm of Wednesday last. He is supposed to have perished.

The Legislature resumes its sessions to-night, when the debate on the address in reply to the speech was taken up.

The evidence before the Herchmer Commission was closed on Saturday. Argument by counsel will take place at once, and the proceedings will probably close on Wednesday.

The Empress of Germany.

BERLIN, March 14.—The seriousness of the condition of the Empress excites comment in court circles. She rarely smiles and continually talks of religion and charitable work. She has given up novel reading and consults daily for hours with the court preachers, and after such consultations retires to her room and prays and weeps. The prevalent belief is that her condition is due to the unhappiness of her domestic life. The Emperor has suffered unusual annoyance from the disease of his ear, and has been exceptionally irritable, often letting days pass without speaking a word to her and, talking with his children only to reprove or lecture them. Liberals say the clergy is taking advantage of the Empress' troubles to ingratiate themselves in her favor, and thus increase their hold upon the Emperor.

Lowell Memorial.

LONDON, March 14.—The movement for an English memorial to Lowell is thus far in the hands of those who were Lowell's personal friends. Subscriptions are now invited, but it does not seem clear whether an appeal is to be made to the English public or be confined to Lowell's associates.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Presentation of the Dominion Estimates—Appropriations for Victoria and B. C.

The Alberta Ranchers Still Agitate for Cattle Quarantine—Fortifications of Esquimalt.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 14.—Hon. G. E. Foster presented the estimates to Parliament, this afternoon. The total amount to be devoted to expenditures on account Consolidated Fund Revenue, is $36,250,000, being a decrease of a million and a half compared with the present year. The British Columbia public buildings appropriation includes the following:—Vancouver post office, $30,000; Victoria drill hall, $14,000; military buildings, including the Macauley Point Battery, $5,000; Victoria Custom House, Nanaimo public building, and New Westminster post office, each $1,000.

The harbor and river appropriations are: Victoria inner harbor, $6,000; outer harbor, $12,000; Fraser river, $10,000; Columbia river, above Golden, $6,000; between Revelstoke and Arrow Lake, $2,500; the Skeena, $2,000; Fraser River Protection Works, Larry Bush, $7,500; Cowichan river, $1,800; general repairs, $3,000. Telegraph line, Nanaimo to Comox, $7,000.

The following services in British Columbia have been increased: Fisheries, $6,900; Indians, $4,700; Customs, $2,200. The major portion of the latter goes to New Westminster.

Two new letter carriers will be appointed in Victoria.

The British Columbia Penitentiary appropriation has been increased $7,000, and the salaries of the warden and certain instructors and guards augmented. The quarantine appropriations for British Columbia are increased $3,000. The estimates generally show nothing startling, but indicate careful pruning.

Mr. Davis is the latest member who indicates an intention to move the enforcement of the quarantine regulations in Columbia. A meeting of British Columbia members was held, this morning. It was decided to oppose strenuously such a proposal as the enforcement of the act on the Pacific Coast. There was no prospect of disease crossing the Rockies. Mr. Davis has large ranching interests at Alberta.

It is said that General Cameron, Dr. Dawson, or Mr. William Ogilvie will be appointed a Canadian commissioner to delimit the boundary of British Columbia and Alaska, along with a United States commissioner. The appointment must be made within two months; the necessary appropriation has been voted by Parliament.

Mr. Prior arrived this morning and was heartily welcomed.

It is proposed to take steps to immediately ascertain the precise position of the affairs of Canada in England, with special reference to the Esquimalt fortifications.

Mr. Charlton will take the sense of the House on his resolution, in favor of closing the Canadian section of the World's Fair on Sundays.

The Laval University at Quebec got a serious scorching to-night. Damage, $6,000.

Mr. Barnard proposes to ask if the Government intends ordering a new census of British Columbia, this year.

Hon. Mr. Carling has arrived in the city. He did not take his seat in the House, to-day, as anticipated.

It is said the Grits will move to impeach Judge Elliott.

In consequence of Sir John Thompson's promise to address the St Patrick's Society, on Montreal, on the night of the 17th, nearly all the tickets have been sold already.

A big delegation from Essex County want the abolition of the close season on Lake Erie, on the ground that Americans are benefitting at the expense of Canada.

Mr. McMillan, Vaudreuil, was introduced in the House of Commons, this afternoon.

The British Columbia Southern Railroad bill was read a second time, this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Tupper informed Mr. White that Newfoundland had never made any return to Canada of her share of the proceeds from the joint issue of the *modus vivendi* licenses. The Dominion had not been able to get any satisfaction. No formal complaint had been made, or evidence produced that Canadian fishermen had sold bait, obtained from Newfoundland, to the French fishermen, of St. Pierre.

Sir John Thompson informed Mr. Bowers that there was no reason to expect that the United States would make any change in the copyright policy.

There was a long discussion on Mr. Denison's motion in favor of deepening the canals to 20 feet. Messrs. Bergin, Davin and Charlton supported it. Hon. Mr. Haggart said the works would cost $100,000,000, and, if built, ocean vessels as a rule would not proceed west of Montreal. He did not think the expenditure would be justified by the results.

Mr. Earle's views on the Behring Sea question cabled to England say: "The question of jurisdiction or ownership of the seal fisheries of Behring Sea should be determined before any action be taken toward protecting the seals. If the Americans have no jurisdiction over these waters then the laws which subject seal protection to the American congress are null and void and incapable of enforcement. Until the court of arbitration has declared that the United States has a jurisdiction over the Behring Sea seal fisheries it is absurd for Great Britain to agree to the enforcement of regulations made by Congress for the protection of such fisheries."

The British Columbia members condemn Mr. Wilmot's action at the Fisheries Commission, with the exception of Mr. Gordon, who thinks that the canners want too much.

Mr. Prior will arrive on Monday.

The militia force is likely to be reduced to twenty thousand, with a view of securing annual drills. A number of nominal Quebec battalions will be wiped out.

The Chinese poll tax collected at Vancouver last month was reduced to $561.

The paper manufacturers want to increase the duties on their product.

Mr. Bennett, member for Simcoe, was introduced to-day.

Mr. Davies, of Prince Island, has arrived. He was received with Liberal cheers, having escaped slaughter at the Election Courts.

Mr. McCarthy has given notice to amend the Territories Act in the direction of a repeal of the dual language clause.

Mr. Harry Abbott sent to the Premier three enormous British Columbia halibut, the heaviest weighing 175 pounds. They were sampled by Cabinet Ministers and others, being declared to be perfection, and a revelation of the possibilities of the British Columbia fisheries.

Ten thousand dollars damage was done to the electric, railway, alarm, lighting, and telephone wires, by the great storm of last night.

The Inland revenue shows an increase of one hundred thousand dollars.

James Sullivan will be elected chief Opposition whip in place of the veteran James Trow.

The Ottawa ice dealers and photographers have formed combines.

It has been discovered that before the Imperial authorities can assent to the bond for a convention between the States and Newfoundland, it will be necessary to repeal the Imperial statute of 1819. A big delegation of Maritime members urge the Government to hold out fair terms to Newfoundland for like privileges regarding bait as are given the Yankee fishermen.

The Ontario pork packers want a change in the quality of pork supplied to Indians in order that the trade may go into the hands of Canadians in place of Chicago-ans.

The Canada Gazette, to-day, contains a proclamation extending the Federal franchise to the Indians of British Columbia, which says: "The Governor-in-Council, is of the opinion that the bands of Indians in the Province of British Columbia are sufficiently advanced to admit of their taking advantage of the Indian Act, and they may become enfranchised if, after having complied with the terms required by law, they are found to be qualified therefor. The British Columbia members were rather staggered when they heard the news, as none of them were aware that this action was contemplated; but, after examining the Indian Act, they thought the step a good one and calculated to benefit the Indians and advance their civilization.

Boyle, Conservative, has been elected for Monck by 300 majority.

OTTAWA, March 15.—Mr. Corbould interviewed Hon. Mr. Bowell, to-day, to urge the imposition of a duty on pitch pine and redwood, similar to that imposed by the United States on Douglas fir.

Messrs. Carling, Dyer, Kenny, Patterson and Dumas were introduced this afternoon. Hon. Mr. Patterson received prolonged applause, and the Opposition looked terribly glum.

Mesrrs. Wilson, Lennox, Miller, Prince Edward, were served with protests to-day against their elections.

Hon. Mr. Laurier will move for all correspondence on the subject of the defences of Esquimalt, prior to notice of a series of questions on the same subject.

Mr. McNeil proffers a resolution for reciprocity with Great Britain.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy proposes to introduce, to-morrow, a bill to abolish the use of the dual languages in the Territories. It is believed that it will provoke an acrimonious discussion.

It is stated that the Admiralty has made a contract with the Northwest Coal Company, at Canmore, to supply 10,000 tons annually for consumption by the North Pacific fleet.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government to grant the maximum amount of salaries to letter-carriers. A big deputation will wait upon Sir Adolphe Caron, to urge that the amount be raised to $750 per annum, in place of $600.

The House of Commons committees met this morning and organized, electing chairmen as follows: Public Accounts, Clark Wallace; Banking and Commerce, Josiah Woods; Railways and Canals, J. F. Woods; Miscellaneous Private Bills, W. B. Ives; Agriculture, Dr. Sproule; Privileges and D. Girouard; Expiring Laws, Dr. Cameron.

D. Tims, Inspector of Government Savings Banks, has been superannuated. George Y. Crookshanks, assistant inspector, has been appointed inspector. The assistant inspectorship has been abolished.

In Parliament, yesterday, Mr. Bowers, of Nova Scotia, inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to arrange a reciprocity with the Government of the United States at an early period. Sir John Thompson replied in the negative. He said Canada gives sufficient facilities to foreigners, and as the United States had taken action on the Copyright question no necessity existed for Canada to adopt new legislation.

Sir John Thompson presented to Parliament, to-day, the papers relating to the recent Washington conference between representatives of Canada and the United States. The general trend indicates friendly relations between the two countries. No reference appears on the subject of Reciprocity. It is understood that information on that head will be given later. Apart from the trade question the most important point is Canada's offer of an arrangement such as that embodied in the treaty of Washington of 1888, both countries to remove the duties on all kinds of fish products and fish, the Dominion, in return, granting the United States fishermen the privilege of purchasing supplies in Canadian ports, and of transhipping their catch and crews. To this, the United States declines to assent. Canada has also made an offer regarding the determining of the boundary between Alaska and the Dominion; uniform fish regulations in the waters contiguous to both countries; reciprocity in wrecking and saving, &c. Mr. Blaine, a few days later, brought down replies accepting the proposals on wreckage, uniform fishing regulations, and a joint survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion. A commission must be appointed during the coming summer to complete the work in two years. When the report is received two Governments will permanently establish the boundary. It has also been decided to appoint a commission to determine the boundary of the two countries in Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Maine.

The Nicola Valley Railway bill was introduced, this afternoon.

There was a long discussion respecting fishing licenses, Mr. Davies charging that the distribution was made for political effect.

On the second reading of the *Modus Vivendi* bill, Mr. Mills called attention to the fact that United States vessels were far more leniently treated on the Atlantic coast of Canada than were Canadian vessels treated in the waters of Behring Sea. He hoped the Government would rigidly decline to recognize the United States claim to jurisdiction in that sea.

Sir John Thompson said the House might rely that the Government would protect the claims of the British Columbia fishermen.

It was reported, to-night, that Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick will be the next Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

In West Northumberland, Guillet, Conservative, was elected by about 50 majority.

Germany at the World's Fair.

BERLIN, March 14.—A supplementary estimate by the Government places the amount of the appropriation needed for the World's Fair at 2,000,000 marks, as with the sum originally contemplated Germany would be unable to prepare an exhibit that would show sufficiently her advance since the Centennial Exposition.

WHERE IS THE CHALLENGER?

Her Description—How She Got Rid of a U. S. Marshal at Seattle.

A Resident of Victoria Anxiously Looking for Some News of His Lost Son.

Mr. John Coles, of 11 Caledonia avenue, was seen by COLONIST reporters, last night, relative to the whereabouts of his lost son, 20 years of age. He said: "My boy left here 15 months ago in the schooner Mascot, for Behring Sea. On the 25th of October the Mascot arrived at Sand Point from the Sea, and there my son and seven other men transhipped from her into the American steam sealer Challenger, which vessel you will remember entered the Oomanak Pass a good while after all the schooners had left that locality. Since that time I have not heard a word about the Challenger until to-night, when I accidentally noticed a clipping from a San Francisco newspaper, stating that a board painted white, bearing on it the name "Challenger," had been picked up off the coast of Oregon, and that the supposition was that she had been lost with all hands.

The other day I heard, through one of the officers of the Empress of China, that a small steam sealer had, the day before the Empress left Hongkong, been towed into the harbor of that port by a Russian man-of-war. The British flagship Imperieuse was in harbor at the time, and, when the stranger passed her, she dipped her flag. The Russian made no response, but passed on, and a few minutes afterwards the Admiral's gig put off, and on going alongside the foreigner it was demanded of her captain what was meant by the seemingly intentional oversight. The latter then apologized, and, on being questioned regarding the boat he had in tow, gave some particulars which my informant did not obtain, but which had the effect of having the sealer instantly released. This vague description may or may not refer to the Challenger. I cannot help believing, however, that my poor son has gone for ever—drowned somewhere on the Pacific Ocean. My wife is dying from anxiety and worry, and we are in great trouble."

A special telegraphic despatch to the COLONIST from Fairhaven last night says that the Challenger was of about 50 tons, was built in Seattle in 1883 for seal catching, and sealed two seasons, but proved an unprofitable venture. She was owned in Whatcom by William D. Jenkins, L. W. Marcy and others. Two years ago she was sold to Capt. Riddell-Bejelke and others, who transformed her into a steam schooner. She left here last April, having been in the hands of a deputy United States marshal for some weeks. Riddell-Bejelke and a crew of Japanese sailors boarded her one night as she lay at the dock, got up steam, having secured the deputy marshal, and put to sea. After having got safely out of harbor, he was given the choice of being put ashore or taking a trip to Behring Sea. He chose the former. Since that time nothing has been heard of the schooner, but she is supposed to have been wrecked and her crew lost.

KAISER WILHELM.

The Emperor Unable to Attend to Affairs of State—A Reminiscence.

LONDON, March 15.—Despatches from Berlin state that rumors of the progress of the disease of the Emperor Wilhelm's ear have had a disquieting effect in official circles there. To-day, the Emperor was to have a special consultation with Count Caprivi as regards the passage of the School bill before the recess of the Landtag. The Chancellor, after waiting in the ante-room chamber half an hour, was informed that the Emperor could not see him, to-day. The inflammation, which has been internal, is said to have caused a painful swelling in the side of the neck, and to have extended to the base of the brain. The result is that the Emperor suffers from insomnia and is exceedingly irritable. Nevertheless he attends to his duties as usual, although against the advice of his physicians. It is thought that the excitement of the last two weeks, including the riots and the storm of opposition against the School Bill, have aggravated his case. The Emperor makes every effort to quiet the apprehension which his condition excites among his family and Ministers. His frequent appearance on horseback in the streets it is said to be due to his desire to disprove the disquieting reports afloat regarding his health.

A Paris despatch contains the following: "An incident of the recent Berlin rioting has leaked out. Major Hulson, the imperial aide de-camp, who escorted the Emperor in the Theirgarten on the day when he was hooted and insulted by the mob, says that William kept calm throughout the adventure, but looked deadly pale. Near the Brandenburg gate the crowd pressed the sovereign so hard that he put his hand to his sword as though he would have drawn it. Major Hulson at once spurred his horse forward and exclaimed, "Aber Majestat!" in a warning tone. The Emperor took the hint and his sword was not unsheathed. Had he yielded to his first impulse the anger of the mob might have resulted in serious trouble and caused a tremendous misfortune. In their mood at that time, the mob would have respected nothing. On the second day of the rioting it seemed that the Empress was so much alarmed that preparations for her flight with her children were begun at the Palace. These fears have not yet been allayed."

IRELAND AT CHICAGO.

Protests of Members that no Irishmen have been Named on the Commission.

LONDON, March 15.—In the discussion of the question of British and Irish representation at the Chicago World's Fair in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Flynn, of North Cork, complained that there was no Irish member on the commission. Sir Thomas Esmond, of Dublin, joined Mr. Flynn in his complaint, and added that so far as he could learn, no Irish exhibitor had been able to get space in the British department of the exhibition.

Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General, said that if the £10,000 asked for the fair by the Government should be voted now, he would promise a full explanation at the report stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Webb, of Waterford, protested against the non-allowance of space, and was still speaking on the subject at the time of adjournment. The Government is much annoyed at the delay.

P. Æ. Irving has returned from a flying trip East.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY MARCH 18 1892.

NOT PLEASED.

Mr. Samuel Wilmot is, it seems, not pleased at the way in which he was treated in Victoria. We are sorry that his stay was not pleasant. Strangers, when they visit Victoria, either for pleasure or business, find it a very attractive place. The people are hospitable and attentive and the scenery is delightful. Victorians are, indeed, remarkable for their kindness and courtesy to visitors. If Mr. Wilmot did not find them as polite and as considerate as he believes they ought to be, it would be worth his while honestly to enquire why it was that an exception was made in his case. We know that that gentleman has a very peculiar way of conducting an enquiry, but, perhaps, in this case, he might try and get over his habit of trying to make the witness say what his questioner wishes him to say rather than what he wants himself to say. If he could get over this habit, which has such a strong hold of him, Mr. Wilmot might find out why he heard so many truths in Victoria that were very much plainer than they were pleasant.

We will give him what help we can. To begin with, from a certain report which he drew up last year, intelligent Victorians who take an interest in the salmon fishery had not formed a very favorable impression of Mr. Wilmot as an enquirer. They believed that the report was not fair, was not courteous, and was not truthful. And they, besides, thought it a little presumptuous in even Mr. Wilmot to undertake to pronounce not only upon the merits of questions in dispute relative to the salmon fishery, but upon the character of the salmon packers, from observations made during the course of a visit to the canneries of a few hour duration. Experienced men believe that very little could be learned in parts of two days on the river. But that visit, short as it was, was sufficient to confirm Mr. Wilmot in all the conclusions to which he had arrived before he saw British Columbia.

Then the Victorians were not favorably impressed with Mr. Wilmot's way of conducting the enquiry. His mode of examining witnesses they considered not calculated to bring out the truth, and they protested against it pretty strongly. Among the protesters was his fellow commissioner, Mr. Higgins. It was quite evident that Mr. Wilmot resented these protests. He was quite satisfied with the way in which he conducted the examinations, and he could not see why any one should find fault with it. He, no doubt, regarded the British Columbians who questioned his infallibility on matters relative to the salmon and salmon fishing as most presumptuous, and somehow, his manner of hearing objections and receiving suggestions amused some Victorians while it irritated others; and they were so indiscreet as to express their feelings and their opinions pretty freely.

Victorians were under the impression that the investigation was free and instituted for the purpose of getting information. But they found that when they wished to give testimony on new subjects that came before the Commission, their evidence was rejected. The Chairman would not permit witnesses to be recalled and re-examined, and as he was supported by Mr. Armstrong in carrying out this extraordinary rule the Victorians were obliged to submit, but they did not do so without making it very clear that they regarded such a mode of proceeding as outrageously unfair. Mr. Wilmot was, no doubt, offended at what he heard in the Board of Trade room and at the comments that were made in the newspapers upon his mode of conducting an enquiry, but impartial people will be inclined to say, that if a public man in the discharge of a public duty acts in a way that the public regard as arbitrary and unfair, he must expect to see his conduct sharply criticised in the newspapers.

Mr. Wilmot is represented as saying that the reports of what took place during the sittings of the Commission were "garbled." That would be impossible. If he means to say that the reports were not accurate, he is laboring under a delusion. The reports were, as far as they went, strictly accurate, but no reporter could do justice to the Chairman and his echo, Mr. Commissioner Armstrong. A faithful report of all that took place, at some of the sittings, would be considered too ridiculous to be accurate. The reporter who could do Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Armstrong strict justice would have to be a genius.

For our part we are not surprised to find that Mr. Wilmot is deeply indignant at the way in which he was received in Victoria. It is plain that he expected to be regarded as an oracle, high in authority, by the benighted people of British Columbia, and that he is angry because they did not take him at his own estimate of himself.

SOMETHING RELIABLE.

There have been many sensational reports in the newspapers about the Behring Sea business. The newspaper correspondents necessarily wrote in the dark about it, and they had to draw upon their imagination for their facts. When this is the case telegrams are wild and contradictory and not to be depended upon. It should always be remembered that the race of prophets on the earth is extinct, and that the newspaper reporter gets very little help from the clairvoyant. When, therefore, a telegram tells this world of what is yet to happen or what has been done behind closed doors and in secret, it is only prudent to receive the information it purports to convey, with many grains of allowance. The probability is that the man who drew it up is nearly as much in the dark as the persons whom he is pretending to enlighten. What Sir George Baden-Powell said the other day to an interviewer who desired to get from him some information respecting the Behring Sea negotiations, is true as regards the newspapers, and contains nearly all that is yet known about the negotiations. He said:—

"The newspapers are supposed to reflect the mirror of truth and often they do; but I must state that in this instance they are wrong. Certainly Lord Salisbury refuses to renew the *modus vivendi* of last year because the same conditions do not exist. *Modus vivendi* in this case is a mere phrase and means nothing. It is totally out of place in the present instance, and is used to make a point. I do not mind saying that the work of the commission is progressing favorably. In this country, where the Senate has a different political complexion from that of the executive government, it cannot be depended upon to ratify treaties and conventions made with other countries, but I think this matter will be submitted to arbitration. In England the feeling prevails for our American cousins and any complications would be deplored. The general consensus of opinion in Great Britain, I think, favors the settlement by arbitration. We do not wish to have the seals destroyed, because Great Britain makes money out of them. The sealskins are dressed in England and English ships carry the cargoes back and forth. The smallest money made in the business is by the catchers. It is not natural, then, to suppose that England wishes to exterminate the seals. Whatever can be done to prevent it is the wish of our people and our government. We all look to arbitration as the proper way to settle it."

It is the opinion of Sir George that the seals are not diminishing as fast as some disinterested Americans represent. He sees no necessity for the *modus vivendi* this year, and he believes that the question will soon be settled by arbitration.

IMPRUDENT.

If the organ of the Opposition were at all prudent it would, after the Hon. Mr. Beaven had retracted his accusation against the Finance Minister and apologised for having made it, remained prudently silent about the late unpleasantness. That there are no grounds for the accusation every one capable of forming an opinion on the subject very well knows. What the Times expects to gain by still pretending to believe that there is something suspicious about the floating of the loan it is hard to say. There was no excuse for the accusation in the first place, and to repeat it after it had been retracted by the Leader of the Opposition is another of many proofs that the organ has no regard for fairness, or even for decency, when engaged in political controversy.

Our contemporary endeavors now to make light of the whole disturbance, but if the Hon Mr. Beaven had been accused of putting into his own pocket public money with which he was entrusted the Times would not have regarded the accusation as trifling, and would not have characterized the indignant protest of Mr. Beaven and his friends as "jawing" and "wrangling."

Our contemporary tries very hard to make it appear that it was at the request for details respecting the $34,000 that Mr. Turner took umbrage. It very well knows that this was not the case. The request for further information would have been promptly and cheerfully complied with, had not the terms in which it was couched conveyed an insult that could not be overlooked. In fact, the information he asked for was under Mr. Beaven's hand, and a detailed statement, with full particulars, was being drawn up to be printed, if it was not then actually in the printer's hands. But the accusation of pocketing the money was a matter that had to be dealt with before anything further could be done. No self-respecting Minister could go on making explanations to an opponent who had charged him with being dishonest.

We are surprised that Mr. Beaven should have made such an accusation, and we are still more surprised that, having perhaps unguardedly, preferred his request for information in such an insulting way, he did not, as soon as he found how he had been understood, hasten to make the retaction, which seems to have been drawn out of him by a very slow and painful process.

The whole episode has been exceedingly unpleasant to everyone concerned, but it must have been peculiarly so to Mr. Beaven. The lookers-on must see that it was not the Government that made itself ridiculous, and that it was not one of its members who was, to use our contemporary's elegant figure,—"spanked."

WOULD-BE MONOPOLISTS.

It is evident that the Alberta ranchers are determined to compel the people of British Columbia to buy their beef at the highest possible price. There is already a heavy duty in the ranchers' favor, but nothing less will satisfy them than a monopoly of the Pacific Coast market. The pretext that United States cattle must be kept out of British Columbia, in order that Canadian cattle may retain their high character for health and soundness in the British market, is too dishonest and too shallow to stand a moment's examination. Mr. Davis, the representative of the ranchers in the House of Commons, must know that there is not the remotest chance of a single animal from the United States finding its way to Eastern Canada, to say nothing of Great Britain, through British Columbia. His intention to move for the enforcement of the quarantine regulations in British Columbia can have no other object than to make this province tributary to the Alberta stock-raisers. We are quite sure that the Dominion Parliament will not think of doing anything so unjust or so unreasonable. The duty on live stock is sufficient protection for the ranchers of the East. It was imposed for their protection, and although it bears heavily on the consumers of the Coast cities, their inhabitants do not complain of it. The quarantine on American cattle was not established for purposes of trade, but as a precautionary measure to prevent the introduction of disease into the Dominion, and also to prevent American cattle being shipped to Great Britain from Canadian ports. Neither of these objects would be served by extending the quarantine regulations to this province. Cattle are imported in order to supply its cities with butchers' meat, and they are killed very soon after their being brought here. None of them are sent to the East, and very seldom are any of them kept in the province for breeding purposes. As soon as they are fit for the knife they are killed. It is therefore very easy to see through Mr. Davis' little game. There is a market in our cities for a good quantity of butchers' meat, and if the ranchmen are not enterprising enough to attempt to supply them under the protection of a heavy duty, it would be an outrage to extend the quarantine for the purpose of giving them a permit to extort money from the meat consumers of this province.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

We were disappointed in not seeing in the Estimates an appropriation for the erection of a Custom House and a Post Office in keeping with the size and importance of the city and somewhat in proportion to its annual contribution to the Dominion Treasury. The Dominion public buildings in Victoria are certainly not an ornament to the city, and they are a reproach to the Dominion Government. It is right to see the estimates drawn up with a due regard to economy, but it is also right that the appropriations should be made with a due regard to the requirements of the different parts of the Dominion and on some general principle of justice. Both on the score of need, and in accordance with justice Victoria, should have better public buildings. It is to be hoped that such representations will be made to the Government by the member from this city that it will see its way to making some provision for the buildings so much needed in Victoria, in the supplementary estimates.

We hope, too, that the Government will not lose sight of the need that this province is in of having its coast better lighted and buoyed. If British Columbia was on the other side of the continent its coast would not be allowed to remain in its present condition, as regards light-houses and buoys, for a single year. The trade of the province is rapidly extending northwards and the aid to safe navigation, which is given by light-houses and buoys, is more and more needed as time progresses. British Columbia is very far distant from the seat of Government, but it should not for that reason be neglected. It has great resources, which are in process of being developed, and the Government should do what it can to aid in that development. A comparatively small sum of money expended in the right way at the right time can help the province amazingly. In no way can money be more judiciously expended than in making the navigation of the coast safe. British Columbia is a maritime province, destined in the near future, we are fully convinced, to be the most important of the maritime provinces of the Dominion.

DOMESTIC QUARRELS.

All Federations do not get on as smoothly and as peaceably as do those in North America. It is a very difficult thing to get rid of national jealousies and sectional prejudices. There are Federations, the different members of which forget that they were ever independent of each other, while there are others in which the fusion of interests seems never to have been complete. The Scandinavian Federation, or union, appears to be one of these latter. Sweden and Norway have joined, but they do not appear to be cordially united. The Norwegians are jealous of Swedish domination. They believe that Sweden arrogates to herself greater powers than she ought to possess, and that the patronage of the state is not fairly divided between the two countries. The Norwegians are democratic in their tendencies, while the Swedes are monarchical and aristocratic in their leanings. The Norwegians have abolished titles of nobility, while the Swedes have retained them. The Norwegians contend that they have, according to the terms of union, the power to make treaties with foreign nations, but the Government, they declare, takes very good care that the opportunity of exercising that power will not be afforded them. The ambassadors and the chiefs of the diplomatic corps are principally Swedes, and the Norwegians complain that Sweden has far more than her share of the consuls. It can easily be seen that where the spirit of sectionalism is strong causes of complaint are easily found.

The capital of the Liberal party in Norway appears to consist principally of grievances against Sweden for claiming and exercising more than a fair share of power both at home and abroad. But it is not likely that these jealousies and disagreements will result in anything serious. The tendency of the time is towards union, and Norway and Sweden cannot afford to separate. United, they form a respectable nation of by no means formidable strength, but separate, they would be two weak communities which would, before long, become the prey of strong and ambitious neighbors. Besides, it is not likely that the disagreements about which so much noise is made in these piping times of peace are at all deep-seated. They would in all probability disappear as soon as any serious danger menaced the Scandinavian peninsula. The disputants would then forget their quarrels, and cordially unite for the defence of their common country. Discontented politicians are often sturdy patriots.

Pleasant as Syrup.

Mr. Douglas Ford, Toronto, Ont., states that Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry Bark is free from objectionable taste, being almost as pleasant as syrup, while for coughs and colds it gives complete satisfaction, acting promptly even in obstinate cases.

THE SITUATION.

Every election that takes place in these days is a victory for the Government. Their majority, instead of being fifty, as we predicted at the beginning of the campaign, will, after the elections are all over, considerably exceed sixty. Fifty was considered by many Conservatives, a month or two ago, altogether too high a figure, and those who predicted that the majority would reach that figure were looked upon by their friends as being somewhat too rash; but the most sanguine did not expect that it would mount up to sixty. It was, however, not hard to see that the tide of popular opinion had set in against the Liberals. They had adopted a policy which the more it was discussed the less it was liked by the people of the Dominion. Reciprocity at first, had a pleasant sound for them, but when loyal men became convinced that the kind of reciprocity which the leaders of the Liberals advocated could only be obtained as the price of their allegiance to the Mother Country they rejected it, and refused to place its advocates in power. It will be observed that the greater number of the Liberal newspapers having at last become convinced that the majority of Canadians will not consent to reciprocity which involves even discrimination in trade against Great Britain, have ceased to advocate unrestricted reciprocity.

We venture to say that during the present sitting of Parliament very little, indeed, will be heard about unrestricted reciprocity.

The Liberal Party of Canada just now is in a pitiable condition. It is like a rudderless ship on a stormy sea. Finding thas its trade policy is not approved by the people, its leaders have nothing to put in its place. The Canadian Liberals are literally a party without a policy. There is really no reason for their existence as a party. They are now nothing more than a scolding and fault-finding faction. And it is quite evident that their leading men are not able to devise for them a definite policy which any large section of the people of this Dominion will accept. They first tried Commercial Union, but as soon as the people became aware of the true nature of that policy, its devisers were compelled to abandon it, or rather, to change its name. They re-christened it "unrestricted reciprocity," and under that name it had a short-lived popularity among the Liberals. But when they had time to reflect, they found that they had been deceived by a sound, and unrestricted reciprocity shared the fate of commercial union. And now they are politically in a state of destitution. What their next move will be, it is hard to tell. It will take them a long time to recover the ground they have lost, since the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was their leader. The present Government, if it acts with ordinary prudence, has nothing to fear from the Opposition. It is in fact too weak and too greatly demoralized to perform the legitimate functions of an Opposition effectively.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

We now and then see in the newspapers, accounts of incidents which have actually taken place in this matter-of-fact age, which, if they formed part of a romance, would be regarded as unnatural and absurdly improbable. One of these is to be found in the London Daily Telegraph of the 23rd of last month. In a modest unobtrusive paragraph without a sensational heading, we are told that Mr. William Robertson Lidderdale, the Manager of the Ilminster Bank, on the eve of his marriage to a young lady whom he had courted long, and to whom he had been engaged for some time, suddenly disappeared. Not a trace of him could be found in any direction. He was a most respectable person, who had led an exemplary life. It was found that his accounts, which were admirably kept, were perfectly accurate. He had, up to the moment of his mysterious disappearance, conducted himself in his usual manner. No one had observed anything strange or flighty in his behavior. There was not the slightest ground for concluding that he had become suddenly insane, and had, in that condition, lost himself or committed suicide.

For a long time every one was completely at a loss to account for the disappearance of this steady, systematic, sensible, high-principled man of business. Why a constant and devoted lover, just as he was about to be united to the object of his tried affection, should vanish as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him up, no one could even guess. The house which he had furnished for his bride with so much care, remained empty, and the bride herself was disconsolate.

What became of Mr. Lidderdale? We venture to say that no one, not even the most romantic of romantic young ladies can guess. He was kidnapped. Kidnapped by a woman, and that woman what many people would irreverently stigmatize as an "old maid" Some time after the disappearance of the banker a letter was received containing the information that he had died on the 30th January from the effects of an accident that had taken place on board a yacht called the Foresight on the 8th of the same month.

Enquiries were then made, when it was found that Mr. Lidderdale had been greatly admired by a rich American lady, who lived in the neighborhood of Westminster. This lady, anticipating leap year by a few months, had written letters to him in which she expressed her ardent love for him, and also her determination of never permitting him to become the husband of another. These letters, it appears, Mr. Lidderdale showed to some intimate friends. There is reason to believe that the lady caused the banker to be kidnapped and taken to her yacht, for she owns a vessel of that description, though its name is not the Foresight. It is believed that the letter announcing his death was a blind, and that Mr. Lidderdale is now a prisoner on board the lady's yacht, whether on the deep blue sea or in some hidden creek of a solitary island seldom visited by mariners, is not yet known. The following are the concluding sentences of this strange narrative: "That the missing bank manager is on the vessel owned by this lady, and that successful strategy on her part placed him where he is now involuntarily confined, is not doubted by those who are entrusted with the search. The utmost efforts are now being put forth to trace the whereabouts of the yacht." So, as the reader sees, the concluding chapters of this nineteenth century romance have yet to be written.

MERCIER NOT A MARTYR.

A good man who has suffered in a righteous cause, or even in a cause which he considered righteous, is entitled to the sympathy of honest men. And to do human nature justice, such a man in the day of his adversity is treated with kindness and consideration even by those who believed it to be their duty to oppose him and to do their best to bring about his downfall. Honest conviction is entitled to respect, and it generally, in the end, gets what is its due from men of all opinions. But when the exposed cheat or the convicted thief puts on the air of a martyr and uses the language of an innocent man suffering for righteousness' sake, his appeals to the sympathy of the people excite nothing but disgust in healthy and well regulated minds.

Mr. Mercier is not a martyr. He is something very much the reverse. When, therefore, he assumes the attitude of an ill-treated and unappreciated patriot, and when he speaks of the ingratitude of those whom his misdoings compelled to oppose him, he merely increases his disgrace by forcing those who turned against him to give their reasons for withdrawing their support.

When a public man acts in such a way that his former friends cannot, consistently with their principles and with a due regard for their own credit, continue to support him, the less he says about questions of public policy after his downfall the better. This was the case with Mr. Mercier's supporters. He had acted in such a way that no honest man, and no man who wished to be considered honest, could continue to support him. Political considerations had nothing to do with the immense defection which the polling, on Tuesday, showed had taken place.

Mr. Mercier had been proved to be, as a representative of the people, unworthy of trust. He had countenanced a shameful misappropriation of public money. He, in short, was, previous to the election, found guilty of being what is called in these days a boodler. It was the conviction of his guilt that caused the great majority of the people of Quebec, in town and country, to vote against him. This they did, in very many cases, in the face of strong personal and political predilections in his favor. These electors believed in his party, they believed in his ability, but they had lost faith in his integrity. They felt that it was their first duty to oppose Mercier—to punish a public servant who had been proved to be unfaithful. It was foolish in Mr. Mercier to reproach these men with ingratitude. Men are under no obligation to countenance dishonesty, no matter how close their relations had been with the dishonest man or what favors they had received at his hands. There may be honor among thieves, but the principle, whatever it may be called, which keeps thieves true to each other has no force as between them and honest men.

In the same way it was worse that absurd for Mr. Mercier to profess to be filled with zeal for the preservation of the constitution and with a desire to assert the rights of the people. There are, no doubt, thousands in the province of Quebec who do not believe in government by Lieut.-Governor, but neither do they believe in government by a boodling premier and his colleagues and agents. When the electors had to choose between an arbitrary or an indiscreet Lieut.-Governor and a dishonest ministry it did not take them long to make the selection. They wisely chose the least of the two evils. Every one must admit that it is far better to have a Lieut.-Governor who strains the constitution in order to get rid of advisers whom he has good reason to believe are dishonest, than to have a Cabinet the leading members of which had been proved to have countenanced and benefitted by corrupt practices. So glaring were his offences and so clearly were they proved that Mr. Mercier must himself feel a respect for the men who in spite of party and personal considerations did not hesitate to condemn him and to drive him from power in disgrace. Mr. Mercier is a clear-headed man and his judgment, to say nothing of his conscience, must pronounce the verdict of the people of Quebec on his case, just.

Seeing that Mr. Mercier has richly deserved the fate that has overtaken him, and that he has really nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, his appeal for sympathy was a glaring mistake. The spectators feel a sort of respect for the criminal who hears the verdict of the jury unmoved and who awaits the sentence of the judge with calmness and fortitude; but they have no sympathy whatever for the prisoner who, when found guilty, whines and tries to throw the blame upon others who are not in any way responsible for his offending.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

We have no doubt that the Government will favorably consider the request of the City School Trustees to do away with the disparity, as regards salary, that exists in some of the Victoria schools. The properly qualified teacher, who does a teacher's work, should, in justice, receive a teacher's pay. Calling such a teacher a monitor neither lessens the work nor lowers the qualification. The Trustees take the proper view of this matter, and we feel assured that the Government, which is always liberal and considerate in its dealings with teachers, will see that what they ask is only reasonable and just.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Ex-Mayor John Grant Thinks Dr. Dawson the Right Man for Commissioner.

His Opinion of the Treaty of 1825—A Common Sense Plan for Doing the Work.

"It is said that General Cameron, Dr. Dawson, or Mr. William Ogilvie, will be appointed a Canadian commissioner to delimit the boundary of British Columbia and Alaska, along with a United States commissioner. The appointment must be made within two months; the necessary appropriation has been voted by Parliament."

The paragraph above quoted appears as a special telegram from Ottawa, in the COLONIST of Tuesday morning. By the average reader of the newspapers, it will be but vaguely understood, as referring to a subject of great interest and importance to both the United States and British Columbia, the determination of the dividing line between the two great countries, rich in unknown possibilities. Few understand how tremendous is the work to be done; fewer still, the details of the undertaking.

John Grant, M.P.P., ex-mayor of Victoria, and ex-representative of Cassiar in the Provincial Legislature, is one of the few who have gone thoroughly into the subject. He knows the country from having tramped it as a prospector and miner, with his blankets and pick upon his shoulder; and from having championed the cause of its inhabitants in parliament. The boundary question is with him a favorite theme, and his opinion, given to the United States senatorial committee, of which Senator Hoar was chairman, a couple of years ago, and subsequently published at length in the New York Sun, has furnished food for discussion every time the topic was introduced.

Asked for his opinion in regard to the Government's choice of a man to take the long-delayed work in hand, Mr. Grant said to a COLONIST reporter yesterday: "Dr. Dawson is a very good selection if he is the choice. I have not the pleasure of knowing either Mr. Ogilvie or General Cameron, but I do know Dr. Dawson, and I know him to be energetic, intelligent and capable of grasping the important points of any international question. And, besides, his experience fits him admirably for the work. He has been on the coast a number of times, and is familiar with the region in which the work is to be done. Five years ago this summer he spent considerable time in Alaska and northern British Columbia in scientific exploration, in the very district where the boundary will have to be aligned. Starting at the mouth of the Stickeen he travelled up the river, crossing the watershed on to Deas lake. Then he passed on down Deas river to its confluence with the Deloire, up the Deloire to the Simpson, and up the Simpson to its head—Simpson lake. From there he crossed the watershed to the headwaters of the Pelley, and thence down to the junction of the Pelley with the Lewis to form the Yukon. By Perrier pass he emerged, returning to Victoria by Alaskan waters. That experience should give him a correct idea of the geography of the country, and would point to him as a most desirable man for the responsible position, taking into consideration his well known ability and his unquestionable honesty.

Asked for his opinion as to how the boundary should be defined, Mr. Grant continued: "By the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, it was agreed that the boundary line between what is now British Columbia, and the narrow strip of land included in Alaska and running down the west coast of this province, should follow the highest coast range of mountains, but at no point exceed ten marine leagues from the shore. Where there were no mountains of any altitude, the distance it was agreed should be ten marine leagues inland, and the boundary line should correspond to the windings of the shore. To my mind, this is the most astonishing decision at which statesmen ever arrived. The thing is impracticable, if not ridiculous. When the E. & N. Railway Company's twenty-mile belt was first asked for, it was arranged that the inland line of the belt should follow the sinuosities of the coast, but the thing looked so utterly unreasonable, as soon as it appeared on paper, that it was at once thrown out, and it was decided to run a general line from Muir Creek to the summit of Crown Mountain. That was the common sense method of proceeding. Anyone who knows anything of the meanderings of the Pacific shore line of British North America can easily see with the mind's eye what kind of a land boundary the one decided on would make. I have on several occasions before important committees expressed my opinion that instead of carrying out the unworkable conditions of this treaty, a commission should be appointed by both the British and the American governments—inasmuch as Alaska belongs to the United States now—who should agree upon a number of important points, at the different places of ingress to and egress from the great north country, which would be fair and equitable to both countries, with the understanding that straight lines should be run between those given points. Thus taking the American contention for example, allowing to the United States the strip to the northward of the Portland Canal, let Point No. 1 be at the head of the north arm of the canal. Then select some fair point on Stewart river, and draw the first straight line between these two points. Again, chose a point from the Stickeen and from it draw the second line from the point selected on the Stewart; the third line being run from the point on the Stickeen to one on the Takon, and so on to the summit of Mount St. Elias. Here the difficulty ends, for having defined the boundary to Mount St. Elias, it is a mere matter of following the line of the 141st degree of north latitude to Demarcation Point on the Arctic.

"Inasmuch as that country, lying between the head of Portland Canal and the summit of Mount St. Elias, to use the language of others, is simply "a sea of mountains" it would be unnecessary at the present time to survey in detail the whole line line of demarcation, as all that is necessary now is to establish the line in the different valleys that cut the ranges of mountains, for, say, one or two miles, on each side of the rivers, and if at any future time, interests of considerable importance cropped up between any of these given points, it would be a matter of much less difficulty to survey the line between the points. To establish a boundary, such as I have indicated, would be a saving to both Governments of, at least, 90 per cent. at the present time, and for all practical purposes would answer just as well for international considerations as a detailed survey. I think it is most desirable that this work should be done now, and I have advocated this principle for years, as I can foresee that if material interests do arise in the vicinity of what may be the boundary in the near future, the difficulties of settlement between the two Governments would be of that character which might give rise to serious complications. At a time like the present, when no important interests have yet cropped up, each Government takes chances, and it would be much better to have the matter fixed before complications have arisen, bringing jealousies innumerable, besides waste of the people's money."

SHOT HIS BROTHER.

Hatsunnah, a Naas River Indian, under Arrest at Hazleton—Circumstantial Evidence Only.

Further advices received by Supt. Hussey, of the Provincial Police, yesterday afternoon, give full particulars of the Indian murder reported in the COLONIST a few days ago, as having occurred up in the Naas river district. It appears that in August, last year, an Indian named Hatsunnah, at a native gathering, either by accident or intentionally, shot his brother in the temple, the wound being so serious as to cause death shortly afterwards. It is not known whether the shooting was reported to the authorities at the time or not, but in January of this year, somewhere about the 29th, Hatsunnah was arrested for another, but trivial, offence. He was tried before Indian Agent Loring, of the Babine Agency, with headquarters at Hazleton, and acquitted. About this time, a rumor as to the killing of the brother reached Mr. Loring, who immediately had the Indian arrested on a charge of murder. From the meagre evidence obtainable, it is thought it will be difficult to prove that there was any intent to kill, as the shooting is alleged to have been accidental. However, the Indian is still detained in custody, and fuller information is being sought after by the agent. It seems that there was no eye-witness of the shooting, although the circumstantial evidence is said to be very strong.

TOO LATE FOR THE COMMISSION.

Evidence of Importance, that Mr. Wilmot Might Well have Listened to, Concerning Salmon.

The First Revenue Officer Appointed in British Columbia Tells His Story.

Yesterday afternoon a COLONIST reporter visited Mr. Phineas Manson, one of the few remaining pioneers of the Fifties in this province, who received the first Government appointment ever made in British Columbia, when, on the 24th of May, 1853, Governor Douglas, on board the steamer Otter, conferred on him the position of revenue officer for the Fraser district. On being questioned at some length concerning his knowledge of salmon fishing on the Fraser River, Mr. Manson said:

"I reached Langley on the 29th of January, 1853, when all the country was bound in frost and snow. I was received at the fort by Mr. James Murray Hill, and was at once put to work at my trade of coopering. On the 4th of February two white men, seven Indians and I started work in the shop at the fort manufacturing barrels in which were to be put up the season's salted salmon. These were the first barrels ever made in British Columbia, and that summer we put up 3,500 of them, containing 36 fish to the barrel, or a total catch of 56,000. All these were caught by natives in the vicinity of Langley Fort, on the Fraser. I recollect the run well. The Indians could not catch the fish fast enough with their pole nets, and one morning, in one boat alone, they caught 250 fish. Not one white man was then fishing on the river. No money passed between the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Indians for the salmon, but they were paid in blankets and other trade to the value of $1.50 per barrel of 36 fish. The salted salmon was taken down the river and shipped on the Company's vessels to the Sandwich Islands, where it brought from $14 to $19 per barrel. In 1854 we put up 2,000 barrels, and, in the following year, 1,500.

"I was putting up the barrels at Chilliwhack for three seasons, and at the mouth of the Pitt river for the same length of time and the runs during all that time varied considerably. I am well acquainted with the present condition of affairs on the Fraser and have seen many runs of late years. I can say with perfect truth that rather than having noticed any decease, I have thought how much the fish have increased since the Fifties. It is perfectly well known by all old timers who are acquainted with the salmon fisheries, that it is so.

"Forty years ago the Indians, before selling us the salmon for salting, cut off all the heads, and often great quantities of offal of this character were thrown in the river in a single day. No offensive results were ever known and the current always took the leavings away as soon as they were deposited. Notwithstanding the greatly increased number of fish that are killed on the Fraser, nowadays, the same thing can be said of the offal, and it has struck me very forcibly, in reading over the reports of the Commission held here lately, that though very much emenated from the Chairman about the fearful nuisances it caused, his statements were unfortunately not backed up by evidence, nor indeed, unless witnesses perjured themselves, could this have been done."

To Study Whiteman's Ways.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Towbrana, King of the Gilbert Islands, has arrived here on the barkentine Tropic Bird. This is his first visit to a whiteman's country, as he expresses it, and he has come to America to study the ways of civilization for the benefit of his kingdom, in which he is making many improvements.

Flocking to the Northwest.

TORONTO, March 16.—The migration of Ontario people to the Northwest has now assumed very large proportions. Last night the Union Station was crowded with people en route to Manitoba and the Territories. There are over 800 people on 12 trains, with nearly 200 cars of stock and effects. All parts of Ontario were represented in the great exodus.

DIED.

FOWLER—In San Francisco, March 7th, 1892, of heart complaint, Mrs. M. L. Fowler, widow of the late M. H. Fowler of St. John, N. B.; the daughter of the late Dr. T. B. Baillie; aged 51 years and 8 months.

She leaves five children to mourn her loss.

London Times and Glasgow papers please copy.

PAULINE—In this city, on the 13th inst., Gladys Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Pauline, aged 13 months.

BALES—In this city on the 11th instant, James Chesney Bales, a native of Great Yarmouth, England, aged 65 years.

e rise to serious complica-
e like the present, when no
sts have yet cropped up,
nt takes chances, and it
better to have the matter
omplications have arisen,
sies innumerable, besides
ple's money."

HIS BROTHER.

as River Indian, under Ar-
gleton—Circumstantial
idence Only.

e received by Supt. Hus-
rovincial Police, yesterday
ull particulars of the Indian
in the COLONIST a few days
ccurred up in the Nass
It appears that in August,
lian named Hatsunnah, af-
, either by accident or in-
his brother in the temple,
being so serious as to
ortly afterwards. It is
hether the shooting was
authorities at the time or
ary of this year, somewhere
, Hatsunnah was arrested
trivial, offence. He was
liam Agent Loring, of the
, with headquarters at
equitted. About this time,
the killing of the brother
ring, who immediately had
ted on a charge of murder.
e evidence obtainable, it is
be difficult to prove that
tent to kill, as the shooting
e been accidental. How-
is still detained in custody,
nation is being sought after
It seems that there was no
the shooting, although the
vidence is said to be very

OR THE COMMISSION.

Importance, that Mr.
ght Well have Listened
ncerning Salmon.

venue Officer Appointed
ish Columbia Tells
His Story.

fternoon a COLONIST reporter
ineas Manson, one of the few
eers of the Fifties in this
received the first Government
ver made in British Columbia,
24th of May, 1853, Governor
ard the steamer Otter, con-
the position of revenue officer
district. On being question-
gth concerning his knowledge
ng on the Fraser River, Mr.

Langley on the 29th of Janu-
n all the country was bound
ow. I was received at the
mes Murray Hill, and was at
rk at my trade of coopering.
February two white men,
and I started work in the
t manufacturing barrels in
o be put up the season's
These were the first bar-
e in British Columbia, and
we put up 3,500 of them, con-
to the barrel, or a total catch
these were caught by natives
of Langley Fort, on the
llect the run well. The In-
t catch the fish fast enough
e nets, and one morning, in
, they caught 250 fish. Not
n was then fishing on the river.
ssed between the Hudson's
he Indians for the salmon, but
d in blankets and other trade
$1.50 per barrel of 36 fish.
almon was taken down the
ped on the Company's vessels
ch Islands, where it brought
19 per barrel. In 1854 we put
els, and, in the following year,

putting up the barrels
ck for three seasons, and
uth of the Pit river
ength of time and the runs
t time varied considerably.
mained with the present con-
rs on the Fraser and have
ns of late years. I can say
truth that rather than having
ercease, I have thought how
h have increased since the
perfectly well known by all
ho are acquainted with the
ies, that it is so.
ars ago the Indians, before
salmon for salting, cut off all
nd often great quantities of
haracter were thrown in the
gle day. No offensive results
own and the current always
ings away as soon as they
ted. Notwithstanding the
ased number of fish that are
Fraser, nowadays, the same
said of the offal, and it has
ry forcibly, in reading over the
e Commission held here lately,
very much emenated from the
bout the fearful nuisances it
tatements were unfortunately
up by evidence, nor indeed,
ses perjured themselves, could
n done."

udy Whiteman's Ways.

cisco, March 15.—Towbrans,
Gilbert Islands, has arrived
barkentine Tropic Bird. This
sit to a whiteman's country, as
it, and he has come to America
e ways of civilization for the
his kingdom, in which he is
y improvements.

king to the Northwest.

March 16.—The migration of
ple to the Northwest has now
ry large proportions. Last
nion Station was crowded with
ute to Manitoba and the Terri-
re are over 800 people on 12
nearly 200 cars of stock and
parts of Ontario were repre-
e great exodus.

DIED.

San Francisco, March 7th, 1892,
complaint, Mrs. M. L. Fowler,
the late M. H. Fowler of St. John,
e daughter of the late Dr. T. B.
aged 51 years and 8 months.
five children to mourn her loss.
imes and Glasgow papers please

this city, on the 13th inst., Gladys
ungest daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
, Pauline, aged 13 months.
is city on the 11th instant, James
Bales, a native of Great Yar-
England, aged 65 years.

CABLE NEWS.

Three New Cardinals to be Appointed —Important Bank Failure in Russia.

Catholic Disabilities in England and Ireland Removed—No More Relief for Ireland.

Results of the Miners' Strike—Excitement on the London Coal Exchange.

Duelling in France.

PARIS, March 16.—M. Isaacs, sub-prefect of Fourmies, and the Marquis DeMores fought a duel this morning. The former was dangerously wounded. The cause was a letter which the Marquis published reflecting on the character of Miss Isaacs.

The New Khedive.

ALEXANDRIA, March 16—Nine British ironclads have arrived here, the object of the visit being to receive Eyoub Pasha, the Sultan's envoy, who is the bearer of the firman of investure of Prince Abbas as Khedive.

Two Human Brutes.

VIENNA, March 16.—The Emperor has confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Franz Schneider, who decoyed servant girls to his home in the suburbs of Vienna, and then with the aid of his wife, Rosalie, outraged and murdered them. The woman will be imprisoned for life.

Heavy Bank Failure.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—J. E. Guenstberg, a Jewish banker, has suspended payment, with liabilities of 6,000,000 roubles. The failure is attributed partly to the Government animosity, which hampered the house. It is expected that the creditors will be ultimately paid in full.

Three New Cardinals.

ROME, March 16.—It is said in Vatican circles that three new cardinals will be created at the coming consistory in June. The Archbishop of Grau, Hungary; the Bishop of Breslau, and a French bishop. The Bishop of Rouen, Tours, or Bordeaux, will probably be chosen.

A Row at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, March 16.—An exciting row occurred, to-day, in the gambling saloon of the Casino here. A man offended a woman, who boxed his ears. The affair drew every one's attention, and friends of the parties took a hand in the matter. The general row which followed was only quelled by the appearance of the police, who arrested all parties concerned. Among those in the saloon was Lady Randolph Churchill, and, during the fight, her pocket was picked of a large sum.

Relief Not Required in Ireland.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons, Patrick O'Brien, Parnellite, introduced a bill to amend the Catholic Relief Act, in order to remove the disabilities of Catholics in England and Ireland, imposed by the Act. The measure passed its first reading by an overwhelming majority. The House discussed the vote of £30,486 to be devoted to the relief of work-men in Ireland. Balfour, the Government leader, stated that no further relief was required or contemplated.

Excitement on the Coal Exchange.

LONDON, March 16.—There were exciting scenes at the coal exchange to-day. It became apparent that the pinnacle had been reached in pushing the price of coal, and everybody was waiting to see who would strike the key-note for a down-grade movement. At length one of the leading firms offered coal at 4s. under the ruling prices. It was as if a fire-brand had been cast into the crowd. There was a wild rush to follow the leader, and coal took a rapid fall. The representatives of the Belgian mine owners, who flocked in dozens to the city to take advantage of the situation, are going back to Belgium disgusted. They find the miners' stoppage has not made a London gold mine for the continental producers. It is now considered certain that the adjourned miners' conference, to be held in London this afternoon, will decide in favor of the resumption of work on Monday next.

The Land Question in Wales.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Thomas E. Ellis, Liberal M.P. for Merioneth, Wales, moved the passage of a bill establishing fair rents and a fixity of tenure for the farmers in Wales. Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone said he was unable to support the bill, as the position of Wales was not similar to that of Ireland, but he would advocate a Government inquiry into the land question in Wales. Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, said that the bill was pernicious and demoralizing, and the Government did not think it necessary to make any inquiry into the the Land question in Wales. After a debate of five hours the bill was rejected by a vote of 234 to 113, Mr. Gladstone and other Liberals being with the majority.

College Wings Clipped.

LONDON, March 14.—The authorities of Cambridge University have given up their contention for an exclusive jurisdiction over the townspeople, in the matter of condemning them to imprisonment in the spinning house, for infraction of the University rules. The matter was brought to a test some time ago, by their subjecting Miss Daisy Hopkins to this punishment, for walking in the streets with an undergraduate. There was much indignation over the treatment, and the municipal Council finally drafted a bill for presentation to Parliament, abolishing the jurisdiction of the University.

Duke of Cumberland Yields.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening publishes a communication from the Emperor to the Prussian ministry announcing that the time had arrived to annul the sequestration of the property of the late King George of Hanover. In a letter dated Thursday the Duke of Cumberland requests the Emperor to give his gracious consideration to the execution of a treaty dealing with the property of the late King. The letter concludes: "I am pleased to avail myself of the opportunity to once more declare that it is far from my intention to engage in any enterprise calculated to disturb, or in any way menace, the peace of the German Empire or the states belonging thereto. I would never, with the resources at my disposal, knowingly originate or approve any hostile enterprise instigated or promoted, directly or indirectly, against your Majesty or Prussia."

The Wrecked Eider.

LONDON, March 14.—The s.s. Eider was lifted slightly to-day from her position on the Atherfield rocks. To-morrow the efforts to get her up will be renewed.

Kaiser Wilhelm Better.

BERLIN, March 16.—Kaiser William was well enough to-day to drive out with the Empress in a close carriage.

GROVER CLEVELAND

And the Presidency of the United States—He is at His Country's Call.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 14. — The Daily Journal, to-day, published a letter from Grover Cleveland, which removes all doubt that he will be a candidate before the Chicago Convention. Mr. Cleveland writes as follows in response to a letter from Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, author of the famous phrase, "We love him for the enemies he has made."

LAKEWOOD, N.Y., March 9.

Hon. Ed. Bragg.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst. is received. I have thought, until now, that I might continue silent on the subjects which, under the high sanction of your position, as my "fellow-Democrat and fellow-citizen," and, in your relation as a true and trusted friend, you present to me. If, in answering your questions, I might only consider my personal desires, and my individual ease and comfort, my response would be promptly made, and without the least reservation or difficulty; but if you are right in supposing the subject is related to a duty I owe to the country and to my party, a condition exists which makes such private and personal considerations entirely irrelevant. I cannot, however, refrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of President of the United States has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibility, that I cannot bring myself to regard a candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and action—self assertion. I have also an idea that the presidency is pre-eminently the people's office, and I have been sincere in my constant advocacy of the effective participation in political affairs, on the part of all our citizens; consequently I believe the people should be heard in the choice of their party candidate, and they themselves should make nominations, as directly as is consistent with open, fair and full party organization and methods. I speak of these things solemnly, for the purpose of advising you that my conception of the nature of the President's office, and my conviction that the voters of our party should be free in the selection of their candidates, preclude the possibility of my leading, and pushing a self-seeking canvass for the presidential nomination, even if I had a desire to be again a candidate. Believing that the complete supremacy of Democratic principles means increased national prosperity and the increased happiness of our people, I am earnestly anxious for the success of my party. I am confident success is still within our reach, but I believe this is a time for Democratic thoughtfulness and deliberation, not only as to candidates, but concerning party action upon questions of immense interest to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land, who watch for an assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and support. Yours very truly,

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

DOINGS AT KASLO CITY.

Mr. Kane Cautions Rash Prospectors—The Great Northern Line to be Ready by the 15th.

Mr. George Kane, who is just returning, with his bride, into the Kootenay country, and who is well known as one of the promoters of the Kaslo, Kootenay Land Co., was seen, yesterday, by a COLONIST reporter, and spoke freely of the prospects and present condition of his section of the country.

"A matter that wants clearing up and setting right," he said, "is the truth about the Great Northern Railroad. Some say the line is not yet surveyed; others claim that it is finished. When I left Spokane, seven days ago, the construction train was within seven miles of Bonner's ferry, and I have it on good authority that freight will be taken right through by the 15th of April or the 20th, at the latest. The steamer Spokane will leave Bonner's ferry every Monday, in connection with this train, for Kaslo direct. The route from Victoria will run first to Sand Point, Idaho, thence over the Great Northern R. R. to Bonner's ferry, and from there to Kaslo. Three fine hotels are being erected at Kaslo, and until they are completed accommodation will be poor, as the town is already overcrowded with prospectors, waiting for the snow to clear off. The first of these hotels will be completed in about three weeks.

"Mr. John Wilson left Victoria, two weeks ago, with a large stock of goods, and has shipped them into Kaslo, where they will form the nucleus of his large general store at that point. G. O. Buchanan has removed his large stock of lumber from the outlet of Kootenay Lake to Kaslo, and this will be quite sufficient to meet all requirements until the completion of his mill, in July. The work on the Montezuma claim, six miles from Kaslo, has developed into one of the most wonderful prospects in the Kootenay country. This claim is lower down the mountains than any other, and it is the only one yet ready for working, this year. I would like to warn prospectors that, as most of the prospects are on the higher levels, they are covered thickly with snow, and though all the snow has gone from Kaslo, it will be impossible to go out to the hills for another month. This being the case, I don't want to see men pouring into Kaslo before they can push right on. It crowds the little town, and the enforced idleness does the prospectors no good. The trails are all being put into a thorough state of repair, and travelling will be easier than ever before."

Deborning Cattle.

TORONTO, March 16.—In accordance with the promise made recently by the Ontario Government, a commission, with Hon. Charles Drury as chairman, has been appointed to make a full inquiry into the reasons for and against the practice of deborning cattle.

The Earl of Denbigh died in London, yesterday.

A majority of the Imperial Commission on the Austro-Hungary currency report that only a gold standard is possible, also that the half florin should be the unit, and that silver coinage should be limited to circulation of 130,000,000 florins.

CAPITAL NOTES.

British Columbia Matters at Ottawa—Salaries of Letter Carriers—Newfoundland Bait.

No Reduction in Letter Postage—Col. Dennis to Command the Bisley Team.

Mr. Barnard Asks for a Return Regarding the Indians of this Province.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA Ont., March 16.—The British Columbia members held a caucus this morning, and decided to take steps to induce the Government to make representations to Washington, to secure the abolition of the duty on Douglas fir. Hon. Mr. Bowell will also be asked to place an increased duty on lager beer, with a view to the protection of the interest in British Columbia.

Messrs. Earle, Prior and Corbould, accompanied a delegation of 30 members to Sir Adolph Caron, re the increase of the salary of letter carriers. Mr. Earle, addressing the Postmaster, said strong representations had been made to his colleague, and himself, by the business men and others of Victoria, in favor of increasing the salaries of the carriers; and they were fully in accord with the proposals submitted from other cities. Mr. Corbould concurred in this view. It is probable a letter carrier delivery will be established in Westminster and Vancouver at no distant day.

Slate will be substituted for roofing the Vancouver public building in place of the material originally proposed.

It has been decided not to insist upon public lands in the Westminster district being put up by public competition except in the case of about a dozen claims, respecting which there has been a great many applications. It was therefore deemed that an auction was the best way to settle the matter.

Mr. Turcott, the new member for Montmorenci, was introduced this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Tupper told Mr. Kaulbach that the Government had received no specific charges that Canadian fishermen had sold bait procured from Newfoundland to French fishermen. The Government has decided to enter suits against Newfoundland to cover the amounts charged for license fees to Canadian fishermen by Newfoundland in 1890 and 1891.

Sir Adolphe Caron has announced that the Government do not propose to reduce the letter postage to two cents. This implies non-acceptance of the Imperial penny postage scheme.

The Dominion Rifle Association held their annual meeting to-day. The Governor-General was present, and expressed the hope that Government would see its way clear to procure new rifles for the Canadian forces. It is thought that Colonel Dennis, of Toronto, will secure command of the Bisley team.

The time of the House was occupied by the discussion by two members, Messrs. Bergeron and Bain, of the rival claims of the existing Beauharnois and the proposed Soulanges canal, in which their respective constituencies are interested. The latter project has been before the country for upwards of twenty years, Mr. Bain's predecessor and uncle, the late Jacques Lanthier, having been its most persistent advocate in Parliament.

The Law Associations of Ontario ask the Government to make a grant for the judges' libraries in the province, also to make a free distribution to the Law Societies of the Supreme and Exchequer Court reports, the Statutes and Official Gazette. Sir John Thompson promised that the free reports question would be considered by the Government.

The transfer of the immigration branch agencies to the Interior Department has made all the immigration offices subject to Mr. Dewdney's orders.

Mr. Corbould presented 38 petitions of the Vancouver labor organizations.

Mr. Barnard will ask for a return showing the number of Indian reserves in British Columbia, their locations, acreage, and the amount of land under cultivation, with the population and amount of timber land.

Col. Prior will, on Thursday, ask the following questions: (1.) Has the attention of the Government been called to the discussion that took place in the British House of Commons, a few days ago, in regard to the fortifications that are proposed to be built at Esquimalt, B C.? (2.) Is it a fact that the Imperial Government has signified their willingness to supply guns and plans of fortifications, and that the Canadian Government is asked to build the fortifications and supply men for taking care of them and mounting the guns? (3.) Is it a fact that the Canadian Government has refused to erect these fortifications? (4.) In case the Canadian Government has not refused to build the fortifications, is it the intention shortly to ask Parliament for a sum with which to erect the said fortifications.

DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES STOLEN.

Explosion at the Loubau Barracks, Paris—Intense Excitement—Special Legislation Adopted.

PARIS, March 15.—Officials at Chamberry have found that the magazine was broken into and thirty-two dynamite cartridges stolen. It is evident that the persons who stole the dynamite cartridges from the Seine quarries are endeavoring to inaugurate a reign of terror. About 2 o'clock, this morning, a terrific explosion occurred at the Loubau barracks, occupied by the Republican Guard, adjoining the Hotel de Ville. In a moment the streets in the vicinity were filled with an excited crowd. A dynamite cartridge had been placed upon the ledge of a window of the mess-room. The guards fortunately escaped without injury, and the only harm done was to the barracks and buildings in the vicinity, which was great. Hundreds of windows were broken and the walls of the barracks and other buildings badly shattered. A cabinet council was called, this afternoon, at which President Carnot signed the bill introducing a clause in the penal code making wilful destruction of property by means of explosives punishable with death.

PARIS, March 16.—The excitement caused by the explosion of yesterday, continues. M. Loubat, prime minister, has ordered that all the residences of Anarchists be searched, and wherever arms, explosives or seditious documents are found, the occupants of the place are to be arrested. The police, to-day, took out twenty search warrants, issued chiefly against foreign agitators, and a close search will be made of their residences and belongings. As a precautionary measure, the Government has ordered a select guard to be placed at all the public buildings and military posts, and the guards at the Bank of France have been increased. The approaches to the Palace d'Institute, where rioting took place is to-day surrounded by gens d'armes. Several more prominent Anarchists were arrested, this morning, but no papers of importance were discovered.

IMPATIENCE AT WASHINGTON.

Lord Salisbury Has Not Replied to President Harrison's Imperative Note.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Behring Sea matter was again the subject of discussion at the cabinet meeting to-day, but as no reply had been received from Lord Salisbury, the situation may be regarded as about what it was at the meeting on Friday. At to-day's meeting a feeling of impatience was manifested at the delay in answering the President's communication of the 8th. The note was sent to Sir Julian Pauncefote, with the request that its text be cabled to his Government, as an early answer was desired. The probabilities now are that, if an answer is not received by to-morrow, the President will, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, again remind Lord Salisbury of the importance of the matter, and request an answer to his communication.

AN ENGLISH HORROR.

Discovery of Wholesale Murders Near Liverpool—Body After Body Brought to Light.

LONDON, March 16.—A tragedy, unparalleled in the history of British crime, came to light, to-day, through a most singular chain of circumstances. In July last, a man named Arthur Williams resided in the Dinham Villa, in Rainhill, a fashionable suburb of Liverpool. Not much seems to be known about the antecedents of Williams. He appears, however, to have been received in society, and passed as a well-to-do bachelor. He courted Miss Mather, a young woman generally admired for her beauty, and other attractions, and recognized as a local belle. They got married and went to Australia, where they were supposed to be living happily. The people of Rainhill were shocked a few days ago by the news from Australia that Williams had been arrested there on a charge of murdering his wife, and that he had concealed the body of the murdered woman beneath the fireplace, carefully covering the place again with cement. There the authorities had unearthed the remains. As soon as these facts became noised about in Rainhill the people called to mind queer suspicions that had been afloat about Williams, when he occupied the Dinham Villa. They remembered that one day a lady and two children had visited the Villa to see Williams, and from the moment of their entering the place no one had seen them again. The affair caused some remark at the time, but no one thought of murder and the matter was dropped with the supposition that the lady and the two children had gone away without being observed. Now, however, the neighbors began to suspect that there might have been foul play and they determined to state the facts to the Police. The Police concluded that no harm could be done by investigating, and they proceeded to the Dinham Villa, to-day, and began to dig up beneath the fireplace. They noticed as they began, signs that the place had been disturbed within a comparatively recent period, and certainly since other work had been done in the interior of the Villa. They hardly expected, however, to discover anything, and their amazement was great when, shortly after they had removed the outer covering, they came upon the bodies of two children. The body of one child indicated that the little one, when killed, was about seven years old, and the other was apparently about five years of age. Both bodies were wrapped in a damask table cloth, and both had their throats cut. The remains were in a fair state of preservation, and the neighbors who had seen the lady and the two children at once concluded that these were the children.

The digging then proceeded with greater energy than before, and the searchers soon came upon another body. This, upon being unearthed, was found to be a woman. The throat was also cut and the body wrapped up before interment. It was said to be that of the lady who accompanied the two children. The police kept digging, while outside the news spread, and the excitement grew, and thousands rushed to the scene of the tragedy. A new force of police was called upon and a cordon established around the Villa. It was now waning toward evening, and the digging proceeded rapidly, for rumor grew on rumor, and other recollections suggested that there were more victims in the sepulchre beneath the fireplace. The next body unearthed, was that of a girl of 12 years; unlike the former victims, she had evidently been strangled, and it was evident that her death had probably antedated those of the lady and two children. The girl's body was removed and the search kept up. A baby about one year old, with its throat cut, was reached next. Even the hardened police could not restrain an exclamation of horror as the tiny and shrunken body was lifted up to view. The news has caused almost a frenzy in Liverpool, and the multitude have rushed to the conclusion that Williams must be "Jack the Ripper." There is no known evidence to sustain this theory, as the victims were not mutilated otherwise than stated above. At least, such is the statement of the police.

The people in Rainhill believe that the woman and two children who disappeared upon visiting the Villa were among the bodies discovered, to-day. It is believed she was a former wife of Williams, and that Williams had got her and the two children to come to the Villa for the purpose of getting rid of them in order that they might not be in the way of his marriage to Miss Mather. This, however, is only an impression based on the circumstances. At the time of the murder of Miss Mather, the wife with whom he went to Australia, Williams and his wife were in Melbourne and it is there that he is under arrest. Since her daughter left for Australia, Mrs. Mather has received letters at frequent intervals from her. The last received was written by Williams himself, with a short postscript, added by Mrs. Williams. It was dated December 16th, and contained the information that the couple intended to leave for Hong Kong to spend the Christmas holidays. The police think that Williams had led his wife to believe they were going to Hong Kong, and that the letter was written merely to mislead the Mathers regarding their daughter's long silence.

The Argentine minister of finance has resigned.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Sealers Spoken—Nanaimo Favors a Provincial Lazaretto—Westminster License Court Scene.

Fishermen on the Fraser—B. N. A. Bank Building at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 16.—Contractors are figuring on G. I. Wilson's new store, Cordova Street, and the new bank of B.N.A. The latter is to be five stories high.

There are a large number of fishermen on the Fraser, making the best of their time before the result of the Commission is known.

The Council is being petitioned to set aside one day each week, as a market day. The C.P.R. will run trains to accommodate farmers on that day.

The Methodist missionary steamer Glad Tidings arrived in port from Port Simpson, Capt. Wm. Oliver in command, this afternoon.

The Union Steamship Company was fined $100 and costs at the Police Court, to-day, for carrying passengers without having on board a properly certified engineer.

Mr. J. R. C. Jones, snare-drum, of the City band, has been presented by Mr. J. M. Duval with an elegant pair of drumsticks of teak from the hull of the historic steamer Beaver.

Professor Odlum will have the degree of B. Sc. conferred upon him by the University of Victoria at the coming convocation in May. The course required to be taken is one of the heaviest in Canada. Mr. Odlum took all the subjects except two, which the examiners deemed unnecessary to require of him, on account of his explorations, scientific and ethnological.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 16.—All C. P. R. trains, to-day, were handled by new men. There is every chance of a general strike on the Pacific division before the end of the week.

The steamer Stella, with a scow load of material for the Vedder Creek bridge in tow, went up the river, yesterday.

A new lodge, A.O.U.W., was organized at Sapperton, last night, making the 9th in the province. No. 10 will be organized at Chilliwhack, next week, and this will complete the number necessary for the British Columbia Grand Lodge.

Henry and Frank Haselton, charged with breaking into Mud Bay schoolhouse and drawing on the blackboards, were virtually released. Their father gave a bond of $200 for their appearance.

An Association football match with Northfield will be played on the 26th inst. in Queen's Park.

Jno. Knox, who assaulted Ah Yah, a Chinaman, was remanded pending the recovery or death of the Chinaman.

At the annual meeting of the Lacrosse Club the following officers were elected: Honorary President, His Worship Mayor Townsend; President, James Leamy (re-elected); 1st Vice-President, James M. Kennedy; Hon. Secretary, R. G. MacPherson; Hon. Treasurer, T. A. Lewis; Field Captain, Angus S. Macdonald; Executive Committee, Messrs. J. C. Whyte, A. K. Morrison, A. B. McKenzie, P. Peebles, S. C. Campbell; Delegates to provincial association meeting, Messrs. John Reid, A. B. McKenzie, and J. C. White. G. E. Corbould, M.P., and J. C. Brown, M.P.P., were elected honorary life members.

Mr. D. J. Munn's steamer, the Bon Accord, took up a cargo of salmon fry to the hatchery beds in the Harrison river yesterday morning.

In the License Commissioners' court, Thomas Levi, who built a new hotel in the resident portion of the city, and who was refused a license at the December sitting, presented petitions signed by 93 persons in ward 1, in which the hotel is located. This is over three-fourths of the residents. The Board was about granting the license when James Cunningham, one of the members, raised a technical objection of non-compliance on the part of Levi with the amendment in the License Act which requires a petition to be presented with the application, and moved the three months' hoist. He was supported by a majority of the bench, and his motion carried. Mrs Cunningham, president of the W.C.T.U. and wife of the commissioner, took the Mayor to task, and said she would like to see him as anxious to support temperance as liquor men under similar circumstances. Mr. Jenns objected to Mrs. Cunningham addressing the board when her husband was a judge upon the board. Mayor Townsend twitted Mr. Cunningham, and told him his wife's remarks as to men leading their wives did not apply to him.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, B. C., March 16.—Captain Mosher, of the ship Wachusetts, arrived this morning. He spoke the sealing schooner C. H. Tupper 100 miles south of Cape Flattery, March 10th, with 276 seals on board. He also spoke the schooner Umbrina, 20 miles south of Flattery on the 14th; the fishing schooner Lady George, at anchor 15 miles west of South Flattery; and the Pathfinder, with 100 skins, on the 10th March.

A local branch of the Canadian Mutual Loan Investment Co. has been formed in this city, with the following officers: President, Dr. E. A. Prager; vice-president, J. H. Pleace; valuator, J. J. Honeyman; secy.-treas., A. E. Planta; solicitor, E. M. Tarwood. Additional members of the board are: M. R. Counter, T. L. Browne, J. M. Rudd, T. Morgan and W. H. Philpott.

Arrived—Ships Wachusetts, Brown, and Commodore. Steamer Mexico sailed from Departure Bay for Alaska, this morning.

Word has been received from Chief Sheppard, of Victoria, in reference to the two boys, Frank Ferris alias Hall, and John Hosson alias Jones, who recently broke into Hughes' residence and store and stole several articles and a sum of money, and who are now detained in gaol in that city.

The City Council, at its last meeting, considered the communication of Ald. Munn, of Victoria, asking the co-operation of the Nanaimo Council in urging the Provincial Government to establish a lazaretto for the segregation and treatment of Chinese lepers, the Dominion Government contending that the B.N.A. Act placed that duty on the provincial authorities, and unanimously endorsed the Victoria resolution, at the same time ordering a copy to be sent to the city member.

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

THE WRECKED EIDER.

Little Hope of Saving the Vessel—The Captain Forced to Leave Her.

LONDON, March 15.—At the moment when everything was ready for the final attempt to float the Eider, yesterday, and when every indication pointed towards successful operations, a storm, in every detail a repetition of the one which first threw the vessel upon the rocks, occurred. Pumps, connected with several lines of hose were ready; huge boilers had been placed on board, and the Eider's donkey boiler was almost fitted for service. The vessel was deeply sunk in a bed of clay, but her bow was raised on the rocks. The after hatchways on the lowest deck were tightened down, and baulks of timber cemented forming a false bottom. The German salvage steamers Neva and Herme had arranged to lay alongside and pump from the afterhatch thousands of tons of water per hour. Last evening, in consequence of the approach of menacing weather, only 20 men remained aboard the Eider. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the weather becoming very rough, the salvage steamers recalled their men and started for Southampton, fearing to be driven ashore. The storm increased hourly in violence, and at six o'clock this morning the Eider's bells began ringing signals of distress. A shore boat with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing the few men on board the steamer, and at eight a. m., for the first time since she stranded, the Eider was totally deserted. Captain Heinocke, as he left the vessel he had made such strenuous efforts to save, broke down and wept. He declared that, had the good weather lasted but a few hours longer, the Eider would by this time have been docked. Enormous waves swept over the decks at high water, and though the sea moderated somewhat towards the evening ebb, it is doubtful if the attempt at salvage will be renewed. Considerable quantities of wreckage are coming ashore, and it is the opinion of most experts that further efforts to save the ship would be futile.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Extensive Fire at Gladstone—No Change in the C. P. R. Strike.

WINNIPEG, March 16.—Williams' hardware store, Schooler's general store, Doherty's hardware store, Cameron's hotel, and McQueen's store were destroyed by fire last night at Gladstone.

The Emerson conservatives have nominated D. H. McFadden for the legislature.

The youngest son of Senator Lougheed, of Calgary, was badly scalded, yesterday, by falling into a tub of boiling water.

Charles Eynes, a C. P. R. brakeman, was seriously injured at Souris, while coupling cars yesterday. He will probably die.

The boy burglar, Mike Joyce, was sentenced this morning to five years in the penitentiary for the robbery of Dugan's stores.

An English farmer, named Purdie, living near Boissevain, has been missing since the storm of a week ago, and is supposed to have perished.

There is but little change in the situation on the C. P. R., although the strike has not been ordered by the train men. Superintendent Whyte says a strike practically exists, as the men refuse to work under the conductors offered by the company. All passenger trains moved as usual to-day.

C. P. R. TRAINSMEN TROUBLE.

Vice President Says His Company Are Prepared for Any Emergency.

MONTREAL, March 13.—Vice-President Shaughnessy said that finding evidence that a conspiracy was forming to precipitate a strike on the Western division, it had been decided to dismiss all who were not willing to stand by the company, and quite a number had been discharged. The defiant attitude of the trainsmen's committee led the company, nearly a week ago, to prepare for an emergency, and they are confident of their ability to keep all their important trains moving, whatever happens. The management has gone as far as possible in their efforts to satisify the men, apparently without success.

A Winnipeg dispatch says: "The dismissals resulted in vigorous efforts on the part of the leaders and the discharged men to induce the others to quit work, but so far without success."

TUPPER SPEAKS.

He Denies That He Declared for a War of Tariffs With the United States.

LONDON, March 16.—In an interview, to-day, with a correspondent of the United Press, Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in London, says that it was untrue that in his recent speech at the Chamber of Commerce banquet he had threatened a war of tariffs between Canada and the United States. None of the speakers at the banquet, he said, had uttered a word that could be construed as unfriendly to America. The cabled reports of the speech, he declared, must have been incorrect if they presented him in such a light.

MONEY MARKET DEPRESSED.

The Paris and Berlin Bourses and London Exchanges Unsettled.

LONDON, March 16.—Foreign securities were flat to-day on the Stock Exchange in consequence of the condition of the European Bourse.

PARIS, March 16.—The Bourse was unsettled to-day in consequence of the failure of the St. Petersburg bank. Foreign securities dropped perceptibly. The same condition prevailed at Berlin.

PORTUGUESE BANK CIRCULATION.

LISBON, March 16.—The Government authorizes the Bank of Portugal to increase its circulation to 60,000,000 lire.

ESQUIMALT'S DEFENCES.

Announcement in the Imperial Parliament that the Dominion Will Take Action.

LONDON, March 14.—The subject of the fortification of Esquimalt came up in Parliament, to-day. Since the recent discussion of the subject the War Office has received unofficial assurances that Canada is prepared to do her share of the work. W. St. John F. Brodrick, financial under-secretary of the War Office, said that while no news had been officially received as to Canada's proposed action, there was every reason to believe that the Minister of Militia of the Dominion Cabinet would interest himself to execute Canada's obligations.

A contract has been signed and delivered for the construction of a railroad from Astoria, Oregon, to a transcontinental connection.

MINING STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines Presented to the Legislature Yesterday.

Gold Export from Various Banks in Victoria for the Year—The Coal Output.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented the annual report of the Minister of Mines in the Legislative Assembly, yesterday. As usual it contains a great deal of statistical information from which the following is condensed:—

GOLD AND SILVER.

The value of the gold exported by the banks at Victoria during the year 1891, is as follows—

Bank of British Columbia	$196,583
Messrs. Gar-sche, Green & Co	144,654
Bank of British North America	16,934
	$358,175

As will be noticed by reference to the preceding table the above amount shows a reduced export as compared with last year. The number of miners employed in alluvial mining is also less. With the exception of Cariboo, which district continues to head the list as a gold producer, and East Kootenay, the returns from the other districts give a smaller product for 1891. In consequence of the falling off in this branch of placer mining greater attention is being paid to hydraulic workings, more particularly in the Cariboo and Lillooet districts, while in the Kootenay country great activity prevails in the development of quartz claims. As a result of the duty imposed by the McKinley bill, added to the cost and difficulty of transportation, no shipments from West Kootenay of silver lead ore were made during the past season, though a considerable quantity of ore has been mined and is available for treatment.

THE COAL OUTPUT.

The following table shows the coal output of each year from 1874 to 1891, exclusive:

Year.	No. of Tons.
1874	84,000
1875	110,000
1876	139,000
1877	151,000
1878	171,000
1879	241,000
1880	268,000
1881	228,000
1882	263,000
1883	213,000
1884	394,070
1885	365,000
1886	346,635
1887	413,230
1888	489,300
1889	579,830
1890	675,140
1891	1,029,097

DETAILED STATEMENT OF OUTPUT.

Following is a detailed statement of the value of the output of the various mines, locations, etc.:

CARIBOO.

	Value of yield for the year.
Barkerville Division:	
Williams Creek and tributaries	$ 22,500
Mosquito Creek and Red Gulch	11,500
Lavisonribble and Sugar Creeks	5,000
Lowhee Creek and vicinity	4,500
Grouse and Canadian Creeks	5,500
Antler Creek	2,750
Cunningham Cre k	3,000
Stevens and Beggs Creeks	5,200
Desultory	3,000
	$ 63,450
Lightning Creek Division:	
Lightning and Cottonwood Creeks	6,000
Chisholm and Slough Creeks and Devil's Canyon	8,500
Nelson, Burns and Conlter Creeks	7,800
Last Chance and Davis Creeks	2,500
Peters and Van Winkle Creeks	3,000
Swift River and tributaries	750
Rushon and Canyon Creeks	4,500
Desultory	3,000
	$ 33,850
Quesnellemouth Division:	
Fraser River	$ 7,500
Quesnelle River	5,000
Cottonwood River (lower)	6,000
Hixon Cre k and vicinity	8,150
Nineteen-Mile Creek	3,000
Desultory	2,000
	$30,650
Keithley Creek Division:	
Keithley Creek	8,500
Do. Desultory	1,200
Snowshoe Creek	7,000
French Snowshoe Creek	750
Harvey Creek	3,000
Pine Creek	500
Spanish Creek	250
North Fork, Quesnelle River	1,500
Do. Do. Desultory	1,000
Kangaroo Creek	
Do. Desultory	300
South Fork, Quesnelle River	8,000
Do. Do. Desultory	2,000
Quesnelle River (from Forks 40 miles down)	3,300
Quesnelle River (from Forks 40 miles down) Desultory	2,000
Cedar Creek	2,

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Mar. 13.

THE CITY.

Sent up for Four Months.

George Hughes, an inmate of the Old Folks' Home, was, yesterday, sentenced by the police magistrate, to four months' imprisonment at hard labor for supplying liquor to Indians.

Open to Traffic.

The Saanich road extension of the electric tramway to Tolmie road was formally opened to traffic, yesterday, without ceremony of any kind. For the present, ten minute trips will be the rule.

Thieving Indians.

Mr. Dakin, keeper of the Carmanah lighthouse, has suffered considerably by thieving Indians, who have helped themselves to the Government stores "cached" by him along the telegraph line.

A Lesson Taught.

Ah Sing, the Chinaman who was arrested by Sergt. Walker, on Friday last, for attempting to obstruct the officer in the execution of his duty, was, yesterday, sentenced to two months' at hard labor, and in addition to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Meeting of City Brewers.

A meeting of ale, porter and steam beer brewers, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Vancouver brewery, to form a company or amalgamate with the Victoria Brewery Company. A committee was appointed to look into and make an arrangement with the Victoria Brewery Company, if possible.

Another Ship for Victoria.

Notice is given in another column that the fine iron barque Chili, registered 100 A 1, at Lloyds, is now loading at London for this port, for Turner, Beeton & Co. The sailing date announced is May 10, and like all other ships brought out by Turner, Beeton & Co., the Chili will sail on time.

Another New Home.

At the residence of Mr. Quick, 88 Pandora street, by the Rev. D. MacRae, Mr. Andrew McCreadie and Miss Jane Johnston were united in marriage, last evening, in the presence of a small party of friends. Mr. Archibald R. Gould supported the groom, and Miss Annie Fraser aided the bride through the interesting service.

Information About Kootenay.

Messrs. Perry, Gray and Davys, of this city, have just completed arrangements to open up a branch office at Nelson. They have secured the services of Mr. R. H. Cavill, formerly of Swansea, and a thorough mining expert. He, with Mr. M. S. Davys, will have charge of the new office. This is but another instance of the great interest that is being taken in the Kootenay country.

Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Co.

A meeting of the directors of the above company was held at Mr. Mason's office yesterday. There were present Messrs. Mason, Wright, Dunlevy, and Major Dupont. After a short consultation, it was decided that the moment the Government agreed to give the company the land grant asked for, the work of construction would be commenced, and completed within the specified time. The amount of the grant required is 10,000 acres per mile of road built.

Ainsworth Townsite Company.

A meeting of the directors of the Ainsworth Townsite Co. was held yesterday. There were present Messrs. E. Crow Baker, Wright, Dunlevy, W. J. Taylor, Hawkes, and A. P. Luxton. It was decided that $1,500 should be at once devoted toward the building of a suitable wharf at the townsite, and that waterpipes be at once laid. It was also decided to allow the Government to have the two lots selected by them for a jail and agents' quarters, at half the ordinary cost.

A Big Calendar.

The following is the business listed for the Full Court, which sits to-morrow morning: Kum Chong vs. Mason, appeal from Mr. Justice Crease; King & Casey vs. Sayward, appeal from Mr. Justice Crease; Victoria Lumber Company vs. the Queen, appeal from Judge E. Harrison of the Court of Revision; Foley vs. Webster, appeal from Mr. Justice McCreight; Harper vs. Cameron, appeal from Mr. Justice Crease. In the latter case application will be made to enlarge the time to appeal. The Divisional Court, which also sits on Monday, will take up the following cases: *re* Henderson, appeal from Mr. Justice Walkem; Nicholson vs. Buse, appeal from Mr. Justice Drake; Patterson vs. White, appeal from Mr. Justice Walkem, and Carmody vs. Morse & Grohman and the Kootenay Syndicate vs. the Queen.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

Mr. De Cosmos Explains to the City Council All About the V. S. & N. W. Railway.

Last night Mayor Beaven and Aldermen Lovell, Munn, McKillican, Hunter, Devlin, and Styles, assembled at the City Hall to hear Hon. Amos De Cosmos explain the project of the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway. Ex-Mayor Redfern and Mr. Alex. Wilson were also present.

Mr. De Cosmos, the more easily to make himself clear, produced some large maps of the locality through which it is proposed to build the road which were hung on the walls of the committee room. On being asked to proceed, he said that the scheme was one, as he should show them, worth a great deal of assistance, which assistance the promoters confidently expected to get, not only from the municipality of Victoria, but also from the Provincial and Dominion Governments. When the road was built and in working order, people could get from Victoria to New Westminster, over a route 68 miles in length, in two hours and thirty-three minutes, or, leaving out stoppages, two hours and four minutes. Of this travelling, there would be 45 miles on land and 23 on water. For water transit, fast and handsome steamers, capable of making twenty miles an hour, were to be put on. In addition to these, there were to be transit vessels, capable of carrying forty railway cars, thus doing away with the necessity of transhipment.

The items making up the total amount to be expended on the whole line of rail and ferry service, were:

Sixty-six and one-half miles	$ 91,200
Blaine branch	243,000
Vancouver branch	243,000
Main line and branches	1,305,000
Canoe Pass	108,000
The Point	200,000

The total amount of cash to be expended was $1,703,000. Mr. De Cosmos, with reference to the second of these items, stated that the promoters had no intention whatever to give up their proposed Blaine branch.

It was also intended, and this was a most important scheme in connection with the work, that a branch line of rail should be run from Victoria to Esquimalt, to connect at the latter place with spacious wharves docks and machine shops. Application had already been made for the bonding of property at Esquimalt, and, no doubt, ocean vessels would gladly take advantage of the fact of Esquimalt possessing a fine wharf to go into the harbor and pull up alongside, which the depth of the water would enable them to do without difficulty. This branch could be built and put into operation, with all adjuncts, for $200,000.

Mr. DeCosmos then went into minor details, producing maps and plans and giving those present a full description of the proposed work. The meeting broke up shortly before 11 o'clock.

FROM SLOCAN LAKE.

Arrival in Victoria of the Discoverers of the Famous Slocan Lake Rich Mining Locations.

John G. McGuigan, J. J. Hennessey and S. S. Bailey are the names of three gentlemen now in the city from the upper country, the first two named being the discoverers or locators of the first mining claim in the now famous Slocan lake property, while Mr. Bailey is a practical miner, also largely interested in Kootenay mining property. Within the next few days these gentlemen go back again to Spokane Falls and will complete all arrangements to get down to hard work as soon as the season opens.

Talking to a COLONIST reporter, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hennessey said that just as soon as the snow was off the ground in the Slocan lake country, he and his partners will get to work on their locations, "The Noble Five," as the quintette of claims is known. Through the enterprise of the Kaslo City people, a trail about seventeen miles in length, has been made from Kaslo, on Kootenay Lake, to Fish and Bear Lakes, about five or six miles from the Noble Five, and just as soon as possible, this trail will be continued right up to the mines. It will afford the most feasible route for shipping all the ore and mineral from that section of the country, out to Kootenay Lake, and from Kaslo, there is water communication with Bonner's Ferry, where the Great Northern can be taken East or West, or to Nelson, where the C. P. R. is accessable. From Kaslo the ore can also be shipped very conveniently to the new smelter at Pilot Bay. This will make Kaslo the distributing point for all the miners within the area of some twenty-five miles, and there are now within that radius, from 75 to 100 locations.

VICTORIA SCHOOL OF ARMS.

A Splendid Training Place for Young Athletes, That is Flourishing Vigorously.

Various Ways in Which Members of the B.C.B.G.A., Gain Strength and Grace.

JUST ten years ago there was organized among the members of the old No. 1 Battery of the Victoria Garrison Artillery, a "School of Arms," where members might, in their leisure hours, practice all kinds of manly exercises to better their physical condition. At that time, when Seargant McNish, and Captain (now Major) Dupont were at the head of the movement, it was of necessity a very small affair indeed, but, as the years have gone by, it has been so added to and improved in every way, that it now stands one of the most popular and useful institutions for young men in the whole province. Formerly the exercises used to be carried out in the old Harmony Hall, on View street. Now the drill shed is made use of.

A very wise rule, under the new regime, compels all members of the School of Arms to be on the active militia of the brigade, and this restricts the membership of the former body to about seventy smart, well-set-up young men, who are taking a great and keen interest in the athletic training the School affords. Among the many appliances in use may be mentioned horizontal bars, trapeze, swinging rings, boxing gloves, foils, singlesticks, Indian clubs, sabres, swords, and spring bayonets, the latter the last addition and one that is enjoyed greatly by very many of the members. The whole equipment, which is all of the best known make, has been obtained from England. On Tuesday and Thursday nights the illuminated hall presents an animated and pleasing appearance. At those times, the whole place is one swinging, rolling, lunging bustle, arms going here, clubs whirling there, in another place whizzing lumps of humanity clutching onto flying ropes, and men working like some vast piece of animal machinery in all portions and with all kinds of material.

The amount of good done by such exercises is of course unquestioned, and every day those who are wise enough to profit by this adjunct to the brigade to which they belong are feeling the benefits of a continued judicious course of muscular development. Luckily, too, each department of athletics practiced has at the head somebody who knows his business thoroughly, thereby preventing anything like overwork by the too zealous of the members.

The present president of the concern is Sergeant-Major Monro, and the secretary, Sergeant G. McConnan, of No. 4 Battery. The Committee of Management is formed of the non-commissioned officers and men of all the batteries. They have a good deal of work to do, as the School necessitates close looking after, and, of course, all matters concerning it are arranged with military precision and care. The importance of the work is not lost sight of for a moment, and it is recognized that the principal help to forming an efficient brigade lies in the training and building up of the physique of the members.

Arrangements for a grand public tournament have been in progress for some time, and, with a determination to show outsiders that they rank among the best and smartest corps on the Coast, the members have thrown much of the competition open to the navy, C Battery, the brigades of Vancouver, New Westminster, Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend. The idea is to hold the tournament in the new drill shed, so that the fates, Colonel Prior, and a few more high oracles, have in their own hands the power of saying whether it will be held at an early or distant date.

It may be mentioned that it seems a little inappropriate that a new organization, lately started in the city, should, no doubt innocently, have taken the name of the "Victoria School of Arms," which, of course, belongs to the older body. Not that the two societies can clash in any possible way, but it has undoubtedly already been the means of causing a good deal of confusion, and it is hoped, by many interested, that the authorities of the newer club may see fit to change its name.

Prof. Sereno Watson, the Harvard botanist, is dead.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Mar. 15.

THE CITY.

One Week Hence.

The Mission Band intends giving a social in the school-room of the First Presbyterian Church, one week from this evening. A suitable programme is being prepared.

The License Paid.

Sing Hop was summoned to attend at the Police Court yesterday, and explain why he has neglected to take out a trade license. He paid the license fee and all costs, and the charge was withdrawn.

Invited to Victoria.

The Secretary of the Nanaimo Football Club, which recently challenged Victoria to a game at Rugby, has been informed that if the Nanaimos will come to Victoria, they will be accommodated with pleasure.

Addressed the Council.

The proceedings of Seghers Council, Y. M.I., last evening, were made particularly interesting by the attendance of Rev. Father Van Nevel, District Deputy President of the Y.M.I., who delivered an address.

Robinson-Hay.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, B.A., head master of the Vancouver High school, and Miss Emma Hay, of the same city, were married at the Driard Hotel, yesterday afternoon. Rev. D. MacRae performed the marriage service.

Substantial Damages.

Mrs. Frank Sears, formerly of this city, and now of Seattle, has won her suit for damages against the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway Co. She asked for $25,000, and the jury who heard the evidence, awarded her $15,000, the verdict carrying all costs.

An Interesting Programme.

The Young People's Literary Association of the First Presbyterian Church, held an open meeting last evening, and treated a large number of their friends, who attended, to an excellent concert programme. Next week the "Irresponsible" will again hold the fort.

Horses Arrive.

The well-known thoroughbreds, "Ha Ha" and "Johnny Hooper," arrived by the San Francisco steamer, on Sunday, accompanied by their owner, Mr. A. H. Wright. Mr. D. E. Campbell, on his return home, is also expected to bring a couple of California flyers for the spring races.

Pedestrians Suffer.

Building operations are now in progress on Pandora street, between Douglas and Blanchard, but, strange to say, no temporary sidewalk has been provided for the convenience of pedestrians. When they wish to pass the projected building they are required to wade through mud that is ankle deep.

Memorial Windows.

The sum of $425 has been presented to the ladies of St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral by Mrs. William Power, to assist in purchasing memorial windows for the late Archbishop Seghers and Bishop Demers. Windows in memory of the late John and Dave Fee are also to have a place in the new cathedral.

The Zambesi-Dutard Case.

The reference for damages sustained by the Fannie Dutard, in her collision with the SS. Zambesi, was heard, yesterday, in the Admiralty Court, the Registrar being present, with Messrs. Robert Ward and Mr. R. P. Rithet as assessors. After a continuation of the hearing, matters were adjourned until to-morrow, when it is probable that the amount of the schooner's damages will be finally decided on.

Funeral Services.

The funeral of the late James Chestney Bales, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was well attended by the pioneer friends of the deceased. The Lord Bishop conducted the services at the Cathedral, while Rev. W. D. Barber officiated at the grave. The pall-bearers were: Hon. Theo. Davie, C. W. R. Thomson, Joseph Wilson, Capt. Shears, Capt. Gaudin, George Byrnes and E. Mohun.

Officers Elected.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Epworth League and Christian Endeavour Society, of the Pandora-Avenue Methodist Church, officers were elected as below: President, Edward A. Lewis; First Vice-President, Christian Endeavour Work, W. Dunnington; Second Vice-President, Christian Work, Horace Knott; Third Vice-President, Literary Department, Hintson Siddall; Fourth Vice-President, Social Work, Mrs. Ray; Secretary, Fred. Davey; Treasurer, Miss Andrews.

I. O. G. T. Concert.

The Oddfellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, was the scene of another happy gathering last evening, when a first-class concert was given by the members of the Independent Order Good Templars. The convenient little building was well filled with an appreciative audience, and the programme which is given below was very satisfactorily rendered.

Address by Chairman.
Dialogue.
Song—Mr. Harris.
Recitation—Miss Atherton.
Song—Miss Johnson.
Recitation—Miss Banfield.
Reading—Mr. Snyder.
Violin Solo—Mr. Richson.
Indian Clubs—Miss Baker and Miss Spring.
Mouth Organ Solo—Mr. Westcott.
Recitation—Miss Harding.
Candle Curtain Lecture.
Reading—Miss Graham.
Piano Duet—Miss Roarke and Miss Banfield.
Violin Solo—Prof. Filliger.

The Laws Delays.

The following list of cases was docketed for the Supreme Court, yesterday: Kum Chong vs. Mason, appeal from Mr. Justice Crease; King & Casey vs. Sayward, appeal from Mr. Justice Crease; Victoria Lumber Company vs. the Queen, appeal from Judge E. Harrison, of the Court of Revision; Foley vs. Webster, appeal from Mr. Justice McCreight; Harper vs. Cameron, appeal from Mr. Justice Crease. When the court opened, his Lordship the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Justice Walkem, and Mr. Justice Drake, were on the Bench, facing an array of legal talent consisting of no less than nine bright luminaries of Chancery Law. The above lists had given their Lordships the idea that they were booked in court for the whole day, but this notion was soon dispelled when lawyer after lawyer got up and respectfully asked that his case might be adjourned for another day. The adjournments were granted in each case, but not without a vigorous protest on the part of Mr. Justice Walkem, who said that he felt as if such postponements were robbing a section of the public of their justice, besides heaping an extra expenditure on clients every time barristers appeared in court. Finally the following disposition was made of the cases. The Full Court—adjourned till Wednesday. The Divisional Court—adjourned till today, when the following cases will be heard in the order named: *Re* Henderson, Patterson vs. White, Nicholsen vs. Buse, Carmody vs. Morse, Grahman vs. the Queen.

Preparing for the Ball.

The joint committees of the Loyal Orange Lodges of the city, met last evening, and completed arrangements for the grand ball, to be given in Assembly Hall, on Easter Monday. It will be a fine affair.

The Price Not Yet Obtainable.

For a couple of days past, Captain Pettit, of the Umbrina, has been trying to dispose of the 150 seal skins brought back to port by the schooner. An offer of $9 was yesterday refused, and the skins have not yet been sold.

An Agreeable Surprise.

Mr. Gustave Landerman, foreman of G. R. Jackson's tailoring establishment, Government street, was on Saturday evening presented with a gold-headed cane by his shop mates, in token of the esteem in which he has always been held by them. Mr. Landerman is leaving Victoria for Montreal. The presentation was an agreeable surprise to him, and he acknowledged it as such, assuring his friends that it would be ever cherished as a happy reminder of the pleasant days he spent in Victoria with them.

Consular Reports.

U. S. Consul Myers has about completed the preparation of two interesting and important reports from this city. The first is an exhaustive treatise on the coal deposits of Vancouver island, dealing with their capacity, facility of working, and the various localities to which the product is sent. The second is on the Kootenay country, its contents embracing the whole mineral wealth of that region. The figures have been taken from government reports and affidavits of miners who know the country well.

Victoria Cricket Club.

Yesterday afternoon a largely attended meeting of the Victoria Cricket Club was held at the office of the V. L. Land and Investment Co., when the officers were elected for the ensuing year and other general business transacted. The following gentlemen will fill the club's official positions for the ensuing term: President, Sir M. B. Begbie; Vice-President, Mr. Justice Drake; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Rhodes; Committee—Hon. C. E. Pooley, C. P. Wooley, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, B. Drake and A. P. Luxton. The matter of obtaining a new ground was vigorously discussed, and finally left in the hands of the committee. It was noticed with a good deal of regret that the club has pulled out of the first season in arrears, and it was suggested that the interest of the public should, in every possible way, be drawn to the necessity of patronizing and encouraging the national game. It is hoped by the old members that new blood, combined with fresh tactics and better individual work, will have the desired effect.

The Mock Parliament Adjourned.

The last meeting of the Mock Parliament for the season was held, last night, in the Sir William Wallace Hall. The greater portion of the evening was taken up in discussing the final disposition of the balance of cash in hand. It was finally decided by a large majority vote that the amount should be placed to the credit of the next sitting of the house, which was fixed for the first Monday in October. There was a brisk debate on the Chinese bill brought in by a private member. The measure was defeated amid cheering from both sides of the House. Thanks were accorded to the Speaker, President and the Press, for their assistance, and the house was declared adjourned. Those who have taken part in the debates, and all who have listened to them since the Parliament was inaugurated, have been enabled to spend a very pleasant and instructive Monday evening every week, and it is hoped that, when the next winter, ushers in the same movement once more, it may meet with the same amount of success as it has done up to the present.

WHO WAS THE VICTIM?

Reported Killing of an Indian Near Pier Island, Cowichan.

A letter, which reached the COLONIST last night, from Plumper's Pass, contains the following: "I dare say you have received news of a tragedy near Pier island, or near Cowichan, of the shooting of the Indian, which was first heard of here this evening (Sunday). It may be of interest to you to know that the old man had a son up here fishing, who left to-night, on hearing of the murder. All the Indians around here are satisfied in thinking that the murderer is a relative to one of the gang of Indians who were hung for the murder of Marks and his daughter on Saturna island in the early sixties, and who had a grudge against the old man. The affair has caused quite an excitement here among the Indians.

FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES.

The Case of George J. Cook Disposed of in the City Police Court.

George J. Cook appeared in the City Police Court, yesterday afternoon, to answer the charge of maliciously wounding cattle belonging to his neighbor, Mr. James Gillespie. Mr. F. G. Walker appeared for the defendant, and entered a plea of "Not Guilty."

The prosecutor, in the witness box, told his story as follows: "I live on the Craigflower road, in Victoria West, and Cook is a near neighbor. I can look right into his back yard from my place. On Thursday last I heard a revolver shot fired; I knew what it meant, and I ran out just in time to see Cook raise his hand and fire again. He was shooting at my cow and heifer that had been in his yard. I saw the calf jump when the bullet struck her, and then run like mad. I couldn't get near her to see how badly she was hurt. Then I went back to Cook and asked him why he shot my cows. He said: 'Why don't you keep your cows home; I'll shoot them every time they come in.' I told Cook that I wished he'd come out into the woods and take it out of me instead of the cows; I said if he did I'd forgive him. Afterwards Cook said he was sorry he didn't kill the cow."

Dr. M. G. Blanchard, V.S., gave evidence of the injury done the heifer, and a young man named Partington deposed that he saw Cook fire the second shot—the calf was then in Cook's yard.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the spring assizes.

SPOKANE AND THE SEA.

The Tacoma, Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railway Will be the First Link in the Connection.

Mr. L. H. Northey returned from Tacoma, yesterday morning, having met and had a long consultation with President J. F. Oakes, of the Northern Pacific. Just what the subject of the interview was can only be guessed at, but it is learned that it was satisfactory to both parties.

Is is safe to let the public know this much of the secret—that the Tacoma, Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railway, from Centralia, where the Northern Pacific forks off to Gray's Harbor, 50 miles inland to the mines at Miller's Creek, the Slocan of Washington, will be taken in hand this year, and completed within a few months from the turning of the first sod. The route is an open one, presenting few engineering difficulties, and the line will open rich agricultural valleys as well as mining land, forming a valuable feeder to the great trans-continental road.

The Northern Pacific cannot build the road, but they can enter into a traffic arrangement as soon as it is built, and they will buy it outright within five years. The Tacoma, Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railway will be the Northern Pacific's first link in the direct connection between Spokane and the sea.

WAITING TO GO IN.

A Mining Expert With Millions of English Capital at His Back, to Explore Kootenay.

As soon as navigation opens on the Columbia, Mr. M. S. Davys, of the firm of Perry, Gray & Davys, of this city, will leave here for the Kootenay district with a large survey and exploring party. Among the number accompanying them, as assayer, is a gentleman who has, it is said, at his command, over four millions of pounds belonging to English capitalists, which amount can be increased to six millions at will. His name is Cavill, and his training as a mining expert has been long and thorough. Mr. Cavill was first employed for five years at the Swansea smelter, where an enormous amount of material was annually brought into the refinery is that city. From Swansea he went into New Mexico, and then followed through Texas, Arizona, and the other southern states of the Union. From there he visited Honduras, in Central America, having been sent there by several Englishmen of means to look over the country. As a result of his communications, the interior was, within three months, visited by five thousand men, who turned out a great deal of alluvial gold in one season; but who were compelled to leave directly afterwards on account of the revolution. His English connections then determined to give him full discretion in all matters pertaining to the investment of their funds, only stipulating that, before putting money into mining properties, he should make a personal assay of the ore. On his determination to visit British Columbia, after pulling out of Montana with very great success, increased powers were given him, and he leaves for Kootenay, in a few days, with his eyes wide open for good things.

Speaking to a COLONIST representative yesterday, Mr. Cavill stated positively that, providing things in Kootenay turned out as good as he expected them to, he had four millions to place right in the country. "The newspapers, and the talks I have had with experienced miners, have given me a pretty fair idea of what the locality contains; besides, for several weeks now I have been examining every specimen I have been able to get from there. I firmly believe, though I have not yet been there myself, and should not speak positively, that the wealth underground waiting to be developed in Kootenay, is something enormous. I carry all my own assaying material with me, and do my work on the spot, thus saving time and trouble."

The scheme for the acquisition of mining property is very simple. There are in the district now hundreds of men who are simply holding their claims from year to year, too poor to work them, however valuable they may be. Mr. Davys and Mr. Cavill will buy over or take a working bond in these properties, and then employ men at once to find out what the land contains. The prospectus of the new company will be issued in a few days.

SIX FEET OF SOLID COAL.

Important Discovery Made by John Corbett in Nicola Valley.

Letters just received from Nicola Valley contain the good news that Mr. John Corbett has succeeded in striking a vein of splendid coal on Mrs. A. A. Green's property, the seam being six feet three inches in thickness, and of uniform excellence.

The strike was made only about half a mile from the old shaft, from which the neighborhood has been supplied with fuel for months, and as the coal is of a quality seldom met with, and there appears to be plenty of it, the development of the mine will, no doubt, be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible. The land through which the seam extends, is part of 2,100 acres belonging to Mrs. A. A. Green, and has long been known to be rich in mineral. It is convenient to rail, and the mine can, and no doubt will, be worked with advantage.

THE RESERVE LIFTED.

Slocan Lake Lands are Again Open for Settlement of Pre-Emptors.

It is authoritatively stated that the next issue of the B. C. Gazette will contain a notice to the effect that the reserve placed by the Government on a strip of land 10 miles around Slocan Lake has been lifted, and instead thereof a reserve has been placed on two blocks, each a mile square, one at the mouth of Carpenter Creek, and another at the northwest corner of Slocan Lake, where a little river empties into the lake.

On enquiry at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works it was learned, yesterday, that the Government had taken this action after having made the fullest enquiry into the nature of the land, etc. At the time the reserve was placed on no one knew what kind of land it was, and reports received were most conflicting. The officials of the Land Department now understand, however, just what kind of land it is, and the Government has decided as above stated to reserve a couple of blocks in locations where townsites will in all probability be located.

In addition to having lifted the reserve the Government has decided under the power given them in the Land Act, as amended during the present session, that all those who have made applications to purchase land under the old Act, and have complied with the requirements of the law, shall be permitted to complete their purchases, except, of course, in cases where application has been made to purchase within the two blocks above mentioned as reserved.

While this action on the part of the Government will undoubtedly be received with the greatest satisfaction, there will still be some "kicking," no doubt, as it is learned, that not a few of those who made application to purchase the land have failed to comply with all the requirements of the law. These people, however, have themselves to blame.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Mar. 16.

THE CITY.

Still in Jail.

George J. Cook has not yet succeeded in getting bail, and remains a prisoner with Warden John, on Topaze Avenue.

Lenten Services.

Special services are being held by Rev. W. D. Barber, in St. Saviour's Church, Victoria West, every Wednesday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Looking for Judgments.

Bradstreet's agent made application to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, for leave to search all copies of judgments that have been delivered in the Supreme and County Courts.

A Heavy Day's Work.

As will be seen by the Chambers' list in another column the work of the judges and officers of the court yesterday was very heavy, there being several important cases disposed of.

An Important Change.

At the approaching meeting of the B. C. Pioneer Society, an amendment to the constitution will be proposed, to make all arrivals in the province prior to confederation, July, 1871, eligible for membership.

Pushing the Work.

The prevailing fine weather is just the thing for building operations, and construction of the new Methodist church, on Menzies street, is being rapidly advanced. Already it can be seen that the building will be a model of convenience.

Down Come the Verandahs.

The day of the unsightly street verandah has gone and the old landmarks remain in only a few parts of the city. The one at the corner of Johnson and Douglas streets, which has long marked the entrance to the Regent saloon, came down, yesterday.

Lai Hop v. Shaw.

The above case was tried before Mr. Justice Walkem and a jury yesterday, and after hearing the evidence, a verdict was brought in for the plaintiff for half the amount claimed—$402.92—and costs according to county court scale.

Assigned.

Mrs. David Green, proprietress of a small tobacco stand on Douglas street, has assigned to John Whitelaw for the benefit of her creditors.

The meeting of creditors of John Cort has been adjourned for one month.

Brought Over Last Night.

Wong Won, the Chinaman arrested in Vancouver, on Monday, on a charge of stealing $520 from Mattie Davis, of Broad street, was brought over from the Terminal City on last night's Islander, and will probably appear in the police court, this morning.

Clothed in Doubt.

The report was current in the city, yesterday, that a small sloop conveying Chinese over the Straits had come to grief in the night, on Trial Island, and that one of the pig-tailed passengers was lost. Up to the hour of going to press, the facts of the case could not be gathered.

There Was No Sale.

A large number of gentlemen anxious to invest in property at Junction Townsite, Comox, attended at Capt. Clarke's auction rooms yesterday morning, only to be informed that there would be no sale. The land was withdrawn from auction in order to be syndicated.

A Vicious Customer.

A young horse that had been taken to Rendall's blacksmith shop on Pandora street to be shod, yesterday, made a bolt for liberty along Government street, after violently kicking Mr. Rendall in the side. The injury was providentially nothing more than a bruise, and the animal was speedily recaptured.

Building Operations.

Three large two-story frame residences are now in course of erection on View street, between Douglas and Blanchard. They are being built for W. Chambers, who, it is understood, intends renting them. Each building will have 36 feet frontage, and a depth of 60 feet, and will cost about $11,000.

Off for Kootenay.

No fewer than 26 tickets for the Kootenay country were sold yesterday at the Northern Pacific office here, the rush commencing this season about a month earlier than usual. The Davies-Sayward Co. have sent up engineers and carpenters to build the dredger and barges for the Kootenay Reclamation Co.

The Holly Has Disappeared.

Eleven handsome holly trees, part of an importation from the Old Country, are missing from a residence at the corner of Menzies and Superior streets, having been stolen by someone with a better understanding of horticulture than of the law of meum and tuum. The owners of the holly have their suspicions.

After Indian Curios, Etc.

Not the least interesting of the features of the World's fair at Chicago will be the archæological collection, and in order to make this as complete as possible the sum of $2,000 has been set apart to enable Mr. James Deans, of this city, to procure a collection of Hydah curiosities. With the object in view of fulfilling this mission, Mr. Deans leaves by the Danube to-night for the north. He will go up as far north as possible, taking in Gold harbor, Massett, Clue, etc.

One of Six.

James McCarthy was in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of a $3 coat from John Anderson, who boards at the telegraph hotel. Anderson swore to the loss of the coat, and two Hydah Indians, Tom and Jimmy, deposed to to the defendant's having offered it to them for 50 cents, cash. The case was remanded and later in the day a young man named Stuart was locked up on suspicion of being implicated in the affair. He and McCarthy are two out of a gang of six who live together, and whom the police characterize as a decidedly bad lot.

The Report Confirmed.

Several days ago the COLONIST published particulars of an Indian murder in northern British Columbia, the news of which was received by the steamer Boscowitz. The police authorities next day denied all knowledge of the affair, but since then Supt. Hussey has obtained possession of the facts. The word was brought from Hazelton to Fort Simpson by an Indian runner on snowshoes, whose mission was to inform the Government agent, Mr. Todd, of the capture of a bad native, charged with a murder several years ago, who has been in hiding ever since. He is now in custody at Hazelton, and as soon as possible will be brought either to Nanaimo or this city to be tried at the Spring Assizes.

Against Peddling.

A petition asking the City Council to suppress the peddler of "nice fresh oranges, 24 for 25 cents," is in circulation, and is being numerously signed.

British Columbia Made.

Work on the paper mills at Alberni is progressing so satisfactorily that the company expect to have paper ready for the market as early as Dominion Day.

Returned to the Owners.

The blankets recently stolen from the steamer R. P. Rithet, and found by officer McDonald under Grant's wharf, were yesterday restored to the owners, the C. P. N. Co.

Came to Grief.

Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co.'s English importations for the spring trade are short just one full carload, which reached Portland, Maine, from England all O. K., but which in crossing the continent came to grief in a railroad wreck. The transportation company off course will be be obliged to bear the loss.

English Capital Introduced.

The news is received from Revelstoke that a company has been formed in London for the purpose of working a number of valuable mining properties in Illecillewaet and on the upper Columbia, which were bonded last year, and the actual development of which will be commenced early in the present season. Mr. Alexander, who is at the head of the Golden smelter, is engineering the project.

A Scene on Store Street.

Mr. Morris Marks and Mr. Joseph Lukor are two gentlemen doing business in the cheap clothing line on Store street, where business rivalry is keener than the edge on a new razor. Yesterday Mr. Lukor had his commercial opponent in the police court on a charge of assault. Mr. Lukor told his story; Mr. George Daley corroborated; and then Mr. Marks took the witness box. His tale was that he was standing in front of his place of business talking to a man who wanted to buy, when Lukor came over and taking the customer by the arm said, "Come over to my place and I'll sell you a good pair of pants for one dollar." "And then," said Mr. Marks, "I got so angry I don't know what I do." The magistrate dismissed the case with costs.

Mining on Slough Creek.

Mr. Adam Ross, one of the pioneers of Cariboo, and one of the discoverers of deep diggings on Lightning Creek, was in the city, yesterday, from his home in North Saanich. Talking to a representative of the COLONIST about the Slough Creek mining proposition, Mr. Ross said that he had always held the opinion that Slough Creek would pay handsomely. It is the outlet of many of the best paying creeks in Cariboo, and its banks and benches, from Devil's Canyon down, have been worked, and paid well. Where Nelson Creek empties into Slough Creek, a shaft was sunk, and a tunnel run out towards the channel of Slough Creek, and good pay secured. Mr. Ross also believes that it will be an easy matter to reach bed-rock, for a heavy bed of clay intervenes between the surface and bed-rock, and it was his experience in Cariboo mining, that there was little water to contend with on bed-rock where such was the case. He is quite confident that the present scheme will be fruitful in rich results.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

15th March, 1892.

The following disposition was made of cases in the Divisional Court yesterday:

Patterson v. White.—Dismissed with costs.

Re Henderson.—Application dismissed with costs.

Carmody v. Morse.—Withdrawn.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

15th March, 1892.

Davie v. Ellis & Sargison—Mr. Aikman for plaintiff, Mr. Wooten for defence. To fix day for trial before judge and special jury. 6th of April agreed on.

Irving v. Bowker—Mr. Aikman for plaintiff, Mr. Eberts for defence. Order made for seven days' extension for defence.

Kootenay Syndicate Ltd & W. A. Bailie-Grohman v. The Kootenay Valley's Co. Ltd.—Mr. C. C. Pemberton for plaintiffs, Hon. C. E. Pooley for defence. To strike out the name of Kootenay Syndicate Ltd, and to cancel the Lis Pendens. Adjourned until to-day.

Johnson v. McKeon & Son—Mr. Peacock for plaintiff, Mr. Walls for defence. For security for costs. Sum of $100 ordered, and stay till security given.

Hamilton Manufacturing Co. v. Hughitt *et al*—Mr. Jay for plaintiffs, Mr. P. Æ. Irving for defence. To set aside default of judgment. Set aside on terms.

16th March, 1892.

Grimm v. Bryce—Mr. Mills for plaintiff, Mr. Jay for defence. To sign judgment.

PROPERTY IN DANGER.

The River at Revelstoke Threatens to do Serious Harm.

The Islander, incoming, last evening had a passenger well known to Victorians in the person of Mr. W. A. Jowett, of Revelstoke, the senior member of the firm of Jowett & Haig, mining, timber and real estate operators. He is now on his way to Nelson, via Spokane, in the interest of English capital, so he could spare only a few hours for renewing Victoria acquaintances.

"When I left home," said Mr. Jowett in conversation with a COLONIST man, last evening, "the Lanark property was reported doing well. They have struck the ore, I hear, in the 400 foot level, though I have had no particulars. Fully two dozen prospectors are waiting at Revelstoke for the river to open, the boats will be running about the 7th April, or the first at the very earliest. A definite date cannot be fixed upon, as this is the most peculiar season our district has ever known.

"There is great rejoicing over the opening of the twenty-mile belt to settlement, and a number of pre-emptions have already been taken up. The removal of this reserve will do much for the country. There is another thing that the Government should do at once, and that is take steps to prevent the cutting away of the bank by the river. Unless something is done the smelter will go down the river this year, and a large slice of Government property will be swept away also. It would be a bad thing for Revelstoke if the smelter was to go, for we will have ore to be treated this year."

Rev. Father McGrail, of Brockton, Mass., publicly horsewhipped an Irishman for indecent conduct. Two years ago he obtained money by false pretences from Rev. McGrail, who then horsewhipped him soundly.

soon as possible will be
Nanaimo or this city to
ring Assizes.

nst Peddling.

ing the City Council to
ller of "nice fresh oranges,
s is circulation, and is be-
gned.

Columbia Made.

aper mills at Alberni is
isfactorily that the com-
ave paper ready for the
s Dominion Day.

d to the Owners.

recently stolen from the
thet, and found by officer
Grant's wharf, were yes-
o the owners, the C. P.

me to Grief.

, Beeton & Co.'s English
the spring trade are short
had, which reached Port-
from England all
in crossing the continent
a railroad wreck. The
mpany off course will be
r the loss.

Capital Introduced.

received from Revelstoke
has been formed in London
of working a number of
properties in Illecillewaet
pper Columbia, which were
, and the actual develop-
will be commenced early in
on. Mr. Alexander, who is
the Golden smelter, is en-
roject.

e on Store Street.

arks and Mr. Joseph Lukor
men doing business in the
ine on Store street, where
is keener than the edge on
Yesterday Mr. Lukor had
opponent in the police court
assault. Mr. Lukor told his
rge Daley corroborated, and
took the witness box. His
was standing in front of
iness talking to a man who
when Lukor came over and
stomer by the arm said,
my place and I'll sell you a
nts for one dollar." "And
Marks, "I got so angry I
that I do." The magistrate
ase with costs.

g on Slough Creek.

oss, one of the pioneers of
ne of the discoverers of deep
Lightning Creek, was in the
y, from his home in North
ing to a representative of
bout the Slough Creek min-
, Mr. Ross said that he had
e opinion that Slough Creek
dsomely. It is the outlet of
t paying creeks in Cariboo,
and benches, from Devil's
have been worked, and paid
Nelson Creek empties into
, a shaft was sunk, and a
ut towards the channel of
and good pay secured. Mr.
eves that it will be an easy
h bed-rock, for a heavy bed
nes between the surface and
l it was his experience in
g, that there was little water
ch on bed-rock where such
He is quite confident that
heme will be fruitful in rich

VISIONAL COURT.

15th March, 1892.

ng disposition was made of
Divisional Court yesterday:
v. White.—Dismissed with
son. —Application dismissed
Morse.—Withdrawn.

PREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

15th March, 1892.

lis & Sargison—Mr. Aikman
Mr. Wooten for defence. To
al before judge and special
April agreed on.
owker—Mr. Aikman for plain-
ts for defence. Order made
s' extension for defence.
Syndicate Ltd & W. A. Baillie-
The Kootenay Valley's Co. Ltd.
emberton for plaintiffs, Hon.
for defence. To strike out
Kootenay Syndicate Ltd, and
Lis Pendens. Adjourned until

McKeon & Son—Mr. Peacock
Mr. Walls for defence. For
osts. Sum of $100 ordered,
security given.
Manufacturing Co. v. Hughitt
lay for plaintiffs, Mr. P. Æ.
fence. To set aside default of
Set aside on terms.

16th March, 1892.

Bryce—Mr. Mills for plaintiff,
defence. To sign judgment.

PERTY IN DANGER.

t Revelstoke Threatens to do Serious Harm.

her, incoming, last evening had
well known to Victorians in
f Mr. W. A. Jowett, of Revel-
enior member of the firm of
ng, mining, timber and real es-
rs. He is now on his way to
Spokane, in the interest of Eng-
so he could spare only a few
sewing Victoria acquaintances.
left home," said Mr. Jowett in
with a COLONIST man, last
e Lanark property was report-
ll. They have struck the ore,
e 400 foot level, though I have
iculars. Fully two dozen pros-
waiting at Revelstoke for the
n, the boats will be running
h April, or the first at the very
definite date cannot be fixed
s is the most peculiar season
has ever known.
great rejoicing over the opening
y-mile belt to settlement, and a
pre-emptions have already been
The removal of this reserve will
the conntry. There is another
the Government should do at
hat is take steps to prevent the
y of the bank by the river. Un-
ing is done the smelter will go
ver this year, and a large slice
ent property will be swept away
uld be a bad thing for Revel-
smelter was to go, for we will
be treated this year."

er McGrail, of Brockton, Mass.,
sewhipped an Irishman for in-
duct. Two years ago he obtained
alse pretences from Rev. Mo-
then horsewhipped him soundly;

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

MONDAY, March 14, 1892.

At 2 o'clock it was moved by Hon. Mr. Robson, seconded by Hon. Mr. Beaven, that Mr. Martin act as Speaker *pro tem.* Carried.

MR. MARTIN then took the Chair.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. SEMLIN, from the Standing Orders Committee, reported the preamble of the bill to incorporate the Coquitlan Electric Company.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

HON. MR. TURNER rose to a question of privilege. He said that he and every other member of the House had been insulted on Friday evening, while the House was in session, by the leader of the Opposition, who was reported in the COLONIST, in the Times and in other newspapers as having said that some of the proceeds of the £200,000 loan had gone into either the pockets of the Finance Minister, or of his partners. He (Mr. Turner) claimed the protection of the House against insults of this kind, and said that this was one of the most serious matters that had arisen since he had been a member of the Legislature. It was an insult to himself and to every member, and if that kind of language were to be allowed why any member might with impunity call any other member a thief or a knave or anything else. Every member of the House was entitled to protection in character and in person. In the British House of Commons the practice was to refuse to permit any language to be used that would tend to a breach of the peace. For his part he (Mr. Turner) would say, that had the words just repeated been uttered outside the House they would certainly have caused a breach of the peace. In fact, even in the Legislature the remarks of the leader of the Opposition might have led to a breach of the peace had not he (Mr. Turner) been on the Government side of the House and Mr. Beaven on the other side. The hon. leader of the Opposition, even if he had not actually called him (Mr. Turner) a thief, had done what was almost worse, he had said as much by inuendo, and if members of the House were to be open to such underhand attacks, what inducement would there be for any honorable man to come into the House at all, more especially if, at any time, he was liable to have himself branded all over the world as a thief or a knave, and that too by another member of the House? The remarks of the hon. leader of the Opposition had not been made in the heat of debate either. They were coolly and deliberately made, and at a time when the hon. leader of the Opposition was quite out of order in discussing the question at all. He (Mr. Beaven) had complained that members of the Government were irritable. How could they help being irritable when such insinuations, if not charges, were made? The charge or statement made by him (Mr. Beaven) had doubtless gone abroad by this time, and would appear in the Eastern and American newspapers, and no doubt would eventually get over to England, and would not only seriously affect his (Mr. Turner's) reputation, but would also effect the reputation of every member of the House. At the very time of the proceeds of the Opposition had claimed there was information lacking, he (Mr. Beaven) had the whole information before him in the shape of a return of all correspondence, etc. in connection with the loan; and what was more, the provincial auditor at that very time was engaged in preparing a detailed statement showing how and for what purpose every single farthing of the money had been disposed of, and to whom it had been paid. In conclusion, Mr. Turner said he called the attention of the House to the insult that had been thrown at him and at the other members of the House as well by the leader of the Opposition in order that it (the House) might protect its privileges and the character of its members. (Applause).

HON. MR. BEAVEN, in reply, went into a long statement in connection with the discussion on the issuing of the £200,000 loan. He complained that when he had, in the name of his constituents, demanded information as to where the money had gone, he was met with a tirade of abuse, but he was too much accustomed to such treatment to permit it to deter him from doing his duty. If there was an apology due anyone, it was due him (Mr. Beaven) by members of the Government, who had endeavored to bulldoze him, but he would not insist on such apology being made. He claimed that when he had asked for the information he wanted, as to where the money went to, he had used nothing but Parliamentary language, and did not use one syllable that would cast a reflection on anyone, but he had firmly demanded as was his bounden duty what had become of the money, and all the answer he had received was a tirade of abuse. After reviewing the circumstances of the loan, he claimed that his modest request for the information should not irritate anyone, and, as to the other question, he said it was not worthy of discussion. He intended, in spite of any abuse that might be heaped upon him, in spite of any slurs that might be cast upon his knowledge, or want of knowledge, of financial affairs, to demand and insist upon getting, full and complete information as to where the money went.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that he was sure that he, himself, and his colleagues as well, were much obliged to the leader of the Opposition, because he (Mr. Beaven) would not insist on demanding an apology from the members of the Government. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Robson) was quite at a loss to understand what had happened on Friday evening last to make the leader of the Opposition think himself entitled to an apology. As far as he (Mr. Robson) knew, the only indication of feeling that had been shown on the Government side of the House was the direct result of the insult thrown across the floor by the leader of the Opposition when he declared that the Finance Minister, or one of his partners, had pocketed some of the proceeds of the £200,000 loan.

HON. MR. BEAVEN denied that he had made any such statement.

HON. MR. ROBSON continued that hon. members of the House would immediately recognize that the remark imputed to the leader of the Opposition was the remark he had made. That hon. gentleman (Mr. Beaven) wished to pose as demanding and insisting against all odds, and against strong opposition on the production of certain documents and information which he (Mr. Beaven) at the very time he made the demand had before him! (He Mr. Beaven) had the very information in his hands which, he declared so violently, he had wanted, and at the very time, too, that he was posing as the champion of the people's rights, and as endeavoring to drag out of an unwilling Government the information which was, he claimed, refused! There had never been the slightest endeavor, or attempt, on the part of the Government, to keep back, or suppress, the information desired. In fact, the very information the hon. gentleman was squealing for, was, as had already been stated, in his own hands at the very time he made the demand! The hon. gentleman tried to make an impression that he was extracting the information by force, and, in doing this, was playing a most hypocritical part——

HON. MR. BEAVEN—Confine yourself to parliamentary language.

HON. MR. ROBSON continued, that he would not say the hon. leader of the Opposition was a hypocrite, but, certainly, the method he (Mr. Beaven) was taking to create a false impression in the minds of the people, was hypocritical. That hon. gentleman (Mr. Beaven) had made a long speech about the mode of raising the loan, etc., but that was not the question before the House. The real question was the one the hon. Finance Minister had raised as a question of privilege. It was not that the hon. leader of the Opposition had seen fit to ask for, or even to demand certain information, but it was that he (Mr. Beaven) had adopted an outrageous course to throw a slur on the Minister of Finance. Was that a proper way to ask for information? Was that a proper way to make insinuations of charges that could not be established? This was the question before the House, and the House was bound to protect its honor and the honor of its members against that style of attack, which was rather a vile insinuation, than an open charge in so many words.

HON. MR. POOLEY drew attention to the fact that the discussion was out of order. He had not drawn attention to this before for the reason that the Minister of Finance, having made his statement, he (Mr. Pooley) expected to find that the leader of the Opposition would have made the *amende honorable*, and would thus have closed up the question. As he (Mr. Beaven) had not seen fit to do this, however, the matter would have to be dropped and brought up in another form. He (Mr. Pooley) was in hopes that the hon. leader of the Opposition would have, at least, stated that the words he had used had been misconstrued, or that a wrong construction had been put on them, but this he had not seen fit to do.

After remarks by Hon. Mr. Beaven,

HON. MR. TURNER asked the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Beaven) if he (Mr. Beaven) denied having made the statements attributed to him, or if he had endeavored to convey the meaning that was drawn from his words.

HON. MR. BEAVEN made no reply, and the matter was dropped for the time being.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

MR. KELLIE, rising to a question of privilege, said he took exception to some of the remarks made by the hon. leader of the Government, on Friday night last, when he (Mr. Robson) had stated that he (Mr. Kellie) had induced capitalists to put $75,000 into a mining "pot hole" adventure, out of which they got exactly $75. He said he could not understand how a gentleman holding the responsible position of leader of the Government could let such a damaging statement go abroad for the purpose of injuring the character and reputation of another member of the House. As a matter of fact, he (Mr. Kellie) had not induced capitalists to put that sum of money into the venture at all; but had put in nearly the whole amount, some $3,000, himself. He did not spread statements broadcast throughout the country for the purpose of injuring the Premier, and did know why he (Mr. Kellie) should receive such treatment at the Premier's hands.

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHERS ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend an act to provide an official stenographer for the Supreme and County Courts. Read a first time, second reading Wednesday.

WILD LAND TAX.

MR. SWORD moved, seconded by Mr. Punch, "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to cause to be sent down to this House a return showing the various parcels of land, their location, ownership, and valuation, assessed for wild land tax." Carried.

SKEENA RIVER NAVIGATION.

MR. HALL moved, seconded by Mr. Booth, "That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking that the attention of the Dominion Government be drawn to the importance of improving the navigation of the inland waters of Skeena river so that stern-wheel steamers may be enabled to run up as far as Hazelton, and thereby open up for settlement the rich valleys and extensive agricultural, cattle raising and mineral lands now inaccessible."

HON. MR. VERNON supported the resolution, which was afterwards carried.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

DR. MILNE moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Beaven, "That an order of the House be granted for a return giving the average attendance for the months of January and February, 1892, in each Division of all the Schools of Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo; also showing the subjects required to be taught by the following: (a.) By the monitor of the 4th division of Victoria boys' school; (b.) By the teachers of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th divisions of the Victoria boys' school, respectively." Carried.

B. C. RAILWAY ACT.

COL. BAKER introduced a bill to amend the B. C. Railway Act. Read a first time; second reading Wednesday.

KOOTENAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved, seconded by Mr. Semlin, "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, requesting him to cause to be placed before this House all Orders in Council and other documents not printed in the sessional papers, connected with the land reclamation scheme in Kootenay district under the management of W. A. Baillie-Grohman, with a return showing the amount and nature of the work done during the year 1891, in connection with the said scheme."

HON. MR. BEAVEN supported his resolution strongly, urging that it should pass in order that all the information might be before the House so as to enable members to discuss the matter intelligently.

HON. MR. VERNON said that there was no objection whatever to the resolution passing. The papers had been brought down last year, and could be brought down again. He was sure the House would not object to having any of them printed that the leader of the Opposition wanted; but he certainly did not see what object could be gained by filling up whole books with printed matter of no use, the greater portion of which would in all probability never be read at all.

The motion carried.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

MR. KITCHEN rose to a question of privilege. He referred to the application made for a Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the Municipality of Richmond, and said that he had letters to prove that the application was not withdrawn as the Premier had claimed, at the request of the "chief kicker."

HON. MR. ROBSON stated that the hon. member for Westminster District had misunderstood what he (Mr. Robson) had said. What he really did say, was that he had received a letter from the chief "kicker," practically withdrawing his request for a commission.

RE ROYAL COMMISSION.

MR. KITCHEN moved, seconded by Mr. Sword, "That an Order of the House be issued for a return of all petitions, Orders in Council and correspondence between the members of the Government and any members of the Council of Richmond municipality, or any ratepayers of the said municipality, in connection with the granting of a Commission of Enquiry into municipal affairs, or any correspondence in connection with the validity of the Richmond election of 1892."

MR. KITCHEN read copious extracts from a number of letters he had received from ratepayers of Richmond, protesting against amendments to the Municipal Act, which would affect the election of Reeve.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that the correspondence wanted was being prepared, and would be brought down, and in the meantime there was no use discussing the matter. When all the correspondence was before the House, some of the statements made by the hon. member for Westminster district, (Mr. Kitchen,) would look very foolish indeed.

The motion carried.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved, seconded by MR. COTTON, "That an order of the House be granted for a return, in detail, showing the date, name, service and amount paid out of the £200,000 issued under the Loan Act, 1891," which reduced that sum to $800,002 65, as per the answer of the hon. the Minister of Finance and Agriculture on 3rd February, 1892."

HON. MR. BEAVEN again took occasion to go into the details of the loan, and "demanded" the information he wanted. He read from several of the documents laid before the House by the Government in reference to the loan, and claimed that the details were lacking.

HON. MR. DAVIE discussed the question at some length, and went into the details to show that the complete information the leader of the Opposition wanted was contained in the return already on the table of the House. He declared that the leader of the Opposition was grossly unjust in accusing the Minister of Finance of having pocketed any of the proceeds of the loan.

HON. MR. BEAVEN denied that he had made any such charge.

HON. MR. DAVIE repeated that he was sure these words had been used by the hon. leader of the Opposition, for not only had they been reported by the Government papers but they had also been reported by the Opposition papers, and the correctness of the report had not been challenged. The leader of the Opposition had, at any rate, conveyed that impression, and if he could not substantiate the charge he had made he (Mr. Beaven) should come out like a man and unqualifiedly withdraw his statement. There was, to say the least of it, conspicuous coarseness displayed by the leader of the Opposition in making the insinuation of wrong-doing against the Minister of Finance which he (Mr. Beaven) had neither the ability to prove nor the manliness to retract.

MR. COTTON said that he seconded the motion of the leader of the Opposition in order to get the information. Personally he had no idea that the Minister of Finance had been guilty of misappropriating any public funds; but he thought the detailed information asked for should be given to the House and printed, so that each member could have a full opportunity of going over it to understand how the loan had been made.

HON. MR. TURNER said that the wording of the motion was most extraordinary, but he thought that he could see what the leader of the Opposition was driving at. He (Mr. Beaven) simply wanted to get certain information he already had, and had put his request in this shape for the purpose of drawing a red herring across the track and leading the discussion and the attention of the House directly away from the scandalous words he had used—the most disgraceful and unbecoming language he (Mr. Turner) had even heard used in the Legislative Hall. But, though the leader of the Opposition tried to thus divert public attention from the real question, the matter would not be allowed to drop here, and either the leader of the Opposition would have to shew cause for having made such an unfounded and unjustifiable accusation, as that he (Mr. Turner) had pocketed some of the proceeds of the loan, or he (Mr. Beaven) would be compelled to withdraw and make amends for his offensive language.

MR. BROWN declared that the castigation the hon. leader of the Opposition had received from the Government benches, was quite out of proportion to the injury he (Mr. Beaven) had done by his unfortunate and perhaps indiscreet statement, (Mr. Brown) thought the leader of the Opposition had been altogether too severely attacked by the members of the Government, who appeared to be unusually sensitive. The whole difficulty might have been avoided had the Finance Minister come down off his high horse and gone into the explicit explanation which had since been made by members of the Government.

COL. BAKER congratulated the hon. member for Westminster (Mr. Brown) in having made an apology for the leader of the Opposition. With regard to the statement of that gentleman (Mr. Beaven) that he had not used the language attributed to him, he (Col. Baker) was so positive that such language had been used that he was prepared to go under oath and say he heard Mr. Beaven use the words that some of the money had gone either into the pockets of the Finance Minister or into the pockets of his partners.

HON. MR. BEAVEN: I deny that statement.

COL. BAKER—Very good; but I am ready to go under oath and swear to it.

MR. SEMLIN compared the fuss that was made over the remarks of the hon. leader of the Opposition to the row a bull would make in a china shop. He was especially surprised at the strong language used by the Attorney-General, who on Friday night, while the House was in Committee of the Whole on the estimates, had called the leader of the Opposition a blackguard.

HON. MR. DAVIE—No! no!

MR. SEMLIN repeated that such language had been used.

HON. MR. ROBSON—No! not at all!

MR. SEMLIN again repeated his statement. He said the Attorney-General might get over it on a quibble, but that was more like the practice of a pettifogging police court lawyer than anything else. He thought the House should be indebted to the leader of the Opposition for having put the motion now under discussion on the order paper, as it had resulted in full information being brought out.

After remarks by Dr. Milne,

HON. MR. ROBSON said that what the Attorney-General had said on Friday night to the leader of the Opposition, was, in a mild seductive voice "oh don't make a blackguard of yourself." (Laughter). He (Mr. Davie) had not called the leader of the Opposition a blackguard. As to the remarks of the hon. junior member for Yale (Mr. Semlin) that the House should be indebted to the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Beaven) for having brought out all the information, this was a most erroneous statement, as the information wanted was, as had been stated, already before the House.

HON. MR. BEAVEN in closing the debate, said he hoped his resolution would carry, in order that the complete information about the loan would be laid before the House. Referring to the charge that he had accused the Minister of Finance of having pocketed any of the proceeds of the loan, he (Mr. Beaven) wished to state to the House distinctly and emphatically that he had not had the intention of saying anything that would in the least degree impugn the well-known integrity or honor of the Minister of Finance, and he further said that if the Minister of Finance thought that he (Mr. Beaven) had intended anything of this kind, or had said anything reflecting in any way upon his (Mr. Turner's) reputation or character, he (Mr. Beaven) was extremely sorry for it. He had not intended that any such meaning should be attached to, or taken from, what he had said. (Applause.)

HON. MR. TURNER expressed his pleasure at the apology made by the hon. leader of the Opposition. He was willing to accept the expression of regret, and would let the affair go no farther. He was glad indeed, that the hon. leader of the Opposition had declared that an unfortunate mistake had been made. (Applause.)

The motion carried.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked the Minister of Finance the following questions, to which the answers appended were made: "What was the total revenue and expenditure from 1st July to 31st December, 1891? A. $413,441.30 and $678,187.90, respectively; this is exclusive of receipts or charges incidental to the loan. 2. What was the amount of revenue brought to account at the Treasury during the first six months of the fiscal year 1891-92, on account of land sales? A. $120,251.63. 3. What amount had the Government to its debit or credit at the Government Bank on 31st December, 1891, and on 29th February, 1892, and what was the cash balance in the Deputy Treasurer's hand at the same dates? A. $778,093.51, $5,984 37 and $2,390.28 respectively.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 15, 1892.

MR. SPEAKER took the chair at 2 o'clock.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN, from the Standing Orders and Private Bills committee, reported the bill to incorporate the North Vancouver Electric Co. They also recommend that the prayer of the petition for the incorporation of the Twin Cities Railway and Telephone Co. be not granted.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were read and received, viz: From D. C. Scanlan and 212 others, opposing proposed legislation to reopen liquor saloons on Sunday; from the Grand Lodge of British Columbia of the Independent Order of Good Templars, on same subject.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

MR. SEMLIN rose to a question of privilege. He stated that the report of the Standing Orders and Private Bills Committee regarding the incorporation of the Twin Cities Railway Co., was not by any means unanimous. He himself had very strong views on the matter.

MUNICIPAL BILLS NO. 21 AND 27.

On the order being called, adjourned Committee on Municipal Bills No. 21 and 27 (Hon. Mr. Davie and Hon. Mr. Beaven).

MR. KITCHEN rose to a point of order. He asked the Speaker for a ruling as to whether the proposed amendments of the Attorney-General, were in order. He claimed that these amendments would interfere with private rights and should only be introduced in a special bill. The procedure he thought was irregular.

HON. MR. ROBSON explained that the procedure was the same as in a number of instances in the past, and was quite regular.

At the request of the Speaker, Hon. Mr. Davie gave instances where a similar course had been followed in the sessions of 1887-88-90.

HON. MR. BEAVEN argued that the amendments should be introduced in the form of a separate bill, and read a first and second time, before being placed in the Municipal Bill, in order to enable a full discussion to be had. In order to be consistent, the portion of the bill relating to the Municipality of Richmond, should be introduced in the shape of a private bill.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied, that rightly or wrongly, the course now adopted had been the custom in previous years. In 1881, amendments to the General Municipal Act had been introduced to validate the election in New Westminster, Langley and Chilliwack. In 1882, there were amendments regarding the municipality of Surrey. Other instances, too, might be shown, as in 1885, when the elections of Reeve and Councillors of the municipality of Maple Ridge were declared to be valid. There was, he claimed, no difference in principle, whether elections of municipalities, and the Acts of the Council were validated, or whether debentures issued by such Councils were to be validated.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said the clauses quoted by the Attorney General did not apply.

MR. SWORD was of opinion that the amendments should go before the Private Bills Committee, so that evidence *pro* and *con* could be heard.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that he did not uphold the correctness of the usual course of procedure, but had merely wished to show the hon. member for Westminster district that he (Mr. Kitchen) was in error in attempting to lead the House to suppose that the course now proposed of introducing amendments was an extraordinary or unusual one. It was the regular form of procedure of the House.

MR. SPEAKER ruled that the general clauses were regular, but that those relating to the municipality of Richmond were out of order.

IN COMMITTEE—MUNICIPAL BILLS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Municipal Bills Nos. 21 and 27, with Mr. Hall in the chair. Hon. Mr. Beaven's bill (No. 21) was first taken up, and clauses 1 to 26 were passed with minor amendments. This brought bill No. 21 to a point where bill No. 27 could be amalgamated. The first important provision inserted was that improvements shall not be taxed at a higher rate than 50 per cent. of their value.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair, and the House rose for dinner.

EVENING SESSION.

The speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock.

MUNICIPAL BILLS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Municipal Bills No. 21 and 27, Mr. McKenzie in the chair.

MR. BROWN moved to amend Section 96 of the Municipal Act of 1891, in such a way as to provide for "the election of a Commissioner or Commissioners, who may be styled 'Civic Commissioners,' (not, however, exceeding three in number), and to prescribe the duties and fix the salaries of such Commissioner or Commissioners: Provided always, that no by-law made under the authority of this section shall have any force or effect unless it contains provisions that the Commissioner or Commissioners have the management of all revenue-earning public services owned and operated by the corporation, and that the annual election of such commissioners take place at the annual election for members of the Municipal Council, and that any commissioner may be removed from office by a two-thirds vote of the whole number of aldermen, and that an election for a commissioner to fill any vacancy caused by the removal, death, or resignation of any commissioner may be held when necessary, and that the first commissioners elected under the authority of this section may be elected during the currency of any municipal year, to hold office for the remainder of such year."

HON. MR. DAVIE called attention to the grave importance of this amendment, which would, he said, create a controlling body greater in power than the City Council itself. He thought it would be an evil day for Westminster when any such power were given the people to divest themselves completely of the control of their public affairs.

MR. BROWN replied that the amendment was away ahead of the present day, and some people were afraid to take a step forward, for fear they would fall over their own shadows.

After further discussion the amendment was lost.

When section 113 of the "Municipal Act, 1891," was reached,

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the section (113) be repealed, and in place thereof a clause be inserted making it optional with the residents of a municipality whether or not a provincial auditor shall be appointed.

MR. KITCHEN suggested that instead of such an auditor being appointed for a year, it should be in the power of, say 10 per cent. of the ratepayers, to have an audit of the books at any time by an officer appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

MR. BROWN, also objected to the Attorney-General's amendment, which, he said, would make the auditor the holder of a fat job over the heads of the Municipal Council, which would have to pay him.

HON. MR. BEAVEN opposed the amendment. If the Government of the day were allowed to appoint the auditor over the heads of the members of the Council, then no man of standing would care to take an interest in municipal affairs and offer himself for election to a public municipal office. Such legislation was degrading to the people. It was wrong in principle and opposed to the spirit of constitutional government.

HON. MR. DAVIE defended the amendment in detail and in principle. It would, he said, greatly improve the credit of the municipalities and those who purchased debentures, etc., would feel more secure about their money being safe. He claimed that nine-tenths of the real estate owners in Victria were imperatively demanding such legislation.

The amendment finally carried.

The Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

THE GAME LAW.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is reported that this unfortunate law is to be tinkered again. I do not know all the proposed changes, but one which we hear is contemplated is the fixing of the middle of September as the time when ALL shooting shall begin. In all conscience, the first of September was late enough for grouse shooing; in fact, the blue grouse by that date have mostly left the low lands, and the consequence is we are deprived of our best shooting, and the only people who get any benefit are the Indians and pot-hunters, who go into the hills and shoot them off the trees for the market. The excuse I hear mentioned is the preservation of game. Now, if that is the only reason, why not prohibit shooting altogether?

The real remedy lies in a nutshell: prohibit the sale of game, if not altogether, then restrict it to two or three months in the year—say October, November and December. Grouse shooting should begin on the 15th of August; but it is urged that pheasants are not strong enough; then let the shooting of pheasants be as it now is, fixed for a later date, or if they can only be preserved at the expense of all the other and better shooting, let them be killed off.

In my opinion, the proposed law will have exactly the opposite effect of the intentions of the promoters, inasmuch as many of those, who, heretofore, have lent their efforts to the proper observance of the game laws, will relax them, and the consequence will be an utter disregard of the law.

MANY SPORTSMEN.

GAME LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR:—I saw in the COLONIST that there is probably a change going to be made in the game laws, so I am tempted to give a little of my experience in regard to the hunting season. In the first place, hunting comes in too early; the weather is usually too hot. Two seasons ago I was out on the first day of the season and killed two deer almost together, and before I got them cleaned and ready for packing, there were thousands of wasp and blow flies around and it appeared as if the insects would eat the deer before I could get them out of the bush. But I packed them out and had a sweet time of it. I had the deer on board the train and home in less than eight hours after they were shot, and in that short time there were thousands of fly blows in them. Now, if I had stayed in camp for a day or two those deer would have been spoiled. In the same camp there were two hunters that stayed for a day or two and killed five deer. They were all spoiled. When it is too hot to hunt there is no pleasure in hunting, as one soon gets exhausted travelling over the mountains.

In the second place, grouse and deer should come in together. Half a dozen grouse, sitting on a limb of a tree, are very tempting, when deer are hard to find, and a great many are killed before their season commences; so those that keep the law get left, and when the grouse season commences there are not many birds to be found. A great many go out pretending that they are hunting deer, and they hunt nothing but grouse, and would not pack a deer out of the woods if a deer was given them. I do not many any one to think that I am a saint in regard to winking at the grouse, and saying, "Oh, you fat beauty, your time has not come yet; wait a little while longer, and I will call on you."

G. A. KNIGHT.

African advices are received that a Belgian expedition under Captain Hinck has reached the west coast of Lake Tanganyika unmolested by Arabs.

African advices state that a Belgian expedition under Capt. Hinck, has reached the West coast of Lake Tanganyika, unmolested by the Arabs.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.

Ideas from Brittany Adapted to American House Building.

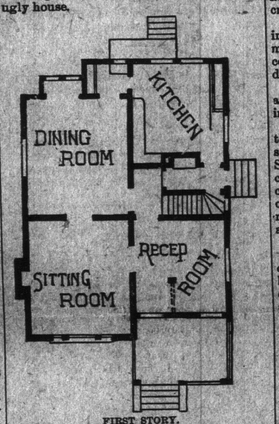
[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

The attractive house of moderate cost meets the demands of the majority of house-builders. A good place to find models of attractive, low cost houses is in a country where the people are without large means and at the same time possess an artistic instinct. That part of western France known as Brittany meets this condition. Nevertheless, we could not import Breton houses into America, the living habits are so different. But we may import ideas and suggestions and adapt them to our peculiar demands.

FRONT ELEVATION.

In Brittany we find the simplicity of housekeeping. The living part of the house consists of one room. There is always a large, open fireplace with an elevated hearth, a fireplace so large that it provides space for hanging and storing all the kitchen cooking utensils and many of the household supplies. Wood is very scarce, very expensive and consequently the fire occupies only a small portion of the fireplace. Oftentimes for cooking a meal there is used a little bunch not much bigger than a hat, while the hearth is six or seven feet wide and four or five feet deep. The hearth and the walls which surround the fireplace form really a kind of kitchen.

The room itself contains three or four beds, stationary tables and benches, which often entirely take the place of chairs. This is one room. Occasionally the house is two stories high, and there are sleeping rooms above. In the rear, and as a part of the house, we often find a stable for the cow and a place for pigs and chickens. Very commonly all are under the same roof. In this there is the simplicity of housekeeping, yet with it all there is regard for the artistic and a keen artistic instinct which develops wonderful results in design. The beds and other furniture of the interior are usually beautifully carved and decorated, and on the exterior we find a high regard for artistic effect. I have been in villages in which one could not see one ugly house.



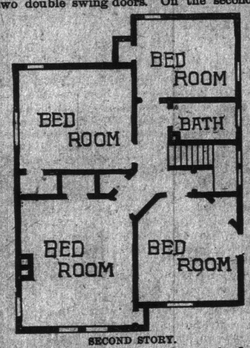
FIRST STORY.

This is, indeed, a rare condition. Nowhere else in France had I met it. In truth, most houses everywhere are ugly. In our own America there is not a city or town, so far as I know, where the large majority of houses are not unattractive. In Brittany, as I said before, I have been in many villages and towns where none were ugly.

There is no place that I know of where the idea that beauty and large sums of money do not necessarily go together is more clearly exemplified than by the results of housebuilding in Brittany. It is necessary for the public to understand that they have a right to demand attractiveness, independent of cost, in order that the general character of our towns and villages may be improved. It is the public who must influence the architect and not the architect who must influence the public.

The floor plans here given are suited to the requirements of American families. The front entrance is from a large porch, and the side entrance into a stair hall. The kitchen is provided with a good place for a range, an arrangement of sink and tables near it, a cupboard and table on the other side of the kitchen, a space for supplies, a dough board and all that goes to make kitchen housekeeping easy.

Next to the kitchen is the dining room, though separated by a china closet and two double swing doors. On the second



SECOND STORY.

floor the rooms are larger than on the first floor, not smaller, as is so common, because of the space taken out for closets. The second story overhangs the first. There are four bedrooms, their closets and a bathroom. On the third floor is space for three bedrooms.

The outside of the house above the foundation can be made entirely of wood, or it may be made of plaster with wood frame and decoration. The gables are in shingles; simple, inexpensive and effective. As to the price, this plan may be made a very economical one or it may be made an expensive one. It all depends on the taste of the owner.

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted at Last Night's Meeting.

A meeting of the public School Board was held, last evening, Chairman Hayward presiding. There was a full attendance of trustees.

A letter was read from Messrs. Colbert & Warner, plumbers, claiming $250 for supplying estimates, etc., and doing certain work in connection with the heating apparatus in the Central school. The board, at its last meeting, voted the firm $25 to cover any trouble they might have been put to in connection with the preparation of the estimate. The letter was couched in exceptionally strong terms.

TRUSTEE LOVELL thought the letter very offensive in its general tenor. He moved that it be filed.

TRUSTEE RICHARDS did not altogether approve of it, but, nevertheless, he thought the firm entitled to some consideration, especially if they had incurred expense in the matter. He suggested that the matter be referred to a committee.

The whole subject was discussed at length, and resulted in a decision in favor of Mr. Lovell's motion.

TRUSTEE LOVELL drew attention to a practice prevailing in the schools of having the children pay five cents per month each, for the services of a music teacher.

The board did not feel disposed to interfere, the arrangement being quite optional with the children and their parents.

Applications for school supplies were received from several of the teachers, and referred to the supply committee. A number of bills were also handed in and referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN asked if the Government had been written to as to making provision for extra teachers and their salaries.

THE SECRETARY replied in the affirmative. He had forwarded the resolution adopted by the Board on the subject.

TRUSTEE MORROW thought the Government had ignored the board altogether. They had certainly done so in the case of the principal of the High School.

TRUSTEE RICHARDS believed that in this particular, at least, the Government had done right. It would not have been fair to increase the salaries of those of Westminster and Vancouver without giving an increase to the principal of Victoria High school. He considered, however, that the Government should be called upon to provide salaries for the monitors.

TRUSTEE MORROW moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Government on the subject, and the following were appointed: Trustees Richards, Morrow, Lovell and the Chairman.

TRUSTEE LOVELL held that there was discourtesy on the part of the Government in not notifying the Board that they had increased the salary of Principal Burns.

TRUSTEE RICHARDS pointed out that the increase had been provided for in the estimates, but these estimates had not yet been confirmed by the House. When this was done they would doubtless be ratified.

TRUSTEE LOVELL considered they had administered a rebuke to Mr. Burns in dealing with his application for an increase.

TRUSTEE SAUNDERS called attention to the necessity that existed for improving the sanitary arrangements of the Central School, and suggested that the system be connected with the public sewer now under construction. From the school to the sewer on View street was about 1,300 feet. He moved that the City Council be asked to attend to the matter.

The motion was adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN suggested that, instead of advertising for tenders for improving the heating of the Central school, Mr. Mallandaine be instructed to prepare plans and specifications, and have the work done.

This was agreed to.

The school reports showed an atrendance of 1,887 pupils this month, as compared with 1,291 for the corresponding period of last year.

The second Tuesday in each month was fixed upon as the date for the meeting of the Board.

This concluded the regular business, and, after the Board had been in Committee of the Whole for a few minutes to hear a verbal complaint against two of the male teachers, the Board adjourned.

Unemployed Germans.

BERLIN, March 10.—A meeting was held at Leipsic to-day, at which 2,600 men out of work were present. A number of plans for bettering the condition of the workingman were debated. It was finally decided that delegates be sent to the municipal authorities, asking that public works, in order to relieve the distress of the people, be immediately started. At Cologne unemployed workmen formed themselves into a procession and marched in a body to the town hall. Here the burgomaster appeared and made a mollifying address, saying that the authorities are doing all in their power to alleviate the distress, and hoped that means would soon be reached to accom

MORE ABOUT THE SEALS.

The Subject of an Executive Session of the United States Senate.

An American Forecast of the Results of the Commission—Three Reports Prepared.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The second executive session of the Senate this afternoon was devoted to a discussion of Behring Sea matters, which had nothing definite as its object, and from which nothing definite resulted. The session was called shortly after receipt of two documents transmitted by President Harrison, and was doubtless more or less in pursuance of a consultation earlier in the day, at which were present Attorney-General Miller and Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee of foreign relations. Gen. J. W. Foster, who is in charge of the Behring Sea negotiations, and ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, who will be the counsel of the United States before the Board of Arbitrators, under the pending treaty, also called at the White House, and held a conference with the President after the Attorney and Senator Sherman had departed. The documents sent to the Senate proved to be the reports of the Behring Sea agents provided for in the ninth article of the pending treaty, who were appointed and did their work practically before the treaty was signed. The conclusions arrived at by these Commissioners, Sir Baden-Powell and Mr. Dawson, for Great Britain, and Professors Merriam and Mendenhall, for the United States, are given in three separate documents, a joint report on points upon which they agree, and a separate report on the points upon which they respectively could not agree. The agents are said to have agreed upon the point that pelagic sealing will inevitably result in the destruction of the seal herds. While the Senate remained in executive session a general debate took place upon the whole subject; but no action was proposed, and no action was taken. The Treaty still remains with the committee on foreign relations, and is not expected in the Senate until after a reply has been received from Lord Salisbury to the note from the President of the 8th inst. That reply has not yet been received. The point was made in the course of the debate, that, inasmuch as Lord Salisbury had refused to admit to the treaty a provision for arbitrating the question of damages growing out of the alleged illegal acts by Canadian seal poachers, and declining to assume any responsibility for their acts, he would not interfere by the use of the naval power of England to defend these poaching vessels against any steps the United States might take to protect the seals. Of course, if the arbitrators found that in protecting the seals the U. S. vessels or authorities committed any unlawful acts, it would be responsible therefor. Notwithstanding this, the opinion was generally expressed that the United States should undertake, to the full extent of its ability, to protect the seals. The best means of doing this was, however, a subject upon which different opinions were held, and, as stated in the report of Consul Myers at Victoria, B. C., many of the sealing vessels have cleared much earlier than usual, fearing that the *modus vivendi* may be renewed, and hoping by this early start to avoid notice of that fact. How to reach these vessels that have already gone, is a problem that is engaging the attention of the authorities, who say, however, there are several ways by which they can be reached. Particulars, however, are not vouchsafed to the general inquirer. There is no change in the situation to-night, and the reply to the questions on the subject is given: "We are awaiting Salisbury's reply to the note of the 8th instant."

BEHRING SEA AT WASHINGTON.

More Comments by Those Inside and Outside the Lobbies—As Sensational as Possible.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Much comment was created here, to-day, in official circles by the receipt of a copy of the London Times of March 2, containing an article based upon the news published in London of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sayward case, and the signing of the Behring Sea arbitration. In this article glowing language is used: "It is understood that as the award cannot be given before the opening of the next sealing season, it will be necessary to renew the *modus vivendi* for another year. This declaration was made on the day after Lord Salisbury had, through the British minister in this city, notified Secretary Blaine that the *modus vivendi* would not be renewed; but before the fact had been made public, the appearance of this article in the London Times, which is the organ of the government, is looked upon here as reflecting the views believed to have been entertained by the government as to a renewal of the *modus vivendi*. The fact that the Government changed its views, leaving the Times, its official mouthpiece, in the dark, is apparent from the article quoted, and in official circles here is regarded as highly significant.

IS IT WAR THEY WANT?

Great Activity at Mare Island Navy Yard in Anticipation of Northern Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The same activity that prevailed at the Mare Island Navy Yard during the discussion of Chilian affairs has again been revived by reason of the Behring Sea controversy, and every indication points strongly to the fact that the United States proposes to send North immediately all the available vessels on the Pacific Coast station should the occasion warrant it. The belief existing is strong that every sealing vessel that enters the forbidden waters will be seized irrespective of what flag it may fly. It will be remembered that pending the final settlement of the Chilian question this government pushed work with dispatch on all the vessels at the yard, and a gang of men in the steam engineering department was worked night and day. The same state of affairs exists at this time. Machinists are doing double time on the Ranger. The Albatross is ready to go at a moment's notice, and as soon as orders are received her destination, it is believed beyond a doubt, will be the Behring Sea. This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Charleston left the yard, and will arrive in this city, to-day. She will remain for a few days, or until such time as orders for her to take her departure are sent by the Navy Department. There is a possibility that she will leave for San Diego and await the pleasure of the authorities at Washington. There are few, if any, persons who doubt that the Charleston will also go North. Capt. Picking, who relieved Geo. C. Remey in command of the vessel, has arrived at the yard and taken command. Mr. Remey obtained leave of absence for two months and has left for the East.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

DARMSTADT, March 14.—The Grand Duke Ludwig IV, died at 1:30, this morning. He was unconscious throughout the preceding part of the night. Three of his daughters and Prince Ernest Ludwig, his heir, were at his bedside at the time of his death. The Queen has ordered that the court go into mourning for six weeks, and hast postponed her departure for the Riviera. The city is in mourning in the English quarter, where the Grand Duke was especially popular. It is expected that the present Grand Duke will forsake the Liberal principles which characterized his father's government, and rumors are current that he is about to dismiss the ministry of Finger and call upon Baron Gagern to form a ministry of Conservatives and ultramontaines. Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, was born September 12, 1837. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his uncle, Grand Duke Ludwig III., on June 13, 1877. On July 1, 1862, he married Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, who died December 14, 1878.

GENOA, March 14.—The police here have received a letter signed "Jack the Ripper," saying that the writer is about to resume operations in this city. The Epoca says that the letter is probably an hoax, as the police and the newspapers have received several similar ones in the last few weeks. The letter was postmarked London, and contained incoherent denunciations of the demi-monde of this city.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Behring Sea question is still in *status quo*. The Government is still awaiting the reply of Lord Salisbury. The President, however, takes an active interest in the matter, and loses no opportunity to inform himself on the subject. This morning he was in conference with General Foster and ex-Minister Phelps. Attorney-General Miller dropped in, and the four talked over the Behring Sea matter for some time.

ROME, March 14.—The Pope has received a memorial from the Bishops of Canada relative to the religious welfare of Canadian immigrants in the United States. It pointed out that the French-Canadian immigrants are of a different nationality and language from the other Catholics with whom they are called upon to associate in public worship, and that some special means should be taken for providing them with religious instruction in the language with which they are familiar. The memorial does not urge upon the Pope the appointment of French-Canadian bishops in the United States, but leaves that question open, at the same time suggesting that it is one of the utmost import. The tone of the memorial is such as to convey the impression that the French-Canadians in the United States do not receive proper consideration at the hands of those now in ecclesiastical authority over them.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—This morning, Chandler & Co., coal dealers, received information from Coos Bay that the steamer Empire, which left here on the 3rd inst., was making a return trip because of the fact that, just before reaching Coos Bay, she struck a submerged log, by which her hull was injured. She began to leak, but the pumps were used with such good effect that she reached Coos Bay, and the necessary repairs were made to enable her to return to this city. The Empire was on her way to Departure Bay. None of her freight was damaged, and as soon as she is placed in the dry dock and fixed up she will be started off again. It is thought the damage will not involve a large expenditure.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—A private cablegram was received here to-night stating that John H. Stewart, the United States consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has died in Paris on Monday. Mr. Stewart was a Baltimorean and about fifty years old. He was appointed to Antwerp as consul twenty years ago from Pittsburg. A widow survives him. The body will be brought to Baltimore for burial.

LONDON, March 15.—The House of Commons was adjourned at 10 o'clock this evening on account of the absence of a quorum for the transaction of business. This weakness of support, during the discussion of the appropriations, is regarded as another sign of the near approach of dissolution. The situation seems to be in the hands of the first Lord of the Treasury. In a public address this evening, Rt. Hon. Mr. Goschen disclaimed all knowledge of the dates supposed to have been set for the dissolution. "If any such date has been fixed," he said, "it has not been revealed to me. However, when the time for the general elections shall come, I know that our young and gallant leader, the first lord of the treasury (Mr. Balfour), will lead the Unionists straight and unflinchingly against their foes in the Opposition." Mr. Goschen also eulogized Mr. Balfour for his Irish policy and his astuteness as a Parliamentary leader.

LONDON, March 14.—The House of Commons committee on supply met, to-day, and discussed the estimates of the army and navy. The subjects discussed were the boilers in the ships Blake, Vulcan, Blenheim, Medea, Medusa, Superba, Thunderer, and Devastation, the inefficiency of the torpedo portion of the navy armament, and the termination of the expensive experimenting with heavy guns during the last ten years, as well as the last characteristic exploit of the Admiralty in building thirteen torpedo boats, which after purchase were found to be unseaworthy. The committee also considered briefly the army estimates. They adjourned after voting £3,500,000 for the pay of officers, seamen, etc., of the navy and £7,000,000 for the army.

NICE, March 14.—The appearance of the celebrated yacht Valkyrie at the regatta, yesterday, for the prix de la Ville de Nice excited universal interest. There were seven entries for the big race—The Valkyrie, the Blue Rock (last year's winner), the Oretta, better known as the Deerhound, the Cassanet, the Noel, the Cygnet, and the Marshall. The Valkyrie led from start to finish. Rothschild's Eroa was beaten by Vanderbilt's Alva.

PARIS, Ont., March 16.—At a large public meeting held here to discuss the political situation, a resolution in favor of union with the United States was carried by a large majority.

HAMILTON, March 16.—The trial of John Bertram and John Lottridge for the murder of John Hislop, treasurer of Ancaster Township, a year ago, began yesterday. The principal witness against them was an Indian named Gossey, a self-confessed accomplice. His evidence showed Bertram to be the man who fired the fatal shot, and Lottridge to be his accomplice in the crime, both before and after the fact.

TORONTO, March 16.—The Standing Orders committee in the Ontario Legislature, to-day passed the bill to incorporate the city of Windsor, Ont.

HAMILTON, March 16.—A writ of injunction has been served upon the city, restraining the Council from closing the deal with the Hamilton Street Railway company.

TORONTO, March 16.—Petitions were filed, to-day, against the return of Miller, (Conservative), for Prince Edward, and Wilson, (Conservative), for Lennox. The petitions allege bribery and corrupt practices. The usual money deposits were made.

WINNIPEG, March 16.—S. L. Moore, general freight agent of the Northern Pacific, has returned from Toronto, where he attended a meeting to fix competitive Canadian rates. The rates are to be in competition with the C. P. R. to Winnipeg. The following rates were agreed upon: 1st class, $1.43; 2nd, $1.23; 3rd, $1.03; 4th, 87c; 5th, 72c; 6th, 70c; 7th, 55c.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., March 16.—Jacob Cronk, who was smothered in his residence recently, during a fire, left an estate valued at $125,000. He cut his wife off without a shilling, left $500 to the city hospital, and the bulk of his estate to a favorite daughter.

A DUKE'S ALLOWANCE.

The late Duke of Clarence received an annual allowance of fifty thousand dollars from his father. In addition to this, the duke had his pay as a major of the Tenth Hussars, amounting to fifteen shillings a day, with the usual allowance for forage. Not that the regimental pay can be considered as having been of any great help, for it did not even suffice to cover his mess-bill. These mess expenses consisted of fifty cents a day for his breakfast, half a crown, or sixty-five cents, for luncheon, one dollar for dinner and two dollars for wine at the same, besides incidental "pegs" and bottles of bitter beer throughout the day. As a prince of the blood, he was expected to subscribe to all kinds of charities, to keep a first-rate stable, as well as steeple-chasers to run in the military handicaps, and to pay the salaries of at least a couple of gentlemen in waiting. It is creditable to the late duke that he never exceeded his allowance, and has died without leaving any debts behind him. Prince George has hitherto been receiving an allowance from his father of twenty thousand dollars, but the latter will, of course, be increased to the amount enjoyed by the elder brother.

A QUEER SUBSTITUTE.

L. H. Tudoo, who has just returned from an Australian trip, tells this story: "When I landed in Sydney, Australia, I found Sells Brothers' circus quartered in the town. The city was hung in red posters. A prominent feature in the bills was the chariot-race in 'Ben-Hur.' But the circus was in the dumps, because the authorities had seized and shot all the horses, on account of glanders. That night the ring-master came out and announced the great chariot-race. 'It is an undisputed fact,' said he, 'that the chariot-races of old were run with men and not horses. The management has secured the services of four of the fleetest runners in the world, and you will now have the pleasure of witnessing a chariot-race as they were run in olden times.' The doors opened and Ben-Hur and his antagonist dashed into the ring, drawn by eight tent-hands who couldn't run in one hundred seconds. It was the funniest thing I ever saw. The audience laughed till they were hoarse. Instead of ruining their business, it proved a perfect bonanza to Sells Brothers. People flocked to the performances to see the strange sight. The week's stand was lengthened out to three weeks, and the show just coined money."

A FIGHT WITH A SHARK.

The New Zealand Herald describes a desperate fight between a man and a shark which occurred in Manukau Harbor. Mr. Henry Jacobson, who is employed at the North Manukau Heads as beacon lightkeeper, was out in his boat, about six miles down the harbor, when it was struck by a squall and swamped, and the occupant left in the water. Jacobson dived, and endeavored to relieve the ballast, but without success. He then grasped an oar, and, being a good swimmer, struck out for land; but as a strong tide was running he was swept down the harbor, a distance of three miles. At that point he was attacked by a large shark, which grabbed at his hand. He protected himself, however, with the oar, which he tried to ram down the shark's throat. The fish then made a circle around him and renewed the attack. By this time, however, Jacobson had his sheath-knife drawn, and desperately stabbed the shark, ripping its side open, so that the water became red with blood. A further attack was made, when Jacobson again stabbed the monster near the tail, and it swam away. At that time a boat came in sight, and Jacobson, exhausted, was hauled into the boat, having been in the water two hours and thirty minutes.

THE RABBIT PEST.

The Governor of New South Wales (Lord Jersey), Admiral Lord Charles Scott, and Mr. Henry Copeland, Minister for Lands, have returned to Sydney from a visit of inspection to the rabbit infested country between and around Cobar and Bourke, in the western division of the colony. They report a terrible condition of things. The estimated increase of the pest in this comparatively small area during the last three years is 13,000,000, The departmental experts estimate that 89,000,000 acres, nearly half the total area of the colony, are now infested. In the dry country the rabbits have taken, in the absence of softer food, to eating wood, particularly the tender bark of the scrub vegetation. By eating this as far as they can reach it they effectually "ringbark" and kill the scrubs, and thus, in the case of the edible varieties, destroy a great means of keeping the sheep alive in long periods of drought. The party state that traps at the great tanks and waterholes in a dry season, when water is unobtainable elsewhere, are the most successful method of destroying the rabbits.

MODERN FOOTBALL.

FIELD.

Considering the incalculable amount of good wrought, both directly and indirectly, by the playing of football, it would be a great misfortune were the game ever to get into such bad repute as to call for State intervention, as in times long since past. That it has yet come within measurable distance of such a grievous condition of things we do not for one moment suggest, and that it will at any time do so we should be sorry to think possible. But we regret to say that ruffianism and unsportsmanlike play are greatly on the increase, and, unless checked by vigorous methods, we may find that it will be necessary for magistrates, instead of football associations and unions, to deal with assaults arising out of what should be an innocent and healthful pastime. We have had it pointed out to us that an action at law will lie against a person who is guilty of wilful violence on the football field; and if stringent rules and a free interpretation thereof be not sufficient to check the growling evil, it is only reasonable to suppose that a legal remedy may eventually be resorted to. It may be thought that referees and umpires ought to be able to deal with all breaches of rule; but we are sorry to say that many of these officials, either with the fear of giving offence and so losing their honorarium, or with the natural dislike to being mobbed and maltreated at the close of a match, do not fully exercise the powers that are vested in them. When once the unscrupulous player discovers this reticence on the part of the referee—for it is this official who nowadays has to decide nearly everything—he will pursue his malpractices to the fullest extent. If all referees were like several we have in mind at the present time—men who fearlessly act up to the spirit of the rules framed for their guidance—the governing bodies of the game would have less work to do, and the "brutality" cry of the opponents of football would no longer be heard.

The time usually devoted to a game of football, whether Rugby Union or Association, is sufficiently long to test the athletic player, even supposing the game be free from the hustling and horseplay so common nowadays; and therefore it is not surprising that he who plays the game for the game's sake, and the benefit to body and mind to be derived therefrom, should take exception to the ungentlemanly, not to say dishonest, tactics so frequently pursued. A game is no longer worth playing when the issue of it depends upon which side is the better acquainted with trickery, and the most opportune moment for resorting to foul play. It is small matter to the player who, finding himself outpaced or outmanœuvred by his opponent, deliberately trips or sends him to the ground with a violent push, that his side mulcted in a penalty kick. He has stopped a run which might have carried success with it, and, though accomplished at the risk of injury to his rival, he is content, and reckons that he has rendered good service to his club; and what is stranger even than this contentment on the part of the individual is the delight—certainly not proof of the Englishman's vaunted love of fair play—of the club's followers that the other side has been so robbed of an advantage which, if only fair play had been shown, might have led to something tangible. Now, in some matches the player who adopts this method is as well known to the referee as the habitual criminal is to the police; yet, just as the latter is allowed to go unmolested until caught red-handed, so the individual who brings discredit on a most excellent game continues his nefarious practices, and brings opprobrium on an exercise which knows no superior for imparting to its votary suppleness of limp, increased lung capacity, and general activity of the internal orgaas, to say nothing of the training he receives in the way of pluck and endurance.

This sort of thing should not be allowed to endure, and prevention is, we think, in the power of the authorities. Let the referee send the guilty player off the field persistently, and either the latter will soon mend his ways or disappear altogether; for, whether he be professional or amateur, the club to which he belongs would soon tire of the risk of having to play one short for some part of the game, and in many cases nearly the whole of it. There is small doubt that many of the undesirable elements of the game have been introduced since the establishment of professionalism, and it is open to serious question whether the improvement in the Association game scientifically, which has brought about since the paid player was openly recognized, has not been purchased at too dear a price. Under the Rugby Union code, professionism, which, according to some authorities, exists in a covert form, has not had such influence; yet it behoves the guardians of the "carrying" game to exercise to the full the powers vested in them, for unnecessary violence in the matter of tackling is by no means unknown—matches in the north, indeed, being continually associated with a style of play which is to be strongly condemned, and which should be put down with the utmost rigour. "Mobbing the referee" is a matter for which clubs cannot be held wholly answerable, and it is subject for gratification that, in the majority of cases, the players of the side against which the decision found fault with has been given, invariably lend the insulted official their protection.

THE STEED AND THE STABLE DOOR.

There are some who remind us, in connection with the proposed Enquiry Commission, that it is not wise men who "lock the stable door when the steed is stolen," but men to whom a very different epithet should be applied. This criticism, too it must be admitted, has at least an appearance of justice. It is a pity, a very great pity, both for the public and the medical profession, that it should be so. Why was not the commission suggested at the beginning of the second season of the outbreak instead of at the end of the third? If history should repeat itself in the present instance, as it has so often done in the past, the current epidemic will be over before the investigators have well begun to take evidence; and it is probable that no more will be heard of influenza until the members of the Enquiry Commission have long been sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. The medical profession certainly cannot congratulate itself on the way in which it has managed the influenza epidemic; but if the sharp criticism which has been so universally evoked should bring us to a more humanly rational and less narrowly professional state of mind, the epidemic, although it may have been great, will not have been altogether an unmixed evil.—Hospital.

A CONTRAST.

In 1792, sitting by the side of her lynx-eyed mother, sweet mistress Dorothy dreamed of the love she as yet did not know, and wondered what the liberties of marriage and maturity would be like (writes Mrs. Lynn Linton in an English paper). Something of the old Puritan spirit of self-repression still lingered in the home a hundred years ago, as something of the old seignorial sentiment animated society; and under the chastening influence of this spirit, sweet Mistress Dorothy found her restricted life both pleasant and sufficing, and was content to wait in patience for the day of her social emancipation. Meanwhile, her thoughts were free to wander where they would; and if they chose to idealize some pretty fellow in a cocked hat and periwig, who stapped his vitals by way of emphasis and interlarded his conversation with oaths minced down to mere harmless figures of speech, there was no one to prevent her. And the secret little poem did her no mischief. Pure, fair, and innocent, sweet Mistress Dorothy understood, like her mother, the uses of time and the fitness of knowledge to age. She knew that her life's business was to be a good housekeeper, an amiable wife, a devoted mother, a just and well-ordering mistress. Hence she learned betimes the mysteries of the still-room and the right care of the linen-closet; she understood the management of the dairy and the poultry-yard, was well versed in the methods of making brawn and collared head, could toss up a pancake with the best, could make pastry and jellies, custards and cheese-cakes; and that cook would have been a cleverer wench than most who could have cheated her in the commissariat. Thus far for the housekeeping. For the pleasantness of her wifehood she could play simple airs on the harpsichord, perhaps she could play on the harp or lute. She could sing in a fresh and artless way, but she could not recite, nor "attack" bravura songs, nor accomplish vocal gymnastics anyhow. She could dance with grace, precision, and spirit, but she would have died rather than have danced on a stage or in any place more public than a county ball. She read grave books as well as such fiction as was abroad, her talk was intelligent if not learned, and her manner was animated if not bold. She had a certain fear and a pronounced respect for her husband, and she thought his will should be her will, When she had children she attended to them herself, and she soon became an adept in treating their little ailments. The respect and obedience she had paid her parents she demanded from her own children; and she did not find that they loved her less, or she them, because they were obedient and respectful and not familiar. She governed her maids and they did not govern her; and she lived a life of blameless purity and active well-doing, as well as of quiet domesticity and gentle self-restraint.

In 1892 (the same writer continues), her great-great-grand-daughter, Miss Dolly, with her friend Madge, is quite another person. Dolly is a girl with no nonsense about her and no prejudices. Home duties she has discarded as degrading to an educated woman, wifely respect she despises as the sign of craven submission to an inferior, children she dislikes as hindrances and nuisances, love is a dream fit only for lunatics and idiots. What she wants is freedom to do as she likes—the key of all the fields of life, not barring one. She does not want to do anything immoral, but she wants to show that she can if she chooses. She likes to feel her own mistress, free to come and go, no one knowing when she comes or where she goes. She likes to imitate the men she professes to despise as moral cowards when they are not brutes, as "duffers" when they are not "prigs." She cultivates her nerves and her biceps, rows, rides, fishes, and shoots, and drives a cart in the park. She shows neither fear nor bashfulness, neither nervous tremor nor maidenly hesitation. She knows that she is beautiful, and she is quite content that all the world shall know it, too. She would laugh to scorn the silly notion that only one man, and that her husband, should rejoice in her lovliness. In a crowded theatre she bares her neck and arms, her shoulders, her bust, for the delectation of those around her. If she has a gift that way, she will dance a break-down at semi-public theatricals, and she is generally mad about drawing-room recitations or the theatre. She makes a book on the races, and besieges her "dear boys" for straight tips. Possibly she breeds dogs, and she knows more about foals and fillies than she does about babies and children. If she is "earnest," she visits hospitals and the slums. Maiden as she is, she knows to the last line all the hideous vice which abounds in large cities. She has her favorites among the unfortunates, whom she visits in their homes as well as in their hospitals; and she receives their confidences with sympathy and without horror. If to earnestness she adds energy and consequent dissatisfaction with her home life, she makes herself a doctor, a hospital nurse, or a missionary. Any place rather than home, anything rather than the home life, any exercise of virtue rather than that respect for authority, that attention to duty, that modesty of habit, and that patient, sweet, and tranquil unselfishness which used to be the distinctive characteristics of the sex. She has thrown off all these restraints of sex, and is now the close copy of the brother she dominates; of the lover she accepts or rejects on the basis of his fortune only; of the dudes at whom she laughs; of those with whom she walks. Her ambition is to be as much like a man as it is possible for a woman to make herself. Between Emancipated Dolly and sweet Mistress Dorothy, which is the more beautiful? and which best fulfills her natural destiny?

Young Dinklebaum—"Fadder, how much is two und two?" Old Dinklebaum—"Vat you vant to do, buy or sell?"

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, MAR. 17.

THE CITY.

"B. C. Commercial Journal."

Congratulations are in order to Messrs. Carley & Henderson, this being the first anniversary of their enterprising and successful commercial newspaper.

Coming in Slowly.

The subscriptions received at the City Hall for the relief of the starving Russian peasantry now total about $60, the Lieut.-Governor heading the list. There is still time to subscribe.

Nothing In It.

The wreck of a smuggler sloop on Trial Island, turns out to be a fake. The boat supposed to have come to grief, landed her cargo of Mongolians near Port Townsend all O. K., on Monday.

Duly Incorporated.

The articles of incorporation of the British Columbia Board of Trade building Association were duly filed yesterday, and the first meeting of the promoters will be held at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the Board rooms, Bank of B. C. building.

Viscount Hampden's Death.

In connection with the death of Sir Henry B. W. Brand, Viscount Hampden, as noted in yesterday's COLONIST, it will be remembered that Hon. Thomas Brand, son and heir of Sir Henry, was in Victoria as flag captain of H. M. S. Swiftsure in 1884.

Looking After Legislation.

Mayor Cope, City Engineer, Col. Tracy, City Clerk McGuigan, and City Solicitor Harmersly, of Vancouver, were seen around the Legislature yesterday afternoon. They are here to assist the passage of the amendments proposed to the city charter.

The Same Old Story.

Mayor Beaven, Police Magistrate Belyea and Mr. Noah Shakespeare, J. P., sat as licensing commissioners, yesterday, for several hours and listened to law-law-law on the application of the Victoria Hotel for a license. No decision had been arrived at when the board adjourned until Saturday at 10 a.m.

A Growing Evil.

The spread of houses of ill-repute throughout the residential portion of the city, during recent months, has at last begun to excite alarm, and Mayor Beaven has been asked what the Council intends to do about it. Supt. Sheppard has received instructions to have the members of his force do their duty.

The Constable had His Wits About Him.

An ash-box and a careless Chinaman who did not pay particular attention to where he threw the contents of the coal scuttle, came within an ace of causing a big fire at 14 Broughton street, last evening. Had not Police Constable McDonald, in passing, detected fire in the air and investigated, serious harm would no doubt have been done.

Needs Attention.

Now that the police, to the delight of all good citizens, are directing their attention to the crowds at the corner of Yates and Government Streets, it might not be out of order to request an occasional visit to the corner where Yates Street joins Wharf. The crowd which assembles nightly in front of the North Pacific saloon, is not so much of a nuisance as that at Campbell's corner, but it needs moving a little, just the same.

A Visitor From the East.

Mr. E. L. Bond, of Montreal, who left last night for home via San Francisco and the Yosemite Valley, is a son of the present Bishop of the Diocese, to which Canada's Commercial Capital gives its name. He was for some years Major of the Prince of Wales Rifles; is prominent as a financier upon St. Francais Xavier street, and is in many respects a public man, who enjoys the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

The Dutard-Zambesi Case.

The matter of damages sustained by the Fannie Dutard, in her collision with the Zambesi, placed by her owners at $17,000, is now being fought out in the Admiralty Court, item by item. Yesterday, the Assessors decided on everything but three items, which will be settled, to-day, when the final award will be made. It is understood that the amount claimed, has been reduced by a very considerable extent.

Sequel to the Dog Case.

In the Full Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Laing appealed against the decision of Sir Matthew Begbie in the case of Nevill v. Laing, when, it will be remembered, substantial damages were awarded to the plaintiff. The appeal was heard by Justices Crease, Walkem and Drake, and Mr. Gregory appeared on behalf of Nevill, Messrs. Peacock and Walls representing the appellant. The matter was dismissed with costs, and the judgment of the Chief Justice and the jury unanimously upheld.

Bradstreet's Agency.

J. B. Gordon, who has previously represented Bradstreet's commercial agency in Washington and British Columbia, will remove to Victoria, in the course of a few days, with his family, and make his headquarters here. Owing to the increase of business, the district has been divided, and Mr. Gordon gave his preference to this province. He was for many years a resident of Toronto, where he was also connected with Bradstreet's. He is a thoroughly practical business man, and is the right man for the position he occupies.

Navigation Opened.

Good news for those who are waiting for the opening of the river to get into Kootenay, was contained in a telegram from Spokane Falls, received in reply to one sent by Mr. R. E. Lemon to D. C. Corbin, yesterday. It reads:

Steamer Lytton will make her first trip Saturday, March 19th.

(Sd) GEORGE H. MARTIN.

This means an entrance to Kootenay fully two weeks earlier than was looked for, a fact that will no doubt be taken advantage of by the prospectors, who are waiting here. One party of 70 leave Victoria for the Kootenay country, to-day.

An Admirable Addition.

How far a little money can be made to go when it is entrusted to a careful and experienced buyer! The small sum of $50, raised by the sale of catalogues at the free library has been invested for the benefit of the institution by the librarian, Mr. McGregor, with the result that there are now 75 neatly bound new books on the shelves. The collection includes complete sets of the works of May Agnes Fleming, and Captain Mayne Reid; translations from the German by Mrs. A. L. Wister, and the Schonberg-Cotta family series. Books in a public library soon wear out, and new volumes are constantly needed. Some people seem to think that because a book belongs to the free library, it is public property, and consequently can be maltreated and torn at pleasure. It is just because it is the people's property that the book should be respected.

Will Probably Report Next Week.

A meeting of the McLeod committee is called for Saturday morning, when it is expected a report will be prepared for presentation to the House on Monday.

A Sure Sign of Insanity.

The city police do not often have as cruel a practical joke played upon them as last evening, when one of the boys in blue was called to the Driard by a telephone message that there was a crazy man in the barroom. As the officer was passing through the office, a weak-looking commercial man was pointed out to him.

"Why, what's the matter with him," he asked, "surely he's not crazy?"

"Crazy? I should say he was,—in the last stages, too. For the last ten minutes he's been setting on the billiard table humming or whistling, 'Comrades.' Do you think any sane man could do that?"

The officer did not think he could, but he has not yet routed up a standard authority on the point, consequently, no arrest, as yet, has been made.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

As has been already announced, the annual meeting of the world renowned and universally beneficient association—the British and Foreign Bible Society—will be held, this evening, in the Pandora Avenue Presbyterian Church. This society is non-sectarian, and upon the platform will doubtless be found clergymen of all the different denominations. The society was instituted in 1804. More than ten millions sterling have been spent by it in the work of translating, revising, printing, and circulating the scriptures, and upwards of one hundred and twelve millions of Bibles, Testaments and Portions have been issued by its depots in over 280 languages and dialects, many of which have been reduced to writing for the first time. The average issue from the London depot alone are nearly seven thousand volumes a day, and from the various foreign depots, taken altogether, the issues are still greater. Printing-presses are employed by the Society, not only in London, Oxford and Cambridge, but also at Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin, Cologne, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Beyrout, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Shanghai, Capetown, Sydney, and other centres.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning James McGibbon, a native of Brownsburg, Co. Argenteuil, Quebec, was found dead in his room at a boarding house on Chatham street. He had only been in Victoria a few weeks, having came here from Butte, Montana, where he was carrying on a carriage factory, to be married within about a week to an estimable young lady of this city. His intention was, after his marriage, to visit his old home and then return to Butte. He had been subject to apoplectic fits, and the position in which his body was found led to the conclusion that it was to such an attack he had succumbed. This is the opinion held by Dr. Milne, who examined the body, and who does not think a post mortem necessary. He took a long walk on Tuesday evening, and on going to bed was as full as could be of life and merriment, even playing a practical joke on a fellow roomer. The body will, as soon as the inquest has been held, be embalmed and sent east, a service over the remains being held at Vancouver, where he had lived for some time and formed numerous acquaintances.

ABOUT PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Touching the pilotage system of the province, of which much has been said and done lately, I would like to say a few words about the system generally, and more particularly about the pilots themselves and what they earn.

In all there are fifteen licensed pilots in the province, distributed as follows: Victoria has four, Nanaimo five, Vancouver and New Westminster four; and, on the whole, I believe they will compare favorably with any other such number on this coast.

Now, as to what the pilots earn, it was stated by Pilot Christensen in his examination at the Board of Trade enquiry into the stranding of the San Pedro, that the average earnings of the Nanaimo pilots was about $250 per month, and Mr. Robert Ward said, at the same enquiry, that the earnings of the pilots of the other districts was far in excess of the above amount. I am not prepared to say from whom Mr. Ward got his information, but I will say that he is certainly wrong in his statement, as far as regards Vancouver and New Westminster, for I am informed that the pilots belonging to that district have not earned an average of $150 a month for the last two years, and I am satisfied Victoria has not done much better.

When Christensen made his statement I presume he meant the gross earnings. Now we will come to the net. You must be aware, sir, that the expense of running the service is heavy; excepting Victoria the other pilotage districts have to have two pilot boats, one at Victoria, the other at the entrance to their ports, and each costs nearly one hundred dollars per month to run. It was stated at the enquiry that there is only one capable pilot boat in the service in the province. This is a mistake, as will be seen, when it is known that Nanaimo has a pilot boat in active service and Vancouver has another, both always cruising at the limits of their respective ports. I am sorry that the impression has gone abroad that the B. C. pilots have been earning more than they are justly entitled to.

To show that our pilotage charges are moderate, I will compare the pilotage charged vessels visiting B. C. ports and those visiting others on the Pacific coast. I will commence with San Diego and San Francisco. Each vessel over a certain tonnage pays, when a pilot is employed, when propelled by steam, $5.00 per foot draught of water and four cents for every registered ton, making a vessel's whole pilotage about $10 per foot draught of water. Portland, Oregon, ships pay $8 per foot; Victoria, ships propelled by steam, pay $1.50 per foot; Vancouver, ships propelled by steam pay $1.50 per foot; Nanaimo, ships propelled by steam pay $2 per foot. Of course, ships propelled by sail pay more, but as there is very little sailing done now-a-days, it is hardly worth while taking notice of it. So you will see, Sir, from the above how small the remuneration a B. C. pilot receives in comparison with the other pilots on this Coast. You will ask how this is, and I am willing to tell you. It is because we have the wrong men in the wrong place at the head of pilotage affairs. Let men be selected to administer the affairs of the pilots who are competent to judge how a pilot should be paid and otherwise treated, and not as they are at present. Volumes could be written on this subject, but as I have no desire to encroach too much on your valuable space, I will say enough for the day is the evil thereof. OIL SKIN.

E. G. Callahan, of the Standard Oil Co., St. Louis, is a guest at Hotel Dallas.

and consequently can be mal-
orn at pleasure. It is just be
e people's property that the
e respected.

bably Report Next Week.

of the McLeod committee is
turday morning, when it is
port will be prepared for pre-
he House on Monday.

re Sign of Insanity.

lice do not often have as cruel
ke played upon them as last
one of the boys in blue was
Driard by a telephone mes-
re was a crazy man in the bar.
e officer was passing through
weak-looking commercial man
ut to him.
at's the matter with him," be
y he's not crazy?"
should say he was,—in the
o. For the last ten minutes
ting on the billiard table hum-
tling, 'Comrades.' Do you
e man could do that?"
did not think he could, but he
outed up a standard authority
consequently, no arrest, as
made.

nd Foreign Bible Society.

n already announced, the an-
of the world renowned and
beneficient association—the
oreign Bible Society—will be
ning, in the Pandora Avenue
Church. This society is non-
upon the platform will doubt-
clergymen of all the different
s. The society was instituted
re than ten millions sterling
nt by it in the work of trans-
ing, printing, and circulating
, and upwards of one hundred
illions of Bibles, Testaments
have been issued by its depots
anguages and dialects, many of
een reduced to writing for the
The average issue from the
alone are nearly seven thous-
a day, and from the various
s, taken altogether, the issues
er. Printing-presses are em-
Society, not only in London,
Cambridge, but also at Paris,
msterdam, Berlin, Cologne,
me, Madrid, Lisbon, Copen-
etersburg, Constantinople, Bey-
y, Madras, Calcutta, Shanghai,
ydney, and other centres.

Sudden Death.

morning James McGibbon,
Brownsburg, Co. Argenteuil,
found dead in his room at a
se on Chatham street. He had
Victoria a few weeks, having
om Butte, Montana, where he
on a carriage factory, to be
in about a week to an estimable
f this city. His intention was,
riage, to visit his old home and
o Butte. He had been subject
fits, and the position in which
found led to the conclusion
such an attack he had suc-
is is the opinion held by Dr.
xamined the body, and who
nk a post mortem necessary.
ng walk on Tuesday evening,
to bed was as full as could be
erriment, even playing a prac-
a fellow roomer. The body
as the inquest has been held,
and sent east, a service over
being held at Vancouver, where
for some time and formed num-
tances.

PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

ITOR:—Touching the pilotage
province, of which much has
done lately, I would like to
rds about the system generally,
rticularly about the pilots them-
hat they earn.
e are fifteen licensed pilots in
distributed as follows: Vic-
, Nanaimo five, Vancouver and
inster four.; and, on the whole,
y will compare favorably with
h number on this coast.
what the pilots earn, it was
Pilot Christensen in his examin-
Board of Trade enquiry into
of the San Pedro, that the
ngs of the Nanaimo pilots was
per month, and Mr. Robert
t the same enquiry, that the
e pilots of the other districts
cess of the above amount. I am
to say from whom Mr. Ward
nation, but I will say that he
rong in his statement, as far
ancouver and New Westmins-
informed that the pilots be-
at district have not earned an
50 a month for the last two
am satisfied Victoria has not
etter.
istensen made his statement I
neant the gross earnings. Now
e to the net. You must be
hat the expense of running the
eavy; excepting Victoria the
e districts have to have two
ne at Victoria, the other at
to their ports, and each costs
undred dollars per month to
stated at the enquiry that
one capable pilot boat in the
province. This is a mistake,
n, when it is known that Na-
pilot boat in active service and
s another, both always cruising
of their respective ports. I am
e impression has gone abroad
C. pilots have been earning
ey are justly entitled to.
at our pilotage charges are
will compare the pilotage
ls visiting B. C. ports and
others on the Pacific coast.
nce with San Diego and San
Each vessel over a certain ton-
hen a pilot is employed, when
y steam, $5.00 per foot
ater and four cents for every
n, making a vessel's whole
t $10 per foot draught of wa-
, Oregon, ships pay $8 per
ia, ships propelled by steam,
foot; Vancouver, ships pro-
am pay $1.50 per foot; Nanai-
opelled by steam pay $2 per
rse, ships propelled by sail
t as there is very little sail-
-a-days, it is hardly worth
notice of it. So you will see,
above how small the remu-
C. pilot receives in compari-
other pilots on this Coast.
how this is, and I am willing
It is because we have the
the wrong place at the head
fairs. Let men be selected to
e affairs of the pilots who are
judge how a pilot should be
rwise treated, and not as they
t. Volumes could be written
t, but as I have no desire to
much on your valuable space,
ugh for the day is the evil
OIL SKIN.

han, of the Standard Oil Co.,
guest at Hotel Dallas.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A Universal Celebration—Its Traditions, History, Associations, and Effects.

Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
In the cause of mank'nd, if our creeds agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have honored and tried,
If he kneels not before the same alter as me?

THE Seventeenth of Ireland? No one dreams of asking what great event in the world's history is to-day celebrated, nor yet where Ireland, the headquarters of the celebration, is. Everybody has heard of St. Patrick and of Ireland, and lest the occasion be by any chance overlooked by those more particularly interested in its associations, the sons of the Emerald Isle, wherever their lot is cast, will, to-day, give the necessary reminder. The 17th of March is the only day in the year on which one can fairly speak of United Ireland. To-day, Irishmen of every walk in life, from peer to peasant; of every shade of politics, from the rankest type of Home ruler to the most conservative Unionist; of every creed and in every clime, are as one in doing honor to the memory of their patron Saint. However they may differ on all other points, they are at least in thorough unanimity on this—that St. Patrick is worthy of esteem and affection. But it was not always so. History, or tradition, has it that away back in the early centuries of Ireland's history, there was a difference of opinion as to the exact date on which the illustrious Saint first saw the light. Some claimed the 8th of March, while others persisted that the 9th was correct, and thus, it is said, faction-fighting was first introduced into the island. While this exactitude in a small matter of detail may have been highly commendable even in those remote days, the effect was anything but satisfactory. The "Eighths" and the "Ninths," as the factions were respectively called, were more demonstrative than argumentative, and in the contests which naturally ensued, "suffering for St. Patrick," or for conscience sake, was very general. Though a highly cultured and prosperous people, the Irish did not, at this date, suffer from those products of advanced civilization, the policeman, the militiaman, or the bridewell; and hence the appeal to arms—the shillalah was the most approved weapon of the period—to settle the disputes. While the Irish were thus fighting among themselves the other nations of the earth were busy in establishing a claim to St. Patrick, as peculiarly their own, and so numerous were the claimants to the Saint's kind patronage, that it took united Ireland to resist them. By a very creditable stroke of diplomacy it was agreed that the two factions should unite, and as eight and nine make 17—the 17th of March was decreed St. Patrick's Day.

On the Old Sod, as the Emeral Isle is familiarly, affectionately called, the 17th of March is *the* day in the year. Throughout the world at large it is perhaps more generally known as the 17th of Ireland, and it is safe to predict that more shamrock will pass through the post offices to-day than Valentines on the 14th of February. This is the great day for Ireland. At daybreak every city, town and village in the country are made to ring with the soul-stirring strains of music, the fifes and drums, which in the North do service on the 12th of July in memory of King William and the Battle of the Boyne, in rendering "The Protestant Boys," or "Croppy Lie Down," being no less effective in the production of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," than the brass instruments of the South or West, which are called into requisition at the Land League meetings to play tunes under the coercion laws denounced as seditious. It is the only holiday in the year on which the discordant, blood-curdling party tune is not heard, and even after a liberal "drowning" of the shamrock in orthodox style, any little "ruxions" that ensue, are generally of a friendly nature, and devoid of religious or political animosity. If differences of opinion do arise, Paddy, mildly, but pointedly, puts it to his opponent: "Ye see the thing-a-me-jig in yer nabor's eye, but ye fail to obsarve the what-ye-may-call it in yer own." Church bells are ringing, and religious services are everywhere held, for St. Patrick is adopted by all denominations as a model man, whose teachings were as pure as his life was self-sacrificing. The sound doctrines he taught, are the very essence of Christianity, and when he exhibited the modest, little trefoil to explain the unity of the Trinity, he illustrated his subject with a charming simplicity and rare effectiveness. The finest Cathedrals in the Old Country are dedicated to St. Patrick, nor do the more modest edifices ignore the name in their choice of nomenclature. It is a fact much to be regretted, that the principle or doctrine of unity so early preached to Ireland as a nation, should be the one so utterly and completely disregarded by her people. Would that every day were a St. Patrick's Day in that "most distressful country," and then, indeed, might she be what the poet, with artistic license, described her—

"First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."

In Protestant Ulster, no less than in Roman Catholic Munster, is the Saint duly honored to-day, but for some unaccountable reason, his admirers will persist in drinking his health in the pure mountain dew, or wine of the country—a good, strong malt whiskey. The process is simple. Three sprigs of the trefoil are immersed in ardent liquor—"drowned," as the operation is described, and the concoction thus produced is lowered with an emphatic "Here's to St. Patrick." It is considered good form to drink the health before breakfast, and it is quite discretionary as to how many times during the day it is repeated. The effect can be as easily imagined as described. Business is pretty generally suspended on this day, although it is not a Government holiday, and Irishmen who go in for celebrating, are not, as a rule, particular as to whether the Government officials and bank clerks join them—these gentlemen, in fact, are contemptuously described as "aliens." In the hat or button-hole the shamrock is worn, and woe betide the man who appears in public unadorned with the national emblem. The young bloods delight in congregating at the street corners and demanding, "Hat off for St. Patrick," from any passer-by who does not display the outward and visible sign of nationality, and they enforce their order in a most tantalising fashion.

Scotland's the thistle and England the rose,
But everybody knows where the Shamoock grows

May the day be a happy one for Irishmen, at home and abroad, and more particularly for the sons of the Emerald Isle who have made British Columbia their adopted home. It will certainly be duly celebrated in every clime in which Irishmen are to be found; and where are they not? An improvement upon the Mother Country style of celebration would be no unwelcome innovation. Must it ever be so in that unfortunate little isle, that strife and discord will prevail, and happiness and contentment, except on special occasions, be strangers to its people. Home rule, in all its beautiful simplicity, had been in vogue from the very earliest days up to the Conquest by Henry II, 1172, yet they appeared to have had anything but a peaceable time of it. Some historians have traced the succession of native sovereigns to about the period of the flood. According to Keating the first sovereigns after the Milesian conquest were Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes from Galicia, who conquered the country and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. These two princes are said to have reigned jointly from the year 1285 B. C. till 1291, when they dissolved partnership. "Of their successors," says the historian, "who reigned to the Christian era, about 169 in number, only fifteen died comfortably in their beds." He proceeds to account for the decay of royalty, and shows that four died of the plague, while the rest were assassinated, killed in battle, or died other violent deaths. It would thus appear that the truth of the saying, "Uneasy's the head that wears a crown," was fully exemplified, even in those days. Fearaidhach-Fionfachtna, who reigned A. D. 4, does not appear to have started a more auspicious line, as the history of Ireland down to the last of its kings, Roderick O'Connor, 1168, is one of constant turmoil, despite the labors of St. Patrick. Then come the conquest and annexation by William III, and again a renewal of hostilities, which appear to have continued up to the present 17th of March. Poor Ireland! Poor St. Patrick.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

The local markets for the past week have been pretty much at a standstill, any changes in prices which have taken place being in favor of the purchaser. Farmers are too busy with Spring work to bring in produce, but the stock on hand is amply sufficient to meet the demand, and, as the reserve is known to be substantial, dealers did not attempt to run up prices. The glut in the potato market has resulted in a decline in price, and they can now be had at any reasonable figure. Producers readily sell to consumers at from 75c. per bag upwards, retailers charging from 25c. to 40c. more money. Oats appear to be the chief crop on which farmers will rely this year, judging from the sales of seed. Seed oats are in great demand at from $38 to $40 per ton. It is evident that there will also be on the Island this year a good deal more done in cattle raising and dairy farming. The supply of cattle from the interior is on the decline, and since fat animals have to be imported from the other side or from Calgary to meet the local consumption, farmers are beginning to realize what a remunerative trade they have been neglecting. Past negligence cannot, however, be quickly recovered, so that, even with the impetus which present prices have given it will be some time before the Island will be able to supply consumers. Wheat promises to be a considerable factor this year, and the supply of barley will also be greater than in the past. The improvement in milling facilities and brewing industries has brought about this desirable change. Some good horses have been brought in from the other side, and the whole lookout is satisfactory for the future of the agricultural community. The old take-it-easy style has been abandoned, and more skill and energy infused into the farmers life. The raising of hogs is also more extensive than it used to be, and sheep breeding is becoming popular.

FLOUR remains at last week's quotations.

WHEAT is unchanged as to price, and the supply is fully equal to the demand. Most of the grain is, however, imported.

MEATS show a decline of a couple of cents per lb. all round, although a few local butchers hold out for what they seem to consider standard prices. Pork is coming in freely, but of beef and mutton there is no surplus to boast of. The Mainland ranges are not turning out good stuff as yet.

EGGS can be had at an average of 25c. per doz., good and fresh at that. Imported ones have almost ceased to come in.

HIDES are freely bought at from 6c. to 8c., while sheep skins run up to 75c. each, with wool.

FISH are coming in more freely, and there is a good market for spring salmon, for which those who can afford it pay 15c per lb. Halibut has come down a couple of cents.

VEGETABLES are scarce at prices quoted.

FRUITS (imported) are not up to the average. Oranges especially are poor, and the crop is generally looked upon as a failure.

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl.	$ 6.50
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.75
* * *	6.00
Hungarian	6.30 @ 6.70
Premier	6.50
Three Star	6.00
Victoria	5.75@6.00
Wheat, per ton	40.00@45.00
Oats, per ton	30.00 @ 32.50
Barley, per ton	30.00 @ 32.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	25.00@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	32.50@35.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3 00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	50c
" National Mills, per 10 lbs.	50c
Rolled Wheat, per 10 lbs.	50c
Rolled Oats, per bag	50c
Pearl Barley, per lb.	5c
Split Peas, per lb.	4c
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo " "	5 50
Potatoes (Island), per ton	16.00@20.00
" (imported), per ton	16.00
Onions	3@4
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb.	1@1½
Carrots, per lb.	1@1½
Celery, per dozen	25
Apples, per box	1 25 @ 1.50
Oranges, per case	3.25@4.00
Lemons, California, per case	4.25 @ 6.00
Cabbage (white), per lb	1½
" (red) "	3
Turnips, per lb.	1
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25@30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	75 @ 90
" Creamery, per 3 lbs.	1.00
" California, per roll	75
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	18 @ 20
" California "	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb.	16 to 18
" Rolled "	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb.	12½—13½
Lard "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	12@16
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Pork, fresh "	12@15
Veal, dressed, per lb.	15@18
Tallow	5@6
Chickens, per pair	1.00@1.50
Teal, per brace	35@40
Beef cattle	4@5
Sheep	6@7
Hogs	8@9
Calves	7½@8
Turkey, per lb.	15
Geese, per lb.	12
Hides	6@8
Skins, sheep, each	75
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	12@15
" (Steel head), per lb	8
Cohoe	8
Cod	3 lb. for 30c
Miscellaneous	8
Kippered Salmon	15@25
Smelts	10
Perch, ₩ lb.	5
Pickerel, ₩ lb	5
Halibut ₩ lb.	8@10

LONDON, March 15.—Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, Viscount Hampden, is dead at Pau. He was born in 1814, was a member of parliament and in the Cabinet from 1855 to 1858, and was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1862 to 1884. He was a lineal descendant of Sir John Hampden, the famous patriot, also of the Dacre family, who came with William the Conqueror.

LONDON, March 15.—The senate of the University of St. Andrew, the oldest in Scotland, has opened to women the university departments of theology and science.

A LIVELY TIME.

Five Members of the Council Attempt to Break up the Meeting.

The Greater Part of the Evening Wasted—Ald. Devlin and the Mayor.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at the City Hall last night. There were present Mayor Beaven, and Ald. Hunter, Lovell, Devlin, Baker, Hall, Styles, McKillican, Humber.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

THE MAYOR: Shall the minutes be adopted as read?

ALD. DEVLIN: I move as an amendment that the minutes be not adopted. I claim that the proceedings of last week were totally illegal. I take that stand under Sec. 17 of the By-law regulating meetings of the Council, which says that we have no right to proceed at any meeting until we adopt or negative the proceedings of the previous meeting. Last week this was not done and I claim the privilege of asserting that we are acting illegally. At the last meeting only one-half the clause was read by the Mayor. The last portion, which made all the difference, was not.

ALD. BAKER seconded the motion.

The MAYOR explained that the action of the Council was not illegal. He had not signed the minutes of the last meeting and the by-laws and statute were, in that particular point, quite clear.

ALD. DEVLIN again urged that he was correct. He would like to ask whether the actions of the Council were governed by the Municipal Act or the by-laws of the City Council. At the last meeting all motions were negatived. Seven Aldermen had voted in favor of the motion regarding a new city surveyor, and three against it. The majority, had in the interval since then, seen no reason to change their opinion of the ability and qualifications of the party elected for the position.

The MAYOR: Ald. Devlin, I am allowing you to speak—

ALD. DEVLIN—I was explaining myself. I claim to be the senior representative for Johnson street ward.

THE MAYOR several times attempted to stop the Alderman, but was not able to, that gentleman repeatedly assuring the board that he believed he was the senior member for Johnson street ward.

THE MAYOR—Because you are the senior member for Johnson street ward is that any reason why the minutes of last meeting should not be adopted? Keep to the point. I don't know what you are talking about.

ALD. DEVLIN—Excuse me. I see a mouse running over the floor. If anybody wille put his foot on it I will give him ten cents. I am the senior member for Johnson street ward, I believe.

Then followed nearly an hour of excited talk, Ald. Devlin talking about matters in general for the greater portion of that time. Then the amendment was put by the Mayor, and carried by a vote of five to three.

Ayes—Ald. Styles, Hall, Humber, Baker, Devlin.

Noes—Ald. Hunter, McKillican, Lovell.

Ald. Devlin then demanded that the Mayor should cast his vote as well.

The Mayor refused to be dictated to. He could vote if he pleased, and could withhold his vote if he pleased, too. However, in the present instance, he wished to record his vote with the noes.

ALD. DEVLIN—Now that the amendment is carried, I move that the minutes of the 3d of March, two meetings ago, be adopted as read.

The MAYOR—Have you given notice of motion?

ALD. DEVLIN—It is not necessary.

The MAYOR—Yes it is. This is a new motion.

At this stage Ald. Munn entered the room.

ALD. STYLES seconded the motion.

THE MAYOR took exception, and said "the motion required notice. If you wish to annul a previous motion you have to give notice for twenty-four hours, and therefore there is nothing to second."

ALD. DEVLIN—I claim that I have complied with the statute. Is the municipal by-law to govern us, or is it the Municipal Act?

THE MAYOR—We are governed primarily by the municipal act. I have answered you three or four times.

At this stage Ald. Devlin continued speaking about various matters until the Mayor told him that he should have been called to order several times during the evening.

ALD. DEVLIN—Well, we're not all parliamentarians. I will sit down.

ALD. STYLES—Do you rule this question out of order?

THE MAYOR—A man's patience gets sometimes exhausted. Here we have been talking for an hour about nothing. You, yourself, voted that the minutes of last meeting should not be confirmed, and you must take the consequences.

ALD. DEVLIN again protested that he knew as much about the matter as anybody else did. He had to give no notice at all, and his motion was quite in order.

The Mayor several times called Ald. Devlin to order but he persisted in speaking until Ald. Hunter asserted himself, claiming that the Mayor was perfectly correct in his ruling that twenty-four hours' notice of the motion would have to be given, and quoted from the Municipal Act, clause 82, in proof of his contention.

ALD. DEVLIN—The whole thing is illegal. You are acting in an illegal manner, and I move to adjourn.

ALD. STYLES seconded the motion.

The vote stood as follows:

For the motion—Ald. Devlin, Styles, Hall, Baker, Humber.

Against—Ald. Hunter, Lovell, Munn, McKillican.

THE MAYOR—I give my vote against the motion, so it is lost. Now, for goodness sake, let us proceed to business.

ALD. DEVLIN again obstructed business, and the Mayor finally appealed to the other Aldermen, asking them to assist him in maintaining order. On this, the former banging his reference books into his desk, said that he would leave the Board, and not continue to sit under such conditions. He then left the hall altogether, after a loud demand for the confirmation of Mr. Tuck's appointment as City Engineer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From A. P. Luxton asking that the Victoria Cricket Club be allowed to stake off a few acres of land at Beacon Hill for cricket purposes.

The privilege was granted, conditionally on no enclosure rights being asserted.

Ald. BAKER: What constitutes a quorum?

The MAYOR: Five members of the Council.

On this answer being given Ald. Baker, Hall, Humber and Styles prepared to leave the Hall, but were brought to a full stop by the Mayor remarking that he was a member of the Council as much as any alderman. The four gentlemen at once saw that they were not able to block the evening's business. So they kept their seats and took part in the proceedings.

From Joseph Phœnix, claiming that he was unjustly fined for blocking streets, in the Police Court, laying the blame on the Chief of Police, for his action in bringing the charge against him, when many other men were greater offenders.

Reported to the Police committee for report.

From Thos. Hooper, on behalf of J. Larbonne, asking that the sewerage system be extended to his lots on Pandora Avenue, where it was intended to place a three-story brick building. Referred to the Sewerage committee and City Surveyor, to report as to the cost.

As soon as this question had been dealt with, Ald. Devlin returned to the Chamber and took a seat outside the railing, from which point of vantage he and Ald. Baker and Styles carried on a code-signal correspondence throughout the evening.

From G. Bossi—asking that he be allowed to construct a sidewalk at his own expense in front of his new building, on the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, if the Council supplied material.

The request was granted.

From B. Williams, secretary to Board of School Trustees—asking that the Central and High school buildings be put in connection with the sewerage system, and pointing out the urgent necessity of such action being taken. Referred to Sewerage committee and engineer for report.

From G. Maidment—complaining of an offensive smell on Vancouver street. Referred to Sanitary committee and Sanitary officer.

From Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, on behalf of Joseph Phœnix—calling attention of the Council to the decrease of value of his property on the Fairfield Estate, caused by the overflooding of drains, and asking that matters be put right at once. Referred to Sewerage committee for report.

The following communication was read from the Secretary to the Sewerage Commissioners:

"I am instructed by the Sewerage Commissioners to inform you that, to place the sewerage works now in hand in such a position as to be available for use, will require the whole of the funds now at the disposal of the Commissioners, and to point out that under the contract made by the Council with the B. C. Terra Cotta Co., pipes were to be furnished and paid for on delivery, to the value of $54,011.41. The payments on account, up to date, amount to $27,805.04, and if the total amount of the contract has to be met, insufficient will be left to complete the works above referred to, for which a sufficient stock of pipe is on hand. The Commissioners earnestly request the Council to make some arrangement with the Terra Cotta Cotta Co. to temporarily suspend the delivery of sewer pipes. The Commissioners request the Council to bear in mind that the great additional cost entailed by the decision of the Council to deepen the sewers in the residential part of the city, is to a great extent responsible for the cost being much heavier than would have been the case had the works been carried out as originally intended."

Referred to the Mayor and the Finance Committee for report.

From J. Keith Wilson, asking that Blanchard street be extended through to Beacon Hill park, and enclosing an offer from the Lord Bishop of Columbia to allow the corporation a 60-foot road through the portion of the property owned by the church.

The communication was received, and the sincere thanks of the corporation tendered to the generous donor.

It was remarked that this was one of the most generous gifts that had been made to the city for years, and it was decided to instruct the city surveyor to have a survey made at once, and the necessary grading completed as quickly as possible.

From S. Keene, complaining of the excessive charge made on him for water, which was at the rate of $2.50 per month. Referred to the Water committee for report.

From Frank Campbell, asking protection from actions of Police Officer Smith, in roughly clearing the corner in front of his store, last Saturday night.

ALD. HUMBER and LOVELL spoke very strongly in favor of the manner in which the Constable had acted, and stated that in future, no loafers or stragglers would be allowed to congregate on the corners of Yates and Government street.

The matter was referred to the Police Committee for report. Ald. Baker refused to vote one way or the other, and left his seat while the vote was being taken.

From several residents of the Work Estate, asking for police protection from the annoyance caused by a number of boys every night. They had applied to the Chief of Police, but had been unable to obtain any redress. Referred to Police Committee with power to act.

From Mr. T. F. McGuigon, city clerk of Vancouver, stating that it had been ascertained that the Chinaman sent from Vancouver to Darcey Island was without doubt a leper. Received and filed.

From Wilson, Wooton & Barnard stating that Mr. H. Lapierre had placed in their hands his claim against the Corporation for damages, particulars of which had already been furnished, and stating that unless the claim was immediately settled they would take action in the courts.

ALD. DEVLIN gave notice of motion that, at the next meeting of the Council, he would ask leave to introduce a by-law to aid the Victoria, Saanich, and New Westminster R.R.

REPORTS.

From the Finance committee recommending the payment of $272.50, small accounts. The report was adopted.

Accounts for $1,131.96 were passed for payment on motion of Ald. Styles, who added to his motion a request that the Auditor be asked to hand down a financial statement by the 1st of April.

ALD. DEVLIN again rose, and in spite of continued remonstrances from the Mayor, went on to speak of matters outside the question. He was at length compelled to resume his seat.

ALD. HUNTER moved the adjournment, ALD. LOVELL seconded.

ALD. DEVLIN, before the motion could be put, again rose excitedly in his place, and the Council adjourned, leaving him still talking, the Mayor expressing indignation at his conduct.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Herr Gunzberg, a banker, representing influential financial houses in Europe, has failed for a large amount. The connections of Herr Gunzberg were largely in Berlin, and ever since they refused to take the Russian loan the Government has been very unfavorable to Gunzberg, and frowned upon any person doing business with him.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The Council of the Empire has ordered that two grain depots be established to every 300 peasants' huts, from which depots seed corn shall be distributed in the spring to peasants, who must return it in the autumn. Special bureaus will be established to report as to the harvest, so as to enable the Government to adopt measures to avoid famine.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

MR. BROWN presented a petition from certain residents of Westminster, asking that no monopoly be granted any Tramway Company to run between Vancouver and Westminster.

MR. COTTON presented a similar petition from certain residents of Vancouver.

MR. MCKENZIE presented a petition from certain residents of Alberni, opposing amendment to the Liquor License Act.

TWIN CITIES RAILWAY & TELEPHONE CO.

MR. MARTIN objected to the petitions presented by Mr. Cotton and Mr. Brown being read and received, on the ground that the Standing Orders and Private Bills committee had already reported on the bill to incorporate the Twin Cities Railway and Telephone Co., and the subject matter of the petitions was a reflection on the action of the committee.

HON. MR. BEAVEN read from Todd's Parliamentary Practice to show that the Private Bills committee *must* report every bill brought before them.

MR. SPEAKER ruled that every bill must be reported. The Private Bills Committee had no power to kill a bill.

COL. BAKER drew attention to the practice in the Dominion House of Commons, where private bills are read a second time before being referred to a standing committee of the House.

MR. STODDART moved that the report be referred back to the Standing Orders and Private Bills Committee. Carried.

RETURNS BROUGHT DOWN.

HON. MR. ROBSON presented a return of correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments *re* restriction of Chinese Emigration.

REPORTS OF COMMITEEES.

COL. BAKER from the Railway Committee reported the bill to amend the Columbia & Kootenay Rrilway Act.

MR. MARTIN from the Private Bills Committee reported the bill to amend the Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway Act. The committee also asked leave to employ the services of a stenographer to take the evidence in the matter of the Surrey Enabling Bill.

BRIDGING FRASER RIVER.

MR. PUNCH moved, seconded by Mr. Kitchen, "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to communicate with the Dominion Government and ascertain on what terms and how far they would be willing to contribute towards getting the Fraser and Pitt rivers bridged." Carried.

ISLAND RAILWAY ACT.

MR. MCKENZIE introduced a bill to amend an act relating to the Island Railway, the graving dock and railway lands of the province. Read a first time. Second reading next Wednesday.

COWICHAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill respecting the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society. Read a first time. Second reading to-morrow.

LAND SURVEYORS ACT.

MR. MARTIN introduced a bill respecting land surveyors. Read a first time. Second reading Wednesday next.

RE ARCHITECTS' PROFESSION.

MR. COTTON introduced a bill Respecting the Profession of Architects. Read a first time. Second reading Wednesday next.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

MR. SMITH asked the Attorney-General: "Is there anything in the last three lines of section 23 of the 'Placer Mining Act, 1891,' that prevents a Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder writing the statement of particulars necessary for an application for a mining record, provided the applicant signs such statement?" A. Nothing, if he choses to do so.

NELSON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Nelson Electric Light Company's bill, with Mr. Kitchen in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

ARREST OF AH KEE.

HON. MR. DAVIE presented a return of correspondence, etc., in connection with the arrest of Ah Kee in West Kootenay.

ESQUIMALT WATERWORKS CO. ACT.

MR. KEITH resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of Esquimalt Waterworks Co. Amendment Act. As a member of the Private Bills committee he had, he said, gone into the question very thoroughly, and from the best information he could get he was satisfied that as far back as 1873 the city of Victoria had been granted rights to obtain water from any stream within 20 miles of the city. For some reason or other, however, the city of Victoria had not seen fit to take advantage of this right, and there was nothing now to show whether or not they would do so at any time in the future. This being the case he saw no reason why the Esquimalt Waterworks company should not be permitted to take what water they wanted from Goldstream, provided the rights of the city were protected. He would therefore vote for the second reading of the bill.

MR. SWORD read the amendments proposed to the bill and said they did not completely protect the rights of the city of Victoria.

HON. MR. TURNER announced his intention of voting for the second reading of the bill, as amendments would be introduced which would protect the rights of the city of Victoria.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that the Government recognized the principle that in any private bill which was passed by the House the Government should see that provision was made that public rights should be protected. Unless amendments effecting this object were introduced the bill would not pass the House with the consent of the Government.

The second reading of the bill was carried on the following division:

YEAS—Messrs. Grant, Punch, Kellie, Horne, Keith, Baker, Davie, Vernon, Eberts. Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, and Fletcher.—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Milne, Beaven, Brown, Forster, and Anderson.—10.

NELSON WATERWORKS BILL.

On the motion to adopt the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Nelson Waterworks bill.

MR. SWORD moved the following amendment: "To strike out the first, i.e., the main clause of section 49, and insert in lieu thereof:—'In the event of the incorporation, within the meaning of the Municipal Acts for the time being in force in this province, of the town of Nelson, the said corporation so created shall, at any time they may think fit, have the right to purchase, and the company shall be compelled to sell, the works and property of the company, on the said corporation paying to the company a sum sufficient to make up the interest on the capital invested in cost of construction and maintenance to the amount of fifteen per cent. per annum to date of purchase, after taking into account any profit that may have been made up to that time, and a further sum equal to a bonus of fifty per cent. on the capital actually invested.'"

At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Robson, a clause was inserted limiting to five years the time in which such purchase could be made.

HON. MR. BEAVEN supported the amendment, speaking at some length on monopolies in general. He was, however, opposed to the time limit.

After remarks by various members the amendment carried.

COL. BAKER moved the adjournment of the debate.

ANNUAL REPORT MINISTER OF MINES.

HON. MR. ROBSON presented the annual report of the Minister of Mines.

THE M'LEOD COMMITTEE.

HON. MR. BEAVEN enquired when the report of the McLeod Committee might be expected.

COL. BAKER replied that probably the committee would report next week.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By MR. KEITH: To ask for returns showing the amounts of registry fees for Nanaimo city and district and from Kamloops and Yale districts.

By HON. MR. BEAVEN: To insert his anti-Chinese clause in the following bills: Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Co.; Kaslo, Slocan Ry Co.; Kootenay Power Co.; Victoria and Sydney Ry Co.; Coquitlam Electric Co.; North Vancouver Electric Co.

AN INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice Finds in Favor of Ex-Manager Rice of the Victoria Stock Co.

Several Points of Law Expounded—Miss Ramsay's Position Clearly Defined.

Sir Matthew Begbie, sitting in conjunction with Mr. Justice Drake, in the Divisional Court, has delivered the following judgment in the appeal of John E Rice against the decision of Mr. Justice Crease refusing to set aside a writ of ca. re. issued on Monday, the 7th inst., on an affidavit filed that day. The writ was endorsed, claiming $800 damages for breach of contract.

The plaintiff was an actress; the defendant a manager of a theatrical company. An engagement had been entered into, according to which, so far as appeared by the affidavit, the plaintiff was to take leading parts at $65 per week, payable every Saturday, for eight weeks, of which four weeks were yet to run. But, on Saturday last, the 5th inst., the defendant paid her up to that date, and informed her in writing that she was dismissed. The plaintiff, thereupon, issued a writ on Monday, and on the present affidavit, claiming four weeks salary at $65, procured an order for the ca. re. now now before the Court.

Mr. Taylor for the appellant; Messrs Bodwell & Irving for the respondent.

Per Curiam—"We are of opinion that the affidavit does not state the plaintiff's cause of action with sufficient distinctness. That must appear on the affidavit itself, on an application for a capias; it cannot be eked out by the endorsement, on the writ, which are not under oath. If, therefore, a plaintiff be suing on a breach of contract, the affidavit must clearly allege a breach, and clearly set forth circumstances showing a breach. It need not, of course, set forth any of the evidence on which the plaintiff proposes to rely, but it must allege and state the two matters mentioned above, which, combinedly, constitute a cause of action. But this affidavit never once alleges any breach of contract, and the circumstances set forth rather show that the defendant had not, up to the issuing of the writ, been guilty of any breach of contract. The affidavit stated that she had been paid all the money due to her up to the commencement of the action, so that the defendant has kept to his contract in that respect. The alleged letter of dismissal is rather a mere warning that the defendant intended to abandon the contract; that he would not pay her next Saturday. A mere threat is not a breach of contract. If the supposed breach consist in not permitting the plaintiff to act, she never gave the defendant a chance. The first night on which she could have acted after the alleged attempted dismissal, was on Monday, the 7th inst., and the capias had then issued. It is not at all clear on the affidavit whether the plaintiff does not consider the contract as still in full force, and is suing him on it for the salary for four weeks still to run of the eight weeks engagement. But in that case, her cause of action has not yet arisen.

"The capias, therefore, and the order on which it was issued, must be set aside. The defendant's costs, both here and below, to be defendant's costs in the cause."

A Protracted Voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The British ship, Wanderer, loaded with coal from Liverpool, arrived unexpectedly, this morning, after a passage of 111 days. On October 20th, she put into London, and was towed to Dublin. Before reaching London, she lost several spars and all her sails; while repairing at Dublin, the Captain died, and on October 24th, the Wanderer put back to Liverpool.

The remains of the captain were interred in that city, and she started again November 21. The arrival of the vessel was a great surprise to the consignees, who did not look for her before May 1st on account of the disasters she had met with.

Burned at Sea—Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The barkentine Tropic Bird, from Tahiti, brought up one of the crew of the British ship Clara, coal laden, for this point, from Newcastle, Eng., which was burned at sea. He is one of twelve who were in a boat, in charge of Mate Herring, and who are supposed to have been drowned. They were fifteen days in an open boat, travelling sixteen hundred miles, suffering intensely from thirst and heat. He finally landed at the Marquesas Islands.

French and American Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The State Department has been advised by cable, that President Carnot, to-day, signed the Commercial Reciprocity Convention between France and the United States.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Some Interesting Fashion Hints About the Newest Things in Feminine Headgear.

Bright Outlook of "the Cause" in Australia—Plenty of Work for the Competent.

In flowers the fashions are more fleeting than in any other class of trimmings.

Feathers are less freely worn than during the winter, but they are still fashionable.

Lace is seen on the majority of hats, being disposed in rosettes, cascades, frills and other devices.

Hats with soft Tam O'Shanter crowns and narrow brims are much admired and recall the pretty caps worn by pages in the picturesque mediæval times. A pretty hat has a soft crown of pink moire and a brim of very fancy lace straw, through the meshes of which is seen an underlying moire facing. On the centre of the crown is applied a handsome jet ornament and against the crown at the left side, well toward the back, is set an upright bunch of ox-eyed daisies and leaves, which nod and bend with every motion of the head. A flower bonnet suitable only for the theatre and for ceremonious occasions is made of gold gauze, upon which are placed a triangular crown of fancy straw and a brim of very natural-looking mignonettes. A sing pink rose bud and a small bunch of mignonette are arranged in front a little to the left, and long pink moire ties are fastened at the back.

TO SET A TABLE.

Breakfast being the plainest meal of the day, the arrangement of the table should always be simple. The cloth should be spotless. At each person's seat place a knife, fork, teaspoon or dessert-spoon, tumbler and napkin, and if fresh fruit is to be served, a finger bowl if there be no servant. If you have a waitress, she will place the finger bowls on as you finish with the fruit. If fresh fruit be served there must also be placed at each seat a fruit knife and plate. The knives and spoons should be placed at the right and the forks and napkins at the left: the tumblers to be at the point of the knives. There should be space between the knife and fork for a breakfast plate. Have the dish of fruit in the centre of the table. Spread little butter plates at the top of each plate. If individual salt and pepper bottles be used, place them at the side of each plate. If large ones place them at the corner of the table. Put four tablespoons on the table, either in two corners, or beside the dishes that they will be used in serving. Put the carving knife and fork at the head of the table and the cups and saucers, sugar and cream, coffee-pot, hot-water bowl, etc., and the mush dishes at the other end.

WOMEN AND MEN EQUAL.

The woman's cause in Australia has an exceeding bright outlook. In all the public schools girls enjoy the same advantages as boys, and the young womanhood of the country is said to be remarkably well educated, and, so far as newspapers are concerned, very well read in the topics of the times. In all the universities, except at Melbourne, women and men are absolutely equal. There are at present 160 women graduates at the University of New Zealand, 80 at Sydney, as many at Melbourne, and 30 at Adelaide. It is hazarded that the women equal if they do not outnumber the men. The Premier of the country is in favor of giving women the franchise, and the cause has the support of a considerable portion of the press. Most interesting is the fact that while there are opponents of the bill concerning the women's franchise in the Legislature no member will risk the unpopularity of allowing his name to appear in the division list among the "noes" choosing rather the less courageous plan of not voting at all. This is equivalent to voting against the measure, because in the Victoria Legislature no bill can pass into a law without a majority of the whole House. Another interesting and suggestive fact is that in no country of the world is the percentage of unmarried women smaller than in Australia.

One hundred and fifty thousand New York girls get sixty cents a day.

The first trades union of women in Belgium is an organization of women tobacco workers in Antwerp.

A Vienna despatch says that "there is a great demand for women physicians in Bosina, the Moslem women refusing to be treated by male doctors. The Austrian government is engaging all the female graduates of the medical school at Zurich to locate in Bosina, guaranteeing their income up to a certain figure.

It is the deliberate judgment of Miss Mary F. Seymour, who employs numbers of women, that there is work enough in the world for all the persons who know how to do it well, and that in some measure the scarcity of work that is so much talked of is most felt by those who cannot do what they pretend they can or wish they could.

At the siege of Petersburg a young lieutenant, who was very good looking and a great favorite with the girls at home, was badly wounded in the left arm. Several of the sergeons declared it was necessary to amputate the limb, but finally one of them decided that by removing a section of the bone the arm could be saved. "But" said he, "it will be a bad job and when healed the arm will be crooked." The young lieutenant thinking that any kind of an arm was better than no arm, and with a thought for future conquest, replied, "never mind the crook; set it for hugging and go ahead."

Puck: "Is Mr. Newcombe at home, ma'am?"

"Not just now, sir; but I'm his landlady, and you can leave any message with me, sir?"

"I came here, ma'am, to kill him!"

"Oh, sir, please sir; please don't, please! He is behind two months' board!"

The Colonist.

FRIDAY MARCH 18 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON, } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada)..... $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)..... 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States)..... $ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

A ROUSING REPLY.

Hon. Jno. Robson Deals With the Carpings and Criticisms of the Opposition.

The Premier Shows Up in its True Light, the Falsity of Their Critics' Position.

Owing to the fact that Friday evening's session of the Legislature was so lengthy, keeping up until 1:10 Saturday morning, it was impossible to give along with the regular House report, the full and able speech of the Premier, Hon. Jno. Robson, in continuation of the debate on the Budget. As it developed during the course of the Premier's remarks, Mr. Robson was, through an error of Mr. Speaker, speaking out of order and his remarks were not concluded, but will be finished up the next time the motion is put to go into Committee of Supply.

The Premier, who was received with applause, said: "I will not have occasion to occupy the attention of the House for a very long time this evening for the very simple reason that during the whole course of the debate on the Budget Speech, there has been little or nothing said in criticism of that speech, which is worthy of reply. But in beginning my remarks I wish to say for the information of the hon. member for Westminster district, who has expressed his displeasure that I did not at an earlier stage of the debate, rise to state my views on these important matters now under consideration, that I propose to chose my own time to speak either in this House or out of it. I never knew before and am not yet informed that any hon. gentleman on the other side of the House had any right to dictate to me when and on what subjects I should speak or whether I should speak at all or not. (Applause).

Now with regard to the debate which has taken place, I shall refer first to remarks made by the hon. reader of the Opposition (Mr. Beaven). Not that he said much that called for reply—in fact he said very little and I must say that I have no recollection of any occasion of this kind during the many years he has occupied a seat in this House, when he made such a weak, such a miserable attempt at a criticism of a Budget speech. I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that the reason of that is the fact that he (Mr. Beaven) finds the position of the Government so strong, and the statement of the hon. Minister of Finance, so lucid and clear and explicit that he (Mr. Beaven) can have no possible ground for complaint, no point on which to assail us. But notwithstanding this fact, there were some remarks he made that call for a certain amount of attention. He stated, sir, and tried to make a good deal of capital out of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee had not met this session or last session. And whose fault was that? I must say that I think it is a most extraordinary thing that the hon. leader of the Opposition, did not discover before the close of the session that this Committee had not met last session. I think if he noticed that the Committee had not met, and he tells the House that he did notice it, it was his clear, plain and manifest duty to have called the attention of the House and the attention of the country to that fact. That hon. gentleman has been a prominent figure in this House for a number of years, and has been also for a number of years an active member of the Public Accounts Committee, and he surely must have been grossly neglecting his duty to the country in not calling attention to the fact that during the last session of the House that Committee never met. It is truly a remarkable fact that for the first time, he, yesterday, drew attention to the neglect (Applause).

Then again the hon. leader of the Opposition chose to impugn the freedom of action of members of the Printing Committee. He said that this Committee along with the Public Accounts Committee was in the power and under the control and direction of the Government, and, further, that it was the policy of the Government to cause them to neglect their duties and for party purposes to conceal the true facts if not to falsify the records. Those were serious charges, very serious charges for the hon. gentleman opposite to make, unless he was prepared to stand up in this House and prove what he said or at the very least, adduce some sort of evidence of some kind to shew that there was even the most flimsy ground for such a suspicion. I was in hopes that after having heard the remarks on this matter of the hon. leader of the Opposition, hon. members of this House who constitute those two important committees, would have risen in their places and declared the falsity—the utter falsity of those charges. I can say, sir, that I am not aware that any suggestion of the kind the leader of the Opposition has insinuated, has been made to the members of either of those committees and in fact, sir, I am confident that no member of the Government gave any intimation or suggestion in any way whatever to any member of either committee that it would be even pleasing to the Government to have any information withheld. I think, sir, that if there has been any neglect of duty at all it has been the neglect of the leader of the Opposition, and he must have forgotten his usual sense of fairness in making such totally unfounded charges. (Applause).

Besides all this, sir, he did more. Yesterday when the Finance Minister delivered his able and lucid Budget speech, I fully expected the hon. leader of the Opposition to get up and compliment the Government on the excellent showing they had made. I certainly expected, and in fact it was the least thing he could have done, that he should have complimented my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, on the subject. But did he do so? Not at all. Instead of that he tried to belittle the work done by the Finance Minister and he charged him most unjustly, and I thought most unfairly not to say meanly, with having sounded his own trumpet. Sir, was that a fair criticism? Was that a fair way to attack the hon. Finance Minister after his successful efforts to issue the Inscribed Stock of the Province, and to place our credit high up on the list in the money markets of the world? I can tell that hon. gentleman (Mr. Beaven) that when I had the first intimation that my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister, was proposing to go to London to float the loan I was very doubtful of the propriety of such a move being made at that particular time, and in my anxiety lest any mistake should be made, I consulted with some eminent financiers in other portions of the Dominion. (Opposition laughter). Amongst other gentlemen with whom I talked earnestly on the subject was Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, a gentleman, of the highest reputation as a financier—I repeat sir he is one of the highest financial authorities in the Dominion (Government applause). Mr. Courtney had just returned from London after having failed to float a loan for the Dominion of Canada though he had been three months in England endeavoring to do so. I consulted also Hon. George E. Foster, Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada and other prominent financiers besides and their unanimous opinion was that the time was an extremely inopportune one for British Columbia to go on the London money market and make any attempt to float a loan. I stated fully to them what we proposed doing and told them the price at which we proposed to put our Inscribed Stock on the market that is three per cent. at 86 and they pooh-poohed the idea and said it would certainly be a failure. Why sir Mr. Courtney told me he had not only failed himself in endeavoring to float a Dominion loan, but that the representatives of other colonies well known in the money markets and already rated high on the lists, had failed, and he said he thought it was a piece of presumption for British Columbia to try to get a loan when other colonies better known and much more influential had failed. I expressed great doubts as to the success of the loan and must say that I very reluctantly consented to the Minister of Finance going to London. All this being considered, I thought he (Mr. Turner) was very modest in taking little or no credit to himself in his able and interesting speech. That speech, to my mind, contained not a single thing flavoring in the slightest degree of self-glorification, and I think it was—well, I will not say very mean, but certainly it was not in very good taste for the hon. leader of the Opposition to use the belittling remarks he did, and furthermore to make false statements as he did. (Applause).

And that, sir, was not the worst. I refer now to some remarks made by the hon. leader of the Opposition wherein he charged the hon. Finance Minister with being a thief. He accused the Finance Minister of pocketing some of the proceeds of the £200,000 loan which should have gone into the Provincial Treasury. He clearly and pointedly suggested that the Finance Minister or one of his partners had some of that money in his pockets. Such language used across the floor of this House, sir, is most indecent and unjust, I won't say contemptible and disgraceful, because that might be unparliamentary—but I can hardly conceive of anything more mean and more unworthy of the man. I never listened to such a preposterous charge in this House or anything like it, and I hope I never will again. If the hon. leader of Opposition thinks the Finance Minister or any of his partners has any of that money, he should be man enough not to make these underhand insinuations but to immediately institute proceedings in the proper channels of which he knows so well, and at once find out if there is anything wrong. (Applause).

But sir the fact that the leader of the Opposition would make such a charge, simply shews to what frightful straights the Opposition are reduced when they are compelled to adopt such an unseemly and ill advised line of argument. I was really sir beginning to flatter myself that the hon. leader of the Opposition was behaving himself better. He has apparently sir been on his good behavior so far this session (laughter) and it was more than an ordinary surprise to me to hear his unjust and baseless attack on the Finance Minister. Is he (Mr. Beaven) getting like that proverbial bird and trying to foul his own nest? Is he trying deliberately to injure the credit of the Province at home and abroad? If so, if that was his studied and deliberate intention he could have taken no more certain course than to insinuate that a portion of that £200,000 loan has been pocketed by either my hon. colleague the Finance Minister or by his partners. If the hon. leader of the Opposition will not in a manly spirit take back his charge, let him then go into details and demand a full enquiry. I say sir that this is the proper course for him to pursue and I for my part, and for the Government as well, pledge myself to shew no mercy if it can be shown in the slightest degree or in any way that there has been any such disgraceful conduct as he insinuates which would put the Government of this Province on the same plane as that of the Province of Quebec with its disgraceful record (applause.)

Now taking up for a moment the remarks of the hon. member for West Kootenay, I want to deal with some statements he (Mr. Killie) has made. In the first place, sir, he made a personal attack on Mr. Chas. E. Taylor in connection with the Slocan Lake reserve matter. That hon. gentleman (Mr. Kellie) understands that he can say these things with impunity in this House, but, sir, if he would repeat his statements outside the House he would be sorry for them, because I am satisfied Mr. Taylor would not allow them to pass. I am sure the member for West Kootenay has not fully realized what he has done. He has said in this House what he dare not say outside of it. Let me tell him for his information that I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Taylor for quite a number of years now. I knew him when he was manager of the Bank of British North America in Vancouver, and from information I have received since that time I understand and am satisfied he is still the honorable and respected and esteemed man he was in Vancouver. (Applause). The West Kootenay member had also charged that the Government did not deal with these land reserves impartially. Let me tell him that the Government made a very small reserve in West Kootenay, and they have also placed reserves on over a million of acres of land in different parts of the province. What is more, too, I want that hon. gentleman to understand that the Government proposes to deal with the reserve in Kootenay in the same way that we do with other reserves. We make them, sir, when we feel that it is in the interests of the country to make them, and we remove them in exactly the same way, and we shall continue to do so just so long as this Government is in power. (Applause). That hon. gentleman seems to have a groundless idea that we should be strictly guided by him and his advice in any matter that treads on his toes whether he is right or wrong. I want him to understand that this is a popular government of the people and for the interests of the people and that we propose to do our duty in the future as we have done it in the past. (Applause). The men who have gone in on the Slocan Lake property and who have made their pre-emptions and have in this respect complied with the requirements of the law, will get their claims under the provisions of the new Land Act, and I again repeat what I have already on a previous said viz: that this Government will do that which will innure to the best possible good of the country. (Applause). There may be some townsites and doubtless there will be, and when the Government sees fit in the interest of the country to open them up, we will do so. I think that both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Ellis in their letters to the Government, strongly urged upon us that if there were any townsites to be put upon the market they should be put on the market by the Government. Furthermore, the member for West Kootenay charged that the Government had placed the reserve on Slocan Lake lands simply and solely on the recommendation of Mr. Taylor. The Government, I wish to say, did nothing of the kind. That is a rash and unjust statement. True the Government had received a letter from Mr. Taylor but before that letter was received or considered at all the Government had fully considered the matter and had come to the conclusion that it was in the public interest that a reserve should be put on. It is folly for him (Mr. Kellie) to attempt to misrepresent the Government in that way and to allege that the Govenment did wrong because, as he said, it acted on Mr. Taylor's advice. Let me tell him (Mr. Kellie) that if Mr. Taylor had never written that letter at all the Government would have acted just the same and the reserve would have been put on. The member for West Kootenay is young to say the least of it—very young indeed in parliamentary usages or knowledge of how constitutional government is conducted or he would never make such bad breaks as he has made so frequently of late. The hon. member (Mr. Kellie) yesterday regretted that there was not a practical miner in the Cabinet. It occurred to me at the time that he thought he was just the kind of a man to be in the Cabinet (laughter) with his vast knowledge of mining and mining laws. (Renewed laughter). The hon. member claims to be a good, practical miner but his experience does not extend beyond one single adventure. He never "worked" a claim except one when he succeeded in getting capitalists to put $75,000 of their good money into a mine out of which they were able to take exactly $75. (Applause).

MR. KILLIE: I think you are crazy!

HON. MR. ROBSON: I know what I am talking about, and a great many hon. members of this House know that what I say is a matter of history and that the hon. member for West Kootenay is indebted to the celebrity he gained over this one single mining adventure for the honorary title he now bears "Pot Hole Kellie." (Laughter). These, Mr. Speaker, are historical facts which can be proved. (Renewed laughter.) And if he were in the Cabinet, as he would no doubt like to be, he would perhaps be able to get a good many more capitalists to go into more ventures of this kind, but that sort of business would not redound to the credit of the country. Furthermore he (Mr. Kellie) stated that no member of the Government had even been down in the Kootenay country and that therefore we knew nothing about it. That statement, sir, is as misleading as it is incorrect. Only last summer I was in the Kootenay country, and while there I saw Mr. Kellie, so that he knew I was there. He wanted me to go to Nelson, but I had not the time to spare and could not go. I would have been only too happy to have gone down but I found I could not get away in time and I did not want to go too late in the season. I will say this, though, Mr. Speaker, that if the hon. member was in Kootenay last fall, then his experience ought to have made him a wiser and a better man. He ought to have learned that his constituents do not approve of his action in opposing the Government and that they will remember his conduct. (Applause).

I next come to the remarks made by the hon. junior member for Yale, (Mr. Semlin.) That hon. gentleman made his usual speech. He takes occasion whenever the question of going into Committee of Supply comes up in this House, to go over his entire district, inch by inch, and point out a thousand and one public works, that are not provided for in the estimates. Of course, his idea is to endeavor to make his constituents believe that he would do wondrous and marvelous things if the present Government were only turned out of power, and he (Mr. Semlin) put in charge of the Treasury benches. He does this annually, at the expense of the other members for the district, and apparently in order to get a little cheap notoriety and credit for himself. Last general elections ought to have taught him a lesson. He says that the Government has changed its land policy and adopted that proposed by the Opposition. That hon. gentleman can hardly help remembering that during last session while we were discussing amendments to the Land Act I moved an amendment which would have had the very effect those hon. genelemen claim to so much desire, viz: to stop speculation in Government lands. But what was the result? The House voted my amendment down, and this fact will let hon. gentlemen opposite see plainly that the Government is going just as fast in the direction of reform as the people are prepared to go. The Government would be foolish to go faster in matters of this kind than public sentiment or public opinion will warrant. The principles of constitutional Government consist, as that hon. gentleman knows very well, in administering the affairs of the province in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people as expressed by the majority of the representatives the people send to the Legislature, and when in matters of change of policy in the direction of reform the Government goes as fast as the House, then I say, sir, we are keeping pace with popular opinion, and are truly and really in accord with the wishes of the people (applause). How can the Government ascertain what are the wishes of the people except from members of this House?

Another statement the junior member for Yale (Mr. Semlin) made, was that the Government had no policy, no principle. Never did remark of this kind come with worse grace from the lips of any man. It is a well-known fact that the hon. member was elected by his constituents, in 1882, to support the present administration and oust the Beaven Government. What did he do? He came down to this House and cast his vote to oust the Beaven Government, and then sat sulking for one session on the Government side of the House, and then next session came back and joined the forces of the Opposition. Had there been any change in the policy of the Government during that single year to justify any such action on his part? No, none whatever. The reason that hon. gentleman crossed the floor was simply and solely because he had very much overestimated his own importance and his own ability, and thought that he ought to have been taken into the Cabinet (laughter). That honorable gentleman talks about principle and policy and want of stability! I can't conceive of anything coming with worse grace from anyone! (Applause.) The constituencies, the electors, are slow but sure in punishing the recreant, and the hon. gentleman received his punishment. He escaped as by a hairs breadth being left home at the last general elections, and that by a man who had never canvassed the district except for ten days or so, and who would have, without doubt, headed the poll had he been longer in the contest. I think the less the hon. gentleman opposite says about "sharp curves" and "lack of policy," the better for himself (laughter.) Then the hon. member sang the old familiar song about the comparative receipts and expenditures in the different districts. It is characteristic of the Opposition that this is the only song they can sing, but they sing it well, and, every year, when the estimates come down, they again sing the same old dirge about comparative receipts and expenditures. (Laughter.)

(Just at this point the Premier was informed by Mr. Speaker that he was out of order, there being no motion before the House, as was supposed. The House then went into Committee of Supply. Hon. Mr. Robson will conclude his remarks during the coming week.)

THE PROPHETS WRONG.

The Cook Street Sewer Acts in a Perfectly Satisfactorily Manner.

Yesterday afternoon, a representative of the COLONIST went with a gentleman connected with the sewerage system to the manhole at the corner of Cook and View streets and was there shown the fact that the Cook street sewer, notwithstanding the opinion of many croakers that its grade was too slight to run anything off it, acted in a perfectly satisfactory manner. For several weeks people have noticed the bog and morass at the corner of Vancouver and View streets. The whole place was flooded out by last winter's heavy rains, and it was decided to leave the manhole at that corner open, so that all the water might drain off through it into the View street sewer.

Yesterday morning it was decided to tap this sewer and let the accumulated body of water run off down the Cook street main to Moss street. With this object the connection was made, and the authorities waited anxiously for their vindication as the volume of water rushed out into Cook street and poured down the second main. For several minutes the big flow would have driven the liquid up the sewer in any event; but soon the rush came down to a light stream and then it was distinctly seen that everything worked splendidly, the Cook street connection continuing to draw off all the water, until at 5 o'clock in the evening, the water bog at the corner of View and Vancouver streets had gone down ten feet from the surface and was fast subsiding at midnight.

It may be mentioned that the Cook street main proper extends down to the junction with Southgate street, and has a grade of 1 in 800 with an eighteen inch pipe. The View street pipe is a 15-inch, with a slightly bigger grade. As the Cook street grade is the lightest on the whole work, and as this is the first experiment that has been made as to its ability to carry the water, it is satisfactory to know that it has been conclusively proved that every sewer in the system is laid properly and true to levels.

It is proposed that the manholes at the corner of View and Vancouver, and at View and Cook streets, should remain open for a month in order to subdrain the whole of the flooded part of the city at the first corner, and it is no doubt hoped by the residents of that neighborhood that this will be done.

Life Assurance Statistics.

In a late number of the Weekly Statement, by Mr. Guiteau, the statistician, points out that in 31 States and Territories reporting life assurance statistics, in 1890, the population was 51,079,614 and the new assurance issued $654,174,603, making an average to each inhabitant of $12.81. In the same territory the assurance in force was $2,754,797,838, or an average to each inhabitant of $53.93. This agrees pretty well with the present average in the Dominion, where, with about $260,000,000 of assurance in force and a population, in round numbers, of 5,000,000, the average to each inhabitant is $52. The new business of 1891, however, is not much above $8 per head of the population. In five million inhabitants there ought to be at least 850,000 families, and as certainly one insurable member of each family, on the average. In that case the average to each insurable person of the total assurance now in force is only $305.

While gendarmes were conducting the anarchists to prison in Cadiz after trial, they were attacked by an anarchist mob. A severe conflict ensued, several gendarmes and 10 anarchists being wounded.

35 CENTS - A - BOTTLE

USE IT FOR

Difficulty of Breathing,
Tightness of the Chest,
Wasting Away of Flesh,
Throat Troubles,
Consumption,
Bronchitis, Weak Lungs,
Asthma, Coughs,
Catarrh, Colds.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LABORATORY - - - TORONTO

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

ja15-1y w

Johnson's Fluid Beef

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

It is a genuine and reliable Meat Food, absolutely pure, and free from any adulteration.

It is manufactured from the finest quality of Beef, and supplies all the virtues that exist in Prime Beef.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at P. W. Dempster's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40, thence south 80 chains, thence east to place of commencement.

E. J. GRAY

ja29-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated on Salt Spring Island: Beginning at the N. W. corner stake of my pre-emption, thence east 40 chains, thence north 60 chains to Arthur Walters' S. E. corner stake; thence west 40 chains, thence south along sea shore to place of commencement, containing 250 acres more or less.

SAMUEL MAXWELL.

February 16, 1892. fe19-2m-w

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's northeast corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

R. H. B. COLLISTER

Dated January, 18th 1892. ja22-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the south side of Bella Coola river: Starting from a stake about 2 miles above a place called Miskalet, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence following river down in a southerly direction 80 chains, more or less, to place of commencement, all containing 320 acres, more or less.

ROBT. JAMIESON.

Dated at Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja22-2m

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have made an assignment to Mr. John Whitelaw of 125 Fort street, for the benefit of my creditors. All claims are to be handed to him or to J. J. Austin, 63 Government street, Victoria.

SARAH J. GREEN,
109 Douglas Street.

Victoria, 12th March, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situate on Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group, commencing at a stake marked "J. R. S., S. W.," on the south-east corner of W. H. Smith's claim, and running east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

J. R. SCOTT.

Victoria, B. C., 27th January, 1892. fe12-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast district: Starting from Mr. S. Grant's S.W. corner on the north side of Bella Coola river; thence following S. Grant's claim north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence west to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.

ALEX. McNEILL.

Dated Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja15-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Daniel's Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast District: Commencing where a post has been planted 24 chains east of a stream flowing into Boxer Reach, opposite Amy and Mary Points; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the sea coast; thence easterly following the sea coast to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

HARRY M. PRICE.

24th November, 1891. de25-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land, more or less: Starting at the sea-shore at the south-west corner of section 2, range 2 west, northern division of Salt Spring Island; thence east one half mile; thence south one half mile; thence west to the shore; thence along the shore to the point of commencement.

ARTHUR WALTER.

December 30, 1891. ja22-2m-w

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at H. Harris, N. E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

W. H. WOOD.

Dated January, 18th 1892. ja22-2m

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less Barclay Sound commencing at E.J. Gray's S.W. corner post thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

F. E. ALLEY

Dated January 23rd, 1821. ja29-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situate on Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group, commencing at a stake marked "B. S., S. W.," on the south-east corner of the Queen Charlotte Island Oil Company's land, and running 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

B. STAPLEDON.

Victoria, B. C., 27th January, 1892. fe12-2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at D. W. Morrow's north-west corner, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

W. WILSON.

January 23, 1892. ja29-2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at O. Warner's N. W. corner post thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

H. PARBERY.

Dated January 23rd, 1892. ja29-2m

NOTICE—I, the undersigned, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Goldstream district: Commencing at a post on the south boundary of E. A. McQuade's claim, 20 chains easterly from his southwest corner post; thence S. 3'.45' E. magnetic, 80 chains; thence S. 86'.15' W. 40 chains; thence N. 3'.45' W. 40 chains; thence S. 86'.15' W. 20 chains; thence N. 3'.45' W. 40 chains, to the south boundary of L. Lubbe's claim; then N. 86'.15' E. along the south boundary of L. Lubbe and E. A. McQuade's claims, 60 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 400 acres, more or less.

ALFRED MAGNESEN.

January 14, 1892. ja22-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Renfrew District, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner of section 17, thence running in a southerly direction 43 chains to the stake marking the south east corner of said section, thence easterly 40 chains more or less, to a stake on the west boundary of section 36, thence northerly to the coast, thence westerly to place of commencement, following the coast. Copies of this notice have been posted in accordance with the Land Act.

JNO. NICHOLLES.

Victoria, B. C., 31st Dec., 1891. ja1-w

THEO. M. MAGNESEN.

Bella Coola, Nov. 21, 1891. ja8-2m-w