

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894.

VOLUME XXXVI, NO. 3.

## CONVICTS ESCAPE.

Evans, the Train Robber and Desperado, Breaks Jail and Escapes.

The Guard Forced to Unlock and Marched out at Pistols Point.

FRASER, Dec. 28.—Ben Scott was in charge of the jail about 6:30 to-night, when a man named Ed. Martell, a waiter, brought convict Evans his dinner. He was in the jail about fifteen minutes. Evans had asked to be removed from his cell to the large central enclosure. Scott went and unlocked the door, when Martell presented a pistol and told him to open the door. Scott thought he was joking, and did not make any attempt to open the door, but Chris Evans, who has always been a pretty good friend of Scott's, stepped up and pulled a gun out of his pocket and said: "That's right, Ben; throw up your hands. Then Martell said: 'Push.' Scott opened the door and Martell went with him, and Evans followed about six feet behind, walking down to the outer door, and Evans said to Ben Scott, "Hold up your hands while we search you." Martell searched him while Evans held a gun on him. Scott asked them to wait till he had locked the door. Evans said: "You want it to get out of here." Scott's story is substantially "I looked the door and they walked me a block and a half towards Mariposa street to the alley between Q. and P. streets, and as we went along we came across another man and Evans told him in a threatening manner to come along with us. The fellow who picked up was so frightened he could not walk and we had to carry him and I was afraid he would shoot both of us if we did not bring him. When we got to an alley this man started running and left us. Evans told me (Scott) to walk away but not to run. Chris, hollered not to run and I said I am not running and walking away. Evans fired a shot at me presumably to incite respect for him, so I stepped back to the side of the fence, which is in the shadow, and then turned and ran down town and gave the alarm."

The delivery was effected just after Under Sheriff Berry had left his dinner and everything was supposed to be quiet and secure. This had been the custom of the jail. It seems that Mrs. Evans had ordered Evans dinner from two or three restaurants outside, that being a privilege accorded to Evans because of his invalid condition. The dinner was brought in by a man who went sent dinner this evening. Joseph Stock is proprietor of one. He returned with the dinner in his basket, as Evans had already had his meal. There was great excitement in town to-night. People gathered in front of the jail, and the power of numerous constables were rapidly formed and dispatched from the sheriff's office in every direction, some on horseback, some on carriages and some on foot. They started within an hour after the escape.

## FRISCO'S UNEMPLOYED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Hugh Craig, of the Commission appointed at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, to devise ways and means to relieve the unemployed of the city, said today that copies of the circular will be sent out inviting members of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of San Francisco, the Produce Exchange, Manufacturers' Association and Bar Association, together with the heads of several departments of Commerce, on Friday at 2 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to act in the direction of raising a fund for employing permanent residents of San Francisco who are out of work. "It is estimated," said Mr. Craig, "that there are at least 2,400 permanent residents and citizens of San Francisco, not a floating population, who are out of work and who need immediate employment. Of these 2,400, 900 are married and 1,500 are single. It is estimated that it will require \$1 per diem to sustain the 1,500 single, and \$1.50 per diem for the 900 married men. In round figures it will cost \$3,000 per diem for 100 days to carry on our own work by the laboring class through the winter, or \$300,000 in all."

## SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The attacks made by Henry Labouchere in Truth and in his Parliamentary speeches upon the conduct of the South African Chartered Company, in their campaign against the Matabele, have moved the company to provide the House of Commons with a list of their shareholders. This list will be issued soon as parliamentary papers. Contrary to general expectation, it contains the following names of members of Parliament: Sir Charles Dilke, Radical; Thomas Gibson Bowles, Tory; Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, Conservative; Chas. V. Conybeare, Radical; Sir Thomas Sutherland, Liberal-Unionist; and Alexander McArthur, a government whip. Together they have but £2,000 worth of shares. Most of the shareholders have invested only small sums. Among them are Mr. Schnadhorst, the great Liberal organizer, a host of Jews and not a few foreigners. The Duke of Abercorn and Duke of Fife are among the heaviest shareholders. Premier Cecil Rhodes, of Cape Colony, has £20,000, which he formerly held in his holding was £45,000 worth.

## NORTHFIELD SHUT DOWN.

NANAIMO, Dec. 28.—(Special)—This afternoon the meeting of Nanaimo and Northfield miners was without result. The question of the proposed reduction at Northfield was discussed at great length. The delegates reported that the result of the various meetings with Superintendent Robins was practically that the reduction must be accepted or the mine shut down. The object of the meeting was to decide what action should be taken. The general opinion was that the matter should be treated as one affecting the whole district, that the Nanaimo men should support the Northfield brethren in whatever stand was taken. The proposals made by the speakers differed widely, but only three suggestions of any importance were made. The first

was that instead of the proposed reduction, amounting to 10¢ per cent, being borne by Northfield alone it should be shared proportionately by the district; second, that the management be solicited to shut down the Northfield mine and allow the men thus thrown out of employment to go to work at the Protection Island shaft, and the third, that it vote by a majority for or against the acceptance of the proposed reduction. If the adverse vote carry all the miners in the employ of the New Vancouver Coal company will quit work should the management adhere to their declared intention of shutting down the Northfield mine if the reduction be not accepted. No definite conclusion was come to on either of the above suggestions. It was finally decided to appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Robins. A committee was appointed, but the meeting broke up before any instructions were given. Another meeting will be held on Saturday morning. The miners realize that they have a very difficult question to decide. It is said that the Northfield men cannot stand the proposed reduction, still the Nanaimo men are not, it is believed, in a position to support them in their demands for better terms. Among the most intelligent of miners it is thought that the first of the three suggestions, if acceptable to the management, will best meet the necessities of the case, for the time at least.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick—Newly Made Queen's Counsel.

Official Analysis of Canadian Honey—Parcels Post Service With Australia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—At today's Cabinet meeting Dr. Barker, Q. C., of St. John, was appointed Judge of the Supreme court of New Brunswick, vice Fraser.

Thirteen Manitoba and North Western barristers were appointed Queen's Counsel today.

The laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue Department proposes making an analysis of the samples of honey put up by Canadian bee-keepers, which will have the effect of demonstrating not only its purity but its value as an article of food.

The Post Office Department have opened negotiations with the Australian Colonies and Hawaii with a view to the establishment of a direct parcel-post service, which has been rendered possible by the establishment of the direct steamship line. Parcels from Canada to Australia at present are sent via London.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Jones, a young Rabbi, from Charleston, S. C., was transferred this morning from Bellevue hospital to Bloomingdale insane asylum. He had suddenly shown signs of dementia while on his wedding trip, and his pretty bride had hurried him back to this city to have him treated by competent specialists.

Mr. Lewis himself was nearly wild with excitement when her honeymoon came to an abrupt end. Dr. Lewis was not at all violent, but he had the delusion that he was being persecuted and that a conspiracy had been formed to kill him. Mrs. Lewis tearfully listened to his ravings, unable at first to understand the change in his manner. When told by the physicians that his mind had given way, she immediately notified her relatives that she was coming back to them. Dr. Lewis was taken to the insane asylum at Bellevue hospital today, and was removed to more comfortable quarters at Bloomingdale. His marriage occurred just one week ago. The bride was Miss Clara Dry. Dr. and Mrs. Lewis spent last Tuesday night at the Hotel Savoy, and started for the South the following morning, intending to take a brief vacation before Dr. Lewis resumed his labors in Charleston.

## MOB VIOLENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Wellington Bryant, M.D., national secretary of the National Citizens' Rights Council (colored), has issued an address from this city to the members of that organization and the negroes generally of the United States, calling attention to the passage of the act Georgia legislature prescribing punishment for mob violence, which has been signed by Governor Northen, and concluded the address as follows: "Let our people, with manly courage, with a reliance in God and firm confidence in the patriotism and justice of American law and order, continue to apply to the better class until mob lynchings and burnings will no longer disgrace our nation."

## A WINE GLUT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Paris to the St. James Gazette says that the wine-growers in the South of France are so overglutted with their produce that they offer wine at one penny per quart, but fail to obtain that price. The splendid vintage has made wine a drug in the market. New casks more than the wine needed to fill them. The dispatch adds that these thousands of wine-growers in the Montpelier district are preparing a protest against merchants applying the wine shops of Paris with manufactured wines when the genuine article is so cheap. A great meeting of the growers is about to be held at Nimes, for the purpose of calling attention to the scandal of selling counterfeit wines.

## COLD COMFORT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A deputation of unemployed workmen waited upon Hon. W. E. Gladstone today and asked that the Government provide work for the unemployed by building light railways in London. Mr. Gladstone said the Government sympathized with the men in their distress, but could not go beyond its usual powers. To a certain extent he shared the desire for the Government ownership of railroads, but it was a question which could not be decided without mature consideration.

## BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

Insurgent Cruiser Worsted in an Attack on the Forts—Garrison at Baga Demoralized.

U. S. Monitor Under Orders—American Recruits for Peixoto's Army Being Enlisted.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.)

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 28.—The Brazilian Foreign Minister, acting for President Peixoto, authorizes the representative of the United Press to send the following information: "The insurgent cruiser Almirante Tamandare was worsted today in an engagement with the Government force at Niteroery. A heavy fire was maintained by the combatants, which finally resulted in the beating off of the warship, which was slightly damaged. The marksmanship of the Government gunners showed considerable improvement and comparatively few of their shots went wild. The Government has received advices confirming the report of the loss at Itajuba of the insurgents' steamer Meteor, in a recent fight with the Government forces. The insurgents besieging Baga, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, having assumed operations against the place, suffered a severe repulse. Their loss in killed and wounded and prisoners was 600. The insurgents there are under the command of General Tahara. This is the second time this month that the loyal troops at Baga have defeated the insurgents. The previous engagement took place at the beginning of December, when the insurgents were defeated with heavy loss."

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 28.—The authorities in Rio have warned the steamship agents not to anchor between Cobras and Escondidas and the shore, as they do not want the rebel men to get ashore from the fire of the land batteries by lying close to the foreign ships, in such dangerous proximity to the city. The Brazilian Minister of Finance, after a conference with the shipping agents, has promised that some safe method of landing cargoes in the city shall be devised by negotiation, if possible, with the rebel fleet."

Word has reached this city from Rio Grande do Sul that the loyal garrison in Baga is being sadly demoralized by hunger, due to difficulties of getting provisions through the insurgents' lines. The insurgents are fighting against Americans. Reports from the American consul at Rio Grande do Sul, an American employed as a stevedore to get back to land, as they did not want Americans around there, and that they "had better look out" and similar threats. The warship which ran ashore near Desterro on the 8th was burned on December 18, being set on fire by shells from the Government battery at Gragoatás. The new steamer Itatiaia was also burned at her wharf on Moçoango island, by Peixoto's orders, it is thought, to prevent her from being cut out by the revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—With the departure of Mintonomah, the day from New York for Hampton Roads, interest in the Brazilian situation from a naval standpoint was given an impetus. Secretary Herbert said this afternoon that the monitor has received orders to proceed to Norfolk and that she would there await the arrival of the British fleet, which had been sent her commander, the Hampton said. While at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, the Mintonomah's men will be exercised in seamanship and gunnery practice. The Mintonomah will be ordered to Rio unless something unforeseen occurs. She is ready for a long sea voyage. The trip to Rio, forming a part of the British army and her claims to have secured a number of men who want to fight for the Brazilian Government. Tatchell says he intends to enlist about 35 men here, or rather take them to Brazil where the actual oath of enlistment will be administered. They are to receive \$50 a month, and rations, and are not to expect a pension in case of injuries. When the company is formed it will be known as "Rhodes' Independent Shooters." Only sober men who have seen service are being taken. Major Rhodes was formerly in the United States army; but latterly has been a pension attorney at Washington.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—The latest reports from Rio Janeiro are to the effect that the city is being violently bombarded. A number of persons have been killed by shots from the insurgent vessels. Heavy firing is returned from the Government forts. All the shops are closed.

ATCHISON AND TOPEKA.  
LONDON, Dec. 28.—The financial editor of the Westminster Gazette says this afternoon, in an editorial on the affairs of the Atchison railway system: "All fully recognize that Mr. Reinhart, as president of a railway company, standing in a precarious position, may find it necessary to be very reticent in dealing with an interview on the position of that company, yet we feel that a man making such misstatements as appear in the official report of the position of the company is not entitled to the confidence of the shareholders. We have the welcome information that steps are to be taken today to form a London committee to protect the interests of the bondholders. The names of those undertaking the task will represent the largest English interests."

DEFEATED IN THE COUNCIL.  
QUEBEC, Dec. 28.—The Provincial Government received a set-back in the Upper House of the Legislature last night. The Beausport Asylum bill, which had passed the Legislative Assembly by a substantial majority, came up for discussion in the Legislative Council and was opposed by Hon. Mr. Archambault for the Opposition. Hon. Mr. Chapais, Government leader, followed in its favor. A vote was then taken, resulting in a tie, ten against ten, and the Government was thus defeated on the measure. Premier Tachell is furious at the action taken by the Council towards the Government.

## THE SALT MINES MASSACRE.

Trial of Frenchmen for the Horrible Murder of Italians Last August.

Strong Evidence Given Against the Accused by a Police Officer.

(Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.)

ANGOULEME, France, Dec. 28.—At the trial to-day of the prisoners accused of participating in the attack on August 16, on the Italian laborers employed at the Aiguas-Mortes salt works, when ten men were killed and twenty-six wounded, a number of witnesses testified that one of the prisoners, named Constant, fired at the Italians who had been thrown into a pit. Constant denies that he did this. Buffet, another of the prisoners, admits that he struck some of the Italians; but pleads in extenuation that he was drunk and everybody was hitting them. Lantier, still another of the accused, admits that he took part in the attack upon the Italians, and that he struck a number of them who had been driven to bay against the door of a house, which the occupants refused to open. Gendarme Richard said that the prisoners were to blame for the massacre. One of them named Vidal savagely bludgeoned the Italians, and it seemed as though he wanted to crush them to a jelly.

A police officer described his arrival at Aiguas-Mortes after a ride of forty miles on horseback. He found the Frenchmen besieging the Italians in a bakery. He could not succeed in drawing off the attack until next morning. Learning that a band of the attackers were going to Fangousse, a suburb of Aiguas-Mortes, he went there on horseback at full speed, and helped one hundred and fifty Italians to fortify themselves in a barn against the Frenchmen. The latter broke through the police lines and tore the roof off the barn, it being found impossible to force the doors. When the roof was falling, the Frenchmen threw stones upon the Italians within, wounding many of them. News was then received that a number of Italians were arriving at Peixoto, and that they were coming to the relief of their countrymen. The captain then sent a policeman to telephone for the soldiers, but the officer found that the telephone and telegraph wires had been cut. The situation was becoming extremely critical, and the captain parleyed with both sides. He finally persuaded the Frenchmen to let the Italians leave peacefully. He then left, thinking the affair had quieted down, but as he neared the village of Fangousse, he found that 300 men were arriving from Aiguas-Mortes. These men were armed with rifles and bludgeons and pitchforks, and also carried flags and banners.

The band attacked the Italians returning from Fangousse. The latter attempted to resist, but the attacking party and a butchery followed. When an Italian fell, if he still breathed, the first Frenchman who passed him would hammer him on the head with a bludgeon until the man was dead. The crowd tried to intimidate the witness. He then ordered his men to fire, and they fired their revolvers. The crowd responded with the cries "Die like a lion, fornicator!" "You assassins of your countrymen!" The general arms themselves were threatened. The mob was finally held at bay, and the police escorted the injured and some of the injured Italians to a place of security. The police then returned to the scene of the attack and found up seventy dead and twenty-one wounded Italians. The captain concluded his testimony by saying: "In my opinion the assassins intended to kill out the whole of the Italian race, into which he had been thrown, was kicked back and hit on the head with bludgeons by men on the bank." At this point the court adjourned.

## WAITE'S RETORT.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.—Governor Waite yesterday wrote Richard Collins, of this city, in reply to a letter suggesting that profanity did not well become his Excellency's station. Mr. Collins had referred to the Governor's recent statement before a business men's convention, that he was in favor of keeping up the fight for free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 "until hell freezes over." The Governor's reply, which concludes "very respectfully yours," is as follows:

"Profanity is to be condemned, and doubtless is, as a rule, in bad taste; though there may be cases where it is perhaps excusable. The word 'hell' is not necessarily profane. It is not considered allowable in polite society, and has been excluded, I am informed, from the modern version of the Scriptures, but it hardly comes within the prohibition of the denouement. Christ himself was so outraged by the deeds of theurers and extortioners of his day—who don't deserve to be mentioned for iniquity and blasphemy of all that is holy, with that class in these days—that even He, the most gentle and meek of all creation, was provoked to say to them: 'Oh, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?'"

"It grieves me to learn that you are troubled on account of what you consider my profanity. Permit me to ask if your sleep is disturbed by any account of the servant girl and industrious poor who have lost their little all by depositing it in the savings bank of this city, or those who have been sold out of all they possess by chattel mortgage deeds, or the starving poor of Denver, who almost daily seek refuge in almshouses, or are those matters of so little importance that they vex not your righteousness?"

"We read in the Scriptures of those who are 'clean outwardly, like the outside of a sepulchre, but within are full with all manner of rottenness and dead men's bones.'"

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Settlers From Washington State—Fashionable Wedding at Holy Trinity Cathedral.

John Hilbert to Be Asked to Run for the Nanaimo Mayoralty.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Dec. 28.—Several former residents of Everett, Washington, are settling here. The parish priest and Y.M.C.A. are not on friendly terms. The severest gentlemen objects to the young men reading their ball for dancing purposes. The young men seem to be allowed to independently manage their institute. Wm. Woodward, a native of England, who has been in the Province for twenty-one years, died at the North Arm yesterday, aged 78. Past Masters Rev. E. D. McLaren and P. M. McNaughton were presented with handsome diamond jewels by the Free Masons, last night. The charge of murder brought against Siwash Aleck and Tom was, it is said, an arranged affair to get him out of the way during a political contest. A sharper who rushes into small stores and tells the person in charge that the back premises are on fire and then robs the till during the excitement is making matters lively here.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 28.—Fred Williams, city editor of the Montreal Gazette, is here. He will be a passenger for Australia on the Warrimoo. Mr. Williams will write descriptive articles for his paper on Australia and Fiji. A petition is in circulation asking for the establishment of a Mexican consul at this port. Four Mexican vessels have left here recently laden with four million feet of lumber. The horses are having a hard time on the asphalt pavement this winter. The slightest frost makes the roadway as slippery as glass. Several animals have been injured by falling or straining themselves. The city will probably sprinkle gravel over the streets. A Victorian man has purchased the lot on the corner of Hastings and Carroll streets for \$80,000. Charley Soo Lang laid information yesterday, against Chayoy Wo, whom he accused of having stolen in Seattle, jewelry to the value of \$1,000, and of being at present in hiding in Vancouver with his booty. Chayoy Wo was afterwards arrested.

A very successful entertainment was given to-night for the benefit of patients at the City hospital. In Ward 1 and 5 six aldermanic candidates have as yet announced themselves. For Ward 2 Charles Queen and John McDowell are mentioned. In Ward 3 Ald. Cargill and Capt. McPhaden are mentioned, and in Ward 4 Ald. Hobson. J. P. Blake has started a cracker and cake manufactory here. Two lumber vessels sailed yesterday; the Benjamin Sewell was bound for Cork, and W. H. Talbot bound for East London, South Africa. The Norwegian ship Germania left for England to-day. E. J. McGarrigle has been elected president of the Y.M.C.A.; J. Holland, recording secretary; H. Fortin, financial secretary; F. X. Martin, treasurer. The applications for liquor licenses have been refused to E. Minaty, the Pontchartraine; E. D. McLennan, the Cabinet, and W. R. Jones, the Terminal, saloons. Steps are being taken towards the appointment of a Chinese vice consul here.

WESTMINSTER.  
NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 28.—A large and fashionable audience was present at Holy Trinity Cathedral this afternoon to witness the marriage of Dr. R. E. Walker and Miss Helen M. Homer, fifth daughter of the late J. A. R. Homer, M. P. Miss Lillie Corbould and Miss Marjorie Homer were bridesmaids and H. F. Clinton best man. The honeymoon will be spent in California. The steamer Yosemite took 6,000 cases of salmon to Victoria to-day, to be shipped on the bark Harold. P. Peebles has invented an ingenious life-saver for skaters. It weighs less than two pounds and contains fifty feet of strong cord. Another pork packing establishment has been opened here by a Winaipegger named Moyle.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 28.—Rev. E. B. Chestnut, of Knox church, Sapperton, returned from St. Catherine's to-day with his bride. Nicholas Mears, brother of Jack Mears, alias Ben Kennedy, comes up to-morrow on a charge of intimidating Steve Hinkley, a witness in the O'Connor murder trial at the Assizes. Judge Bole gave judgment for the defendant today in the case of Chillyback vs. Bellrose, a suit to recover certain assessments under the Big Prairie Drainage By-law. The judge held that in framing the by-law the conditions of the Municipalities act had not been complied with.

NANAIMO.  
NANAIMO, Dec. 28.—W. K. Leighton has been appointed returning officer at the forthcoming municipal elections. Rev. Mr. Cairns was elected president of the local branch of the Gospel Temperance Union at the last meeting; E. W. Feure secretary, and E. W. Chambers and J. W. Jones, managing committee. At yesterday's Licensing court, Commissioner J. P. Plant, S.M., gave the licensed victuallers notice that the Liquor Regulation Act of 1891 would be more rigidly enforced in future, and warned them to adhere strictly to the regulations therein contained. Arthur Emory, charged with attempting to break into the Britannia hotel, has been released on bail, to appear if called upon at the next assize to answer to any charge that may be preferred against him.

In spite of John Hilbert's announcement that he does not intend seeking election to the mayoralty, a numerously signed petition is being circulated through town to request him to do so.

PRINCE COLONNA.  
Statement in Behalf of the Son-in-Law of Millionaire MacKay of California.

General Denial of the Accusations and a Charge of Bad Faith Against the Princess.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Prince Colonna was asked by the United Press correspondent this evening to give his side of the suit for separation. He said that he must decline to imitate the Mackays by discussing family affairs in the newspapers. He was willing, however, to make a statement denying the falsehoods which had been circulated, he said, concerning him and his friends. One of these friends made this statement in the Prince's behalf: "The further adjournment of the suit is probable, in fact it is likely to be adjourned as long as Princess Colonna's lawyers has any pretext for delaying judgment. The Court's decision is beyond question unless the bench be influenced by personal regard for the Mackays. The judge must admit that they have no jurisdiction."

"Prince Colonna," he said, "is a Lieutenant in the Italian cavalry, an Italian elector, and is an Italian landowner. He, doubtless, is actionable in the Italian courts, but not here. The Princess having provisionally charged the children, whose guardianship really is the object of the litigation, is not desirous of hastening the decision of the French courts. The Italian could be tried properly only in Naples, where the tribunal certainly would refuse to deprive a Prince, highly esteemed in his country of the natural guardianship of his own children, in favor of a mother who is foreign born. This would be true especially in view of the present campaign which has been undertaken against the Prince and the step short even of defaming his character. The attacks made by the Press upon the Prince have aroused bitter feeling in the official circles of Italy against the Mackays. As to the assertion that the Mackays paid the Prince's gambling debts, and that the Prince sold his wife's wedding presents to pay his living expenses, I can say that they never paid a single centime of the Prince's debts. He would not have permitted it. His wife took away with her the wedding presents, together with her every other possession, and having a separate estate and receiving allowances from her step-father, Prince Colonna has proofs that she drew the money from the bank and spent or invested it entirely by herself. The Prince sold from the Paris residence only his furniture, which he no longer needed here, and he was about to return to his ancestral palace in Naples. His personal estate is amply sufficient, and has been ever since his marriage, to cover his personal expenses. He inherited a large amount of property. The story that he is addicted to gambling is entirely unfounded."

Prince Colonna's friend then rehearsed the Princess's pretences against the Mackays, whom the Prince evidently considers responsible for his marital unhappiness. He said that the Prince quarrelled frequently with his mother-in-law and eventually forbade her to cross his threshold. After alluding to the quarrel between the Mackays and Colonna regarding the future of the children, the Prince's friend continued: "Three months ago, therefore, the Prince decided to leave Paris, where his family were living in great style, and to return to Italy, reduce his household expenses and economize generally, so as to provide for the future of his children, the secondary reason for the change was that he wished to have his children educated in their father's country and learn its language, of which they were entirely ignorant at the time and the Princess was believed by him to be willing to follow out this course, although she later appeared to disapprove of it and finally persuaded the Prince to retain a foothold at least in Paris. The Princess packed and sent away several articles, including the wedding presents. At the Prince's suggestion certain articles in the house were selected as souvenirs while the rest of the furniture was to be sold. The Prince even discussed the possibility of establishing their household in Naples. The Prince, not suspecting the truth, went out walking one afternoon, and when he returned from dinner was astonished to find that his wife and children had vanished. On the writing table there was a note from the Princess saying that she had lodged a demand with the Courts for a separation."

Post-Intelligencer, Colville correspondent: E. E. Croasdale, of Victoria, has sued the Hall brothers of this city for \$15,000, claimed by him as commission for sale of the Silver King group of mines, which he assisted in making for them an English syndicate for the princely sum of \$1,600,000. The transfer was made last August, though the trade has been on for a period of a year or more.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—There was a meeting of business men and representatives of the unemployed in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon to devise plans of relief for the latter. After a number of speeches the sum of \$2,000 was subscribed. The meeting then adjourned until Friday afternoon. In the meantime the members of the Manufacturers' Association

and the Real Estate Association, and the heads of the State and Federal Government departments in the city, the members of the clearing house and bar association will also be invited to attend.

DUTY RECEIPTS CONTESTED.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means committee, has had prepared a statement showing the quantities and values of imported merchandise for 1892 and 1893, also the rates of duty and duties paid for these years, together with the rates proposed by his bill and the estimated revenues under his bill based upon like importations. The duty received under the McKinley bill for the year 1892 was \$178,098,471. The duty estimated under the Wilson bill for like period would have been \$107,660,170, making an estimated decrease per annum of \$65,408,301. The total duty received under the McKinley bill for 1893 was \$198,473,451. The duty estimated under the Wilson law for a like period would be \$122,665,668—an estimated decrease of \$75,807,784.

Negotiations are proceeding for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Argentina and Chile.

Int. Cont. 1 2 3 4 5 6 THE BRITISH EMPIRE



AMERICAN NEWS.

ESCANABA, Mich., Dec. 30.—Mayor Peterson, of this city, was horsewhipped on principal business street on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Victor...

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—W. T. Stead, London editor and reformer, has mortally wounded many prominent women in Chicago plain talk at a joint meeting of men's clubs of the city, called to counteract aid to suffering women and children.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—The first suit resulting from the wreck of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on December 19, near Bessemer, was filed to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The will of Lafon, the wealthy negro who died a few days ago, was probated to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Sun says: It was known to-day that ex-Vice-President Morton had an operation performed on his left foot.

ATLANTA, Dec. 29.—The habeas corpus, which liberty was sought for Soney...

A Gentleman who formerly resided in Connecticut, but now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

ADMIRAL DA GAMA

Says the Brazilian Insurgents Are Fighting Against Military Tyranny.

Another Engagement With the Government Forces Thought to Be Imminent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 29.—Admiral da Gama, who is in command of the insurgent fleet in the bay of Rio de Janeiro during the absence of Admiral Mello, when asked on what constitutional grounds the insurrection had been started, replied: "We are not fighting on constitutional grounds; we are fighting against military tyranny."

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—W. T. Stead, London editor and reformer, has mortally wounded many prominent women in Chicago plain talk at a joint meeting of men's clubs of the city, called to counteract aid to suffering women and children.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—The first suit resulting from the wreck of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on December 19, near Bessemer, was filed to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The will of Lafon, the wealthy negro who died a few days ago, was probated to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Sun says: It was known to-day that ex-Vice-President Morton had an operation performed on his left foot.

ATLANTA, Dec. 29.—The habeas corpus, which liberty was sought for Soney...

A Gentleman who formerly resided in Connecticut, but now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald."

IN COLD BLOOD.

COLUSA, Cal., Dec. 29.—About 3 o'clock this morning word reached here that the body of a murdered man had been found in the Sacramento river below the town.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Staff-Sergeants Abolished in the Canadian Militia—Bowell's Report on Australia.

P. O. Fraternal Greetings—Emigration Work in the United States.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—According to to-day's Militia General orders the position of staff sergeant, as a rank, is abolished.

Hon. Mr. Bowell will report to Parliament on Australian trade.

The P. O. department has sent fraternal New Year's greetings all over the world.

Arrangements were completed to-day for active emigration work in the Western States, during the remainder of the winter.

The Cabinet met in its old room to-day, after its thorough renovation.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—The grain exhibit of the Dominion, entered for the Midwinter exhibition in San Francisco, has been shipped.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—Walter M. Wherrell, arrested here on suspicion of having murdered old Mr. Williams and his wife at Port Credit, is said to be well connected in Old Country.

PORT ARTHUR, Dec. 29.—Thomas A. Keeler, a prominent resident is dead, aged 42 years.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—A complimentary banquet was tendered here last night to Senator Tassé in recognition of his valuable services as Canadian commissioner at the World's Fair.

HALIFAX, Dec. 29.—Dr. Weldon, M. P. for Albert, N.B. was married here yesterday to Miss Louisa E. Hare, daughter of William Hare, Dartmouth.

QUEBEC, Dec. 29.—The Montreal City bill, by which the city sought to borrow \$1,000,000, was killed last night in the Assembly.

QUEBEC, Dec. 29.—His Excellency the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen have accepted an invitation to visit Quebec during the carnival next week.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—The new Massey Music hall, which will seat 4,000 people will be opened next year with a grand musical festival.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—Charles E. Heath, of Lippinott street, is dead from injuries sustained in a fall on a slippery sidewalk a week ago.

BRANFORDVILLE, Dec. 30.—John Wylie, a stonemason, was brutally assaulted a few nights ago by John Panny, a quarryman, and is now in a critical condition.

BRETON, Ont., Dec. 30.—Word was received to-day from Sault Ste. Marie, that Mrs. Peter Colton, mother of Mrs. W. Robinson, of this place, has been murdered.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—Rev. H. Irwin has arrived at the Windsor from Westminster, B. C., on his way to England.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—Rev. A. M. Phillips, pastor of the Euclid Avenue church, Toronto, has accepted a call to the Douglas church (Methodist).

BARRIE, Ont., Dec. 30.—For the past few days an inspection of the books of the local customs officials has been in progress, and importers have also been summoned to testify to amounts of duty paid in specific instances.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—Great interest centres in the result of the election for mayor here on Monday.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—Government Detective Greer and High Constable Hurst, of Brampton, yesterday paid a visit to the house formerly occupied by James Williams and his wife, by the Middle Road, Toronto township, and thoroughly searched the house, yards and adjoining fields, with a view of ascertaining, now that the snow has entirely disappeared, if the murderer left any instrument behind, which may have been used by him in killing the old painter. Their search was unsuccessful.

QUEBEC, Dec. 30.—It is rumored that Speaker Leblanc will have Mr. Tarte arrested for the words he addressed the Speaker in the lobby of the House.

QUEBEC, Dec. 30.—It is rumored that Speaker Leblanc will have Mr. Tarte arrested for the words he addressed the Speaker in the lobby of the House.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Mayor Carter Harrison's Murderer Found Guilty of the Capital Charge.

How the Prisoner Received His Sentence—Friendless and Excited He Hears His Doom.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Unless the law shall interfere Patrick Prendergast, murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison, will die on the gallows. Twelve representative citizens of Cook county, this afternoon, adjudged him responsible for his cowardly deed on the night of October 23, and the death watch to-night sits outside his cell in the county jail.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The Municipal League of Philadelphia, with the co-operation of the City Club of New York, has issued a call for a national conference for good city government, to be held in Philadelphia January 25 and 26.

GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The Municipal League of Philadelphia, with the co-operation of the City Club of New York, has issued a call for a national conference for good city government, to be held in Philadelphia January 25 and 26.

FRESNO'S JAIL DELIVERY.

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 29.—It is now learned that Morell, who played waiter and caused Evans' release, is a detective and had been in a prison for several months.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Grand Master Sargent and Grand Secretary Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, were to-day served with a sweeping restraining order of the U. S. Court in regard to the Northern Pacific.

DESERTED COLGATE.

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—A special to the Telegraph from Kendrick last night, says: Samuel Ellis, of this place, who, with a party of trappers, is hunting in the vicinity of the Bitter Root Mountains, arrived to-day with tidings of George Colgate, the cook deserted by the Carlin party who were lost in the Bitter Root Mountains.

ANARCHIST'S CONFESSION.

BARCELONA, Dec. 29.—Sogas, one of the Anarchists arrested recently, has made a statement to the police implicating Vanerri, an Italian Anarchist, in the latest dynamite plots.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

The Contemplated Pacific Cable—Diagram of the Bottom of the Ocean.

Steamship "Mowera"—Plans of the Honolulu Firemen to Aid the Queen.

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—Secretary Whitteley of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, has received a copy of the Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu, published December 12. The front page has a three column article on the proposed cable, giving a diagram showing the bottom of the ocean between Honolulu and Monterey Bay, California.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The Municipal League of Philadelphia, with the co-operation of the City Club of New York, has issued a call for a national conference for good city government, to be held in Philadelphia January 25 and 26.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—An accident at the Southampton docks yesterday did considerable damage to the steamer Paris, of the American line.

TRIBUTE TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A letter from Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was read at a Liberal meeting held in Derby this evening to celebrate Mr. Gladstone's birthday.

DRASTIC MEASURES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Donald McFarlane, Liberal, M.P. for Argyllshire, gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask the Premier to-day a certain question.

NAVAL ENLARGEMENT.

The Admiralty plan for enlarging the Navy is still in embryo. All that is known positively is that no extraordinary grant will be demanded for the Admiralty.

INDIA'S COMPLAINTS.

At the Ninth Indian National Congress, which has recently opened at Lahore, delegates from every district were present.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

The recent revival of the agitation for a new trial for Mrs. Maybrick confined in the Woking prison for having poisoned her husband, has ended in a fizzle.

TARTE'S LATEST.

QUEBEC, Dec. 29.—In the Legislative Assembly last night Israel Tarte, a member of the Dominion Parliament, was in the gallery when the Premier made some disparaging remarks concerning him.

BRITAIN OFF BRAZIL.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that the British squadron at Rio Janeiro had recently been strengthened by the substitution of the cruiser Barrowton for the sloop-of-war Basilisk.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Death of the World-Renowned African Traveller and Author. Sketch of His Career—The Object of Numerous Honors, Military and Civil.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The distinguished African traveller and explorer, Sir Samuel White Baker, F.R.S., M.A., died at his home, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, England, this afternoon.

At the Ninth Indian National Congress, which has recently opened at Lahore, delegates from every district were present.

MRS. MAYBRICK. The recent revival of the agitation for a new trial for Mrs. Maybrick confined in the Woking prison for having poisoned her husband, has ended in a fizzle.

INDIA'S COMPLAINTS. At the Ninth Indian National Congress, which has recently opened at Lahore, delegates from every district were present.

NAVAL ENLARGEMENT. The Admiralty plan for enlarging the Navy is still in embryo.

FATAL EXPLOSION. LONDON, Dec. 29.—An accident at the Southampton docks yesterday did considerable damage to the steamer Paris, of the American line.

TRIBUTE TO GLADSTONE. LONDON, Dec. 29.—A letter from Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was read at a Liberal meeting held in Derby this evening to celebrate Mr. Gladstone's birthday.

DRASTIC MEASURES. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Donald McFarlane, Liberal, M.P. for Argyllshire, gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask the Premier to-day a certain question.

MRS. MAYBRICK. The recent revival of the agitation for a new trial for Mrs. Maybrick confined in the Woking prison for having poisoned her husband, has ended in a fizzle.

CABLE LETTER

London's Destitute—Labouchere Grows More Spiteful Against Mr. Gladstone.

The Plan for Increasing the Navy—Indian Duty on Silver—Mrs. Maybrick.

(Copyright 1893 by the United Press.) LONDON, Dec. 30.—The distress prevalent among the poor of London is shown by the workhouse returns for the holidays.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S GRANT. Henry Labouchere, the Radical leader and fighting editor of Truth, pursues without cessation his campaign against the Government's plan of containing the £10,000 to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

NAVAL ENLARGEMENT. The Admiralty plan for enlarging the Navy is still in embryo.

INDIA'S COMPLAINTS. At the Ninth Indian National Congress, which has recently opened at Lahore, delegates from every district were present.

FATAL EXPLOSION. LONDON, Dec. 29.—An accident at the Southampton docks yesterday did considerable damage to the steamer Paris, of the American line.

TRIBUTE TO GLADSTONE. LONDON, Dec. 29.—A letter from Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was read at a Liberal meeting held in Derby this evening to celebrate Mr. Gladstone's birthday.

DRASTIC MEASURES. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Donald McFarlane, Liberal, M.P. for Argyllshire, gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask the Premier to-day a certain question.

MRS. MAYBRICK. The recent revival of the agitation for a new trial for Mrs. Maybrick confined in the Woking prison for having poisoned her husband, has ended in a fizzle.

INDIA'S COMPLAINTS. At the Ninth Indian National Congress, which has recently opened at Lahore, delegates from every district were present.

FATAL EXPLOSION. LONDON, Dec. 29.—An accident at the Southampton docks yesterday did considerable damage to the steamer Paris, of the American line.

TRIBUTE TO GLADSTONE. LONDON, Dec. 29.—A letter from Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was read at a Liberal meeting held in Derby this evening to celebrate Mr. Gladstone's birthday.

DRASTIC MEASURES. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Donald McFarlane, Liberal, M.P. for Argyllshire, gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask the Premier to-day a certain question.

MRS. MAYBRICK. The recent revival of the agitation for a new trial for Mrs. Maybrick confined in the Woking prison for having poisoned her husband, has ended in a fizzle.

INDIA'S COMPLAINTS. At the Ninth Indian National Congress, which has recently opened at Lahore, delegates from every district were present.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894.

AN EXPLANATION.

The editor of the News-Advertiser affects not to believe that the significance of the sentences which he made the text of two columns of abuse and misconstruction was perverted by a typographical error. "How typographical errors," he says, "can be held to account for whole sentences, . . . it would probably puzzle the editor of the COLONIST to explain." Our contemporary does not express himself very clearly, but we think that we can guess what he means. There is, as every intelligent man knows, nothing easier than to show how a single typographical error can alter the sense not only of a single sentence, but of a whole passage. The insertion or the omission of such a little word as "not" for instance—a very common error—makes the writer say the very opposite of what he intended. But the error in the COLONIST was not so glaring as that. It was simply the substitution of "and" for "to." This was a purely typographical error, for the proof reader had properly marked the proof sheet.

The sentences on which the News-Advertiser based its two columns of comment, in the Mainland edition of the COLONIST, read: Referring to the coal trade Mr. Davis said that if the trade of Nanaimo were confined to San Francisco it would be an advantage to the Province and open up trade with the East. In order to do this the Government would assist in building a road between Spence's Bridge in the Nicola Valley, traversing valuable coal fields.

After the Mainland edition had been printed, and was on its way to Vancouver, the error was discovered and corrected, and in the Island edition the sentences read: Referring to the coal trade, Mr. Davis said that if the trade of Nanaimo were confined to San Francisco, it would be an advantage to the Province to open up trade with the East. In order to do this, the Government would assist in building a road between Spence's Bridge in the Nicola Valley, traversing valuable coal fields.

Although there is only the difference of one apparently insignificant word between the two versions, the careful reader will see that their significance is widely different. The substitution affects not only the sentence in which it is made but the next sentence, which is more closely connected in sense with the preceding one than sentences usually are. This is the explanation of a difficulty which the editor of the News-Advertiser finds it impossible to understand. The explanation, too, shows that the mean surmises and contemptible insinuations of the carping editor are completely groundless and wholly without justification.

We have given the above explanation chiefly to show how ready the News-Advertiser is to build a superstructure of accusations and inferences and insinuations on what is absolutely no foundation at all.

THE WAR IS OVER.

It must not be thought that because Capt. Wilson and his little band have been annihilated in Mashonaland, Lobengula has been victorious. The gallant captain and his comrades paid dearly for their rashness, but notwithstanding this gleam of success, Lobengula has been completely overpowered. His followers have deserted him and thrown down their arms. Mashonaland is clear of him and his impiis, and the country is as safe for travellers as—to use the words of Mr. Rhodes—Piccadilly. All sensible people must rejoice at this consummation. It has been brought about by the death of a few hundred of Zulus who were the scourge of the land over which they tyrannized; but as their death or subjugation was necessary to make the country safe to live in both for the harmless natives and the white immigrants, the price paid cannot with truth be said to be too high or the means used illegitimate. The blessings which the short and sharp Metabete war has brought upon Mashonaland and the neighboring countries can hardly be overestimated. The struggle was inevitable. It is not likely that the Metabete would quietly give up the power they had so long exercised or cease to treat the natives with the utmost cruelty merely because they were asked to give up their old habits by the white strangers. They had to be taught by the only means that they could properly appreciate that it was no longer safe for them to rob and murder in Mashonaland.

A POWERFUL OPPOSITION.

The opposition to the Wilson tariff bill is both powerful and active. Every industry and every interest that has grown rich under high protection is doing its utmost to defeat the measure. What is going on in Washington State is, to a lesser or greater extent, going on in every State of the Union. Immediately south of us efforts are being made to prevail upon the Boards of Trade to get up protests to send to Washington against permitting coal and lumber being placed on the free list. Mr. Prosch is trying to convince the good people of Seattle and the rest of his State that they would be injured by getting cheaper and better coal and cheaper lumber. It does not seem to us that he is meeting with as much success as he expected. We see that a sturdy and an intelligent "Miner," in a letter to the Telegraph, proves that Mr. Prosch's statements with regard to British Columbia coal are glaringly false, and it is not likely that he is at all more scrupulous in what he says about lumber. It does not appear that he is meeting with a great deal of success in his efforts to prevail upon the members of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to adopt his misstatements. "A striking thing," the Telegraph says, "in this connection is the fact that the Chamber of Commerce should be asked to go on record as asserting what is not true, and the falsity of which can be

determined on short notice. A deliberative body of business men will surely learn what the facts of the case are before they forward any memorial to Congress.

Of course, if our American neighbors wish to keep the duty on coal, lumber and lead, and other raw materials, they have a perfect right to do so, but in trying to find reasons or excuses for keeping on the burdensome duties, they have no right to misrepresent British Columbians or the inhabitants of any other Province of the Dominion. Their being forced to resort to misrepresentation is a very clear indication that they have a weak cause, for if the heavy protective duties could be justified by truth and sound reason, it is not likely that they would resort to falsehood and sophistry.

The tariff fight on the other side of the line is a lively one. Those who expected that the tariff reformers would have an easy victory did not rightly estimate either the strength or the spirit of the Protectionist party.

A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

It was confidently predicted that if the Liberals won the Acronington by-election, which came off on the 21st, they would make immediate preparations to appeal to the country. Well, they carried the seat, but by a considerably smaller majority than they had at the general election. Then their candidate, Mr. Leese, had a majority of 517; last week the same gentleman—for he is his own successor—had a majority of only 258, as near as may be, half the one he had in 1888. This victory the Liberals appear to regard as one of the Pyrrhic orders, for since it was proclaimed there has been no more talk of a dissolution. It is quite possible that the organizers of the party calculated that if the Liberal support in other boroughs and counties has diminished in the same ratio as it is shown to have done in Acronington, they would, if they were so rash as to appeal to the electors just now, suffer a signal defeat. It is, therefore, more than probable that matters will jog along in Great Britain as they have been doing lately, and that as long as Mr. Gladstone can command a majority in the House of Commons, let it be ever so small, there will be no chance of his asking the people to reverse the verdict of the House of Lords on any question.

"THE LEAGUE AND ITS WORK."

The work which the Imperial Federation League did was mainly educative. It did a very great deal towards opening the eyes of British subjects to the importance of the colonies to the Mother Country and to the desirability of their being more closely welded together than they are at present. It showed both the inhabitants of the Old Country and those of the Colonies how necessary they are to each other; and the agitation which it began and maintained, raised the hope in many minds and obliterated the aspiration that Great Britain with her colonies would one day be a nation, at once the most powerful and the most benefited by that world as yet seen. That hope and that aspiration still live.

Those who believe that the Imperial Federation League did no good while it was at work, and that the British Empire has not been benefited by its existence, may live to see that they had formed an altogether false estimate of its value and of the influence it exercised, and will for many a day continue to exercise. We find in the Canadian Gazette (London), of the 7th inst., an ably and carefully written article on "The League and Its Record," of which the following is an extract:

For seven years the League has, without the aid of a penny from the State, either here or in the Colonies, and in the face of many discouragements and difficulties, earnestly labored to fulfil what one of its foremost friends, now one of England's leading statesmen, declared to be the dream of his life, the abolition of the Queen's dominions. That dream has yet to be realized; but its realization is certainly brought nearer by the existence of that Imperialist institution which it has been the prime object of the League to instill into the British and Colonial mind. The death of the League is itself an evidence of the useful part it has played, for the very activity it has engendered is one cause of its demise. It has brought into life Imperial ambitions which were otherwise dead; it has inspired a sense of unity essential to the preservation of the Empire, and a desire to see the Imperial tie, and a desired ringed fence of a 5 or 10 per cent. tariff throughout the Empire. There were those who demanded a more intimate combination for purposes of common defence, and these, and a small number of other party who would concede no right on the part of the colonies to share in Imperial citizenship unless they paid cash down to the Imperial army and navy. Each of these sections is now set free to work along its own line. The League itself, as the fairest of its critics in the British press admits, has shown no self-seeking in its aims. It has attempted neither to strike a gainful bargain with the colonies, nor to extend the political ascendancy of the Mother Country at their expense. Its inspiring motive has been an enthusiasm for race and language, and for an Imperial greatness which all should share. It has now played its part; but, to adopt the simile of the journal of the League, the trunk which showed signs of decay is only being felled to allow the saplings sprung from the same root to shoot out into new and vigorous life.

What, then, is the League's claim upon the gratitude of all friends of Imperial unity? The potency of its educational work must be apparent to all who are capable of contrasting public sentiment on Imperial questions as it is to-day and as it was a decade ago. Of that growth of the Imperial instinct the attitude of the public journals, with their regular and for the most part well-informed surveys of Colonial affairs, is one of the most significant among many illustrations. The League has not alone brought about this change, but it has given a welcome stimulus. The journal of the League, Imperial Federation, was itself a great help in this direction, and its widely scattered readers will welcome the information that the demise of the central organization is not to deprive the cause of a vigilant and catholic-minded exponent in the Press. The League has further

acted as a rallying point for Imperial sentiment, and a bond of unity between the miles of land and ocean. Its branches, each a centre of light, are to be found in all parts of the Empire, and the work of popularizing a fuller knowledge of the Empire among its citizens has progressed for eight years, that to-day there is hardly a corner in the Queen's wide dominions where the influence of the League has not been felt.

The names of some of the able and far-sighted statesmen who took an interest in the League, and who participated in its deliberations are mentioned in the article. Among these were the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, who founded the organization; Lord Rosebery, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Alexander Galt, Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Hereford, Right Hon. Mr. Bryce, Lord Playfair. Mr. Loring, its secretary, did much to help on the work, and Mr. Parkin, the talented New Brunswicker, was its able and enthusiastic advocate in every quarter of the world. A cause which has been taken up by such men as we have named, most of them practical statesmen in harness at the time, cannot, with any degree of propriety, be condemned as visionary. It still lives and now that the Imperial League has gone out of existence, it will be sure to be advanced by other means.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

(Nelson Miner, Dec. 25.) Since some rather peculiar stories have been told respecting the Provincial Government, and every one who is particularly interested in or connected with the building of the Nakusp and Slovan railway, the public information as to the facts of the case may not be amiss.

The Tribune started a generous charge against the Provincial Government on the 23rd inst. for making pains on the road for the Province, some \$300,000 as their whack out of what was in reality a public work.

Had the Tribune owned New Denver we could have understood the writer's bias against the Nakusp and Slovan railway, which is not going to enter New Denver or make its station upon the addition to that town, in which we understand Mr. Houston is so heavily interested. But of course personal motives would never sway the Tribune, a contemporary has, as he claims, taken pains to set the record straight, and from "practical men" the information that the road will not cost the contractors more than \$600,000, and tells the public that it would cost the country \$900,000, and hence \$300,000 must go into the hands of the promoters.

Now we find that the road is not going to cost the country one dollar, although the Government will guarantee the credit of the company to the extent of about \$640,000 instead of \$900,000. If the contractor receives the full amount realized for the company on the road, and the road cost, as our contemporary asserts upon good authority, about \$600,000 then there will be a profit for the contractors of \$40,000 less than 10 per cent. of the contract price, which, considering the capital required to finance so large a contract, and the risk taken, is certainly very small.

We believe that the Provincial Government has taken every precaution to secure the country against any loss in assisting to finance undertakings of this character, if necessary to the growth and development of a new country.

In the first place, the Dominion Government's subsidy, or rather promised subsidy, for it has not yet been voted, has been deposited to the credit of the Provincial Government by the company. Again, the lease to the Province of the railway has been assigned to the Province. The Province will be in receipt of forty per cent. of the gross earnings of this road, to meet the interest on the bonds, and to provide a sinking fund to wipe out the principal, as well as \$120,000, the amount deposited by the company in lieu of the Dominion Government subsidy.

BRADSTREET'S ARTICLE.

New York, Dec. 29.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The exports of wheat and flour as wheat from both coasts of the United States and Canada amount to 27,000,000 bushels this week, a total of one quarter less than the week before, and one third smaller than in the closing week of a year ago and two years ago. General trade throughout the Dominion is at the customary low ebb, and not many travellers are on the road. Christmas business has been disappointing, except in New Brunswick where it has been the largest on record. The anticipated tariff changes at Ottawa tend to depress business. There were 1,781 business failures reported from the Dominion last week, as compared with 1,682 in 1892. New Scotia is showing a decrease in population of 10,000 in 1892. The bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amounted to \$13,359,000 last week, 13 per cent. less than in the week before last, and less than in the same week a year ago.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, DEC. 29. A SPLENDID TRIBUTE Tended by the Combined Athletic Clubs of Victoria to the Lacrosse Team.

The Concert and Supper Pass Off in the Happiest Manner Possible.

The young men of Victoria, and particularly the members of the cricket, football and other athletic clubs, having tendered a complimentary banquet to the lacrosse team, the event took place in the Victoria hotel last evening, and proved in every way a flattering demonstration. The proceedings opened with a smoking concert in the billiard hall, where for a couple of hours all thoroughly enjoyed the musical programme presented. Then the company adjourned upstairs, to wind up the evening with a supper and speech-making.

D. R. Ker presided over the banquet, which was held in the large dining room, this being completely filled by the appreciative admirers of the lacrosse team. He introduced the toast list in a brief complimentary speech in which he spoke of the advertisement which the visit of the club to the East had given to Victoria, and expressed the hope that the Capitals, the best team in the world, would pay a visit to this city next year. If they did he felt sure that not only would they be well received by Victorians, but also that they would be given all they could do on the lacrosse field. (Applause.)

Mr. Egan proposed the toast of the evening, "The Victoria Lacrosse Club," in a few eloquent words. He referred to the successes of the team in the East, and gave credit for this to the fine spirit animating the members, who had shown a determined refusal to reflect nothing but credit on Victoria. He thought the lacrosse successes of the past season had inspired the other athletic associations of the city to better work, and the feeling of unity thus developed had one result in the gathering of the evening—namely, that their combined efforts would result in the new athletic grounds being equipped and maintained, and that they would be of the greatest service to the lacrosse men and all the other athletes.

Dr. Jones was also called upon to respond, and spoke of the fine spirit which required to send the team back to meet the champions of the East, whom he knew to be formidable opponents. He advised the club to discourage every form of unfair play, so that the game would not lose in popularity with the public.

W. H. Cullin, the team captain, being vociferously called for, said it was more than the team anticipated that they should have received a third honor, such as this, in addition to the two receptions already tendered. He expressed the hope that if, as he expected, a team from the East would visit here next year there would be grounds in Victoria on which they could be properly received.

Ross Eckhardt, the club captain, also responded. Harry Morton, Pete Blight, W. D. Ditchburn and C. L. Cullin were called up afterwards.

Hon. Theodore Davis proposed the toast "The Victorians." He spoke in terms of high appreciation of the record of the Victoria Lacrosse club during the past season, and the reputation which they had gained, not for themselves alone, but for the Province, which they had given an advertisement such as could have been secured in no other way. There was good material in the lacrosse club, and he did not doubt but that there was the same in the other clubs of the city, who, he expected, would, in the time that came, follow the fine example set them by the lacrosse men during the past season.

H. F. M. Jones and J. Fraser responded on behalf of the football club. The last named speaker was particularly complimentary to the character of the work of the football team to Portland, and expressed the hope that if the Portland team accepted the invitation to pay a return visit to Victoria, they would have a reception such as that of this evening, as they had looked after the hostess with the most handsome manner when in Victoria.

After S. Perry Mills had made a brief speech, in which he tendered some good advice, A. G. Smith spoke for the Cricket club, "the oldest institution in the city"; Mr. Lamman replied in a similar strain.

Mr. Lamman replied in a similar strain. He spoke in terms of pride of the way in which the Victoria lacrosse boys had acquitted themselves against the best teams in the world. With respect to the new grounds, he hoped that all the clubs would join to help keep them up, and this to provide a place where the admirers of lacrosse and other games could comfortably witness them.

A. E. McPhillips also responded, and as a military man and an old comrade in arms of Capt. Egan, of the lacrosse team, commended the B. C. Garrison Artillery to all the young men present as an organization which they might join with profit to themselves and to the city.

Mr. Egan proposed the toast of "The Absent Members," six of the team of 1893, who being out of town, could not attend at the demonstration.

W. Barnes spoke gracefully in acknowledgment. Mr. Martin told in musical metre, amidst applause, the story of Gilkooly's banquet. Mr. Richardson sang "Patsy Branigan," and had to respond to an encore. Pete Blight sang "The White Owl" and was called for, responded with "Rocked in the cradle of the deep." Harry Morton sang "Drill ye Tarriers, drill." Other selections followed, and it was only as the COLONIST was going to press that the company separated, after an evening very delightfully spent. The committee who arranged this social

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



THE CITY

L. G. BURNS and Cavin Bros., both carrying on business in Victoria, have assigned for the benefit of creditors, the former to E. G. Anderson and the latter to A. H. Seafie.

THE B. C. Mining and Manufacturing Co., of Vancouver, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 in \$10 shares. Messrs. W. E. Robertson, A. F. Griffiths, D. E. Young, H. K. Lee and D. McPherson are the trustees.

At the next session of the legislature a company will seek incorporation for the purpose of constructing telegraph and cable lines from Nanaimo to Vancouver and thence to New Westminster and Brownville. Messrs. McPhillips and Williams are solicitors for the applicants.

MR. HARRY PARKER, son of John Parker of Fort Street, and Miss Florence Whittier, of Esquimalt district, were united in marriage, at the home of the bride's parents, on Wednesday evening, and left for Nanaimo on the first stage of their wedding trip yesterday. Miss Gertrude Ball supported the bride, and Mr. Charles Ball acted as groomsmen.

YESTERDAY'S Gazette announces that the passenger and freight tariffs of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway have been approved, and both are published for the information of the public. The passenger rates are: Between Nelson and Salmon River (one way), \$1.25; between Nelson and Waneta (one way), \$2.50; and between Salmon River and Waneta (one way), \$1.25.

The funeral of the late Mrs. William Kipling, whose death under peculiarly and circumstances was referred to Wednesday morning, took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, South road, Spring Ridge. Rev. P. H. McEwen, of Emmanuel Baptist church officiated, as the husband and at the grave, Messrs. Jackson, Nevins, T. Kipling, McKay, Sparks and C. Kipling acting as pallbearers.

The injunction applied for in the case of the Attorney-General for Canada vs. Hugh Pitt & McIntyre and the assignees of their estate, was granted yesterday. This forbids bringing any more logs down the river from Cowichan lake until those which have been allowed to accumulate are removed; and requires the defendants to forthwith remove the accumulated logs, under the direction of Ashdown Green, who is duly appointed for that purpose.

JOHN ELIOT, of New Denver, has given notice of an application to be made to the legislature at its next session for a private bill authorizing the construction and operation of a railway or tramway for the carrying of passengers, freight, and ores from the Mt. Denver to the Mountain City. The route is through the town of Blair, Bonanza King, Fredrick Lee, Blue Bird, Bonanza King, Washington, Dardanelles, Wellington and other mines or places within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver.

In the Exchequer Court yesterday, before Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, acting as a Judge in Admiralty, with Captain H. H. Hallett, R.N., and Lieutenant Blair, R.N., as nautical assessors, the case of Dunsmuir vs. British Columbia Harbour and Wharves was heard. The case was argued by the plaintiff's counsel, Messrs. H. H. Hallett and Blair, and the defendant's counsel, Messrs. H. H. Hallett and Blair.

The Finance Board of the First Presbyterian church a few weeks ago brought under the notice of the congregation the fact that there was a debt against the church of nearly \$900. Immediately a Sunday collection was taken up to meet this indebtedness, and to the amount realized the choir voluntarily added of their funds \$100, the Ladies' Aid Society, \$250; and the Christian Endeavor, \$50; thus aggregating the amount required. It is refreshing to see a congregation which has so many societies as this one, working in such harmony that when concentrated effort is necessary for any purpose, all unite with hearty good will to focus their forces.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, by occasional gentle hints, indicates his desire to have a new church, and the wisest men of the congregation advise a postponement of a new building until the return of more prosperous times. This was the first Presbyterian congregation organized and the first church erected in British territory west of the Rocky mountains.

The presentation made to retiring W. M. Bro. A. B. Erskine, by the officers and members of Vancouver Quintra Lodge, on the night of St. John the Evangelist, consisted of a very handsome Past Master's jewel in gold and diamonds, manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Challose & Mitchell. The jewel proper, as is generally known, consists of the square characteristic of the craft, attached to which is the figure of the forty-seventh problem of the First Book of Euclid. This has a very pretty chased border, small diamonds representing the rivets. The bars from which the jewels are decorated, and bear the words: "Vancouver-Quintra" in colored gold. Between the bars hang the square and compasses, together with the Holy Bible encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves. The link connecting the bars and the jewel is a star in bright gold with a fine white diamond in the centre, which is the point of attachment of the jewel proper. The jewels are an exceedingly artistic and well executed specimen of the jeweler's art, and will be on exhibition for several days in the windows of the firm who produced it.

The army commissary at Wessex was buried on Friday, entailing a heavy loss. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.



THE CITY

For the past month or so Turpel's shipyard has presented a lively scene. Many vessels, principally sealers, have been repaired on the ways, particularly within the last few weeks, giving work to a large number of shipcarpenters. Yesterday morning the Mud Lake dredge was launched from the ways after having been on the blocks for eighteen days, during which she was completely overhauled. The sealing schooner Sadie Turpel was also on the ways last week, and is now taking on provisions and will sail for the Japanese coast, January 4, in command of Capt. Le Blanc, with a crew of twenty-one men. Another vessel now on the ways is the little steamer Angelona. She is having no repairs made, but is simply on the stocks to be sold. The schooner Sapphire will this morning be placed on the blocks for a renovation and painting.

OVER 200 MEN IN EMPLOYMENT. Almost every day the fleet of sealing schooners en route to the Japan Coast, enlarged by a fresh one starting out from Victoria, and on those which have already sailed over 200 men have found employment at least seven months. Yesterday the Dora Seward departed from the ways, 23 men. She is captained by F. Coe, and was commanded the schooner Penelope on her last cruise.

HER MAJESTY CRUISE. The new schooner Saucy Lass which, although completed early last spring, has not yet gone to sea, will make her maiden sealing cruise next spring. She has been chartered for the purpose by Capt. Crowell and Wm. Turpel, and will leave about January 10. She will be commanded by Capt. Crowell, who will take with him a big mixed crew. The Saucy Lass will not go to Japanese waters, but will cruise along the West Coast.

THE British steamer Westmeath is the second greatest cargo carrier in the world. Her dead-weight capacity is 9,000 tons, while she will carry general cargo to the extent of 3,000 tons measurement. The Westmeath on her last voyage from Sydney took 4,660 tons of nickel ore and 19,000 tons of wool. In dimensions the Westmeath is a giant, her registered tonnage being 6,000 tons; length, 435 feet between perpendiculars; breadth, 53 feet; depth, 34 feet.

SCHOOL TREAT AND SOCIABLE. St. Mark's Sunday school had their annual Christmas treat yesterday evening at the Temperance Hall, Pandora street. Over sixty children and their parents assembled to enjoy tea, a Christmas tree and musical programme afterwards provided by the children themselves.

The Sunday school prizes were awarded as follows: For regular attendance and good conduct for the whole school, Bernice Peter; Class 1, Girls, Joseph Maynard; second, Kate Bellamy and Ethel Grey (equal); Class 2, Boys, Aden Mycock; Class 3, Boys, Joseph Hancock; second, Richard Seyal, Class 4, Bernice Peter; Class 5, Johnnie Johnson. The choir also had their treat and prizes, which were as follows: Best boy, in choir, Richard Sewell; second best boy, Joseph Hancock; Carl Matheson; William Maynard (corner); Seymour Harris; Fredrick Moxon and Aden Mycock for musical proficiency; Carl Matheson as Cross bearer and Herman Bellamy for willingness to assist in duties about the church. Raymond Hoakway received a beautiful book as organist of the church.

Rev. W. H. P. Arden read the annual Sunday school and choir reports, which showed the former to have had 109 different children during the year, with 82 at present. It was pointed out that on the Sunday school the success of the church depended, because it was only by early training and education that a truly spiritual Anglo-Catholic congregation could be raised. The choir were highly commended for their loyalty to the church, and their progress towards proficiency was declared most satisfactory.

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CENTRAL CHURCH. The entertainment in the Central church, last evening, was pronounced by those who were fortunate enough to be in attendance an improvement upon its predecessors under the same auspices, the programme furnished being of such a nature as to keep the audience intensely interested throughout. In detail it was as follows: Piano solo, Miss Leese; song, Mr. W. G. Simpson; recitation, Miss Wilson; song (with violin accompaniment), Miss Macleod and Miss Trimen; song (comic), Mr. Temple; instrumental duet, the Misses Springs; song, Mr. Jay; intermission for refreshments; piano solo, Miss Leese; recitation, Miss Armstrong; song, Mr. Jay; negro ballad, Messrs. Simpson, Temple and Aden Macleod.

ESTATE OF JOHN DOWLING, DECEASED. TO BE SOLD BY TENDER. Pursuant to an order made in the County Court of Carleton, holden at Ashcroft on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1893, the following freehold property:

Lots 789 and 790, Group 1, Kamloops Division of Yale District, containing 330 acres, more or less. The property is situated about ten miles from Ashcroft, on the north side of the Thompson River, the lots adjoining each other. There is a good house on Lot 789. Water records with good supply water for irrigation go with each lot. The property is suitable for fruit growing.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned (from whom further particulars can be obtained up to the 15th day of January, 1894) at the office of the Receiver-General, in two months thereafter, on execution of conveyances. Dated at Kamloops, B.C., this 28th day of November, A. D. 1893.

FREDK J. FITLON, Receiver-General, Kamloops, B.C., 2822-31-11.

FRUIT GROWERS. The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of B.C. will be held at the City Hall, New Westminster, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m. All interested are cordially invited to attend. Questions will be received and answered. A. H. B. MACDONALD, Secretary. Vancouver, Dec. 22nd, 1893.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, DEC. 30. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Interesting Report by the City Engineer on the Water Service Problem.

Recommendations for Purifying Lake Water and Increasing the Supply.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Beaven in the chair and the members present except Ald. Baker.

Several reports from the Finance committee were adopted without discussion. The cemetery committee recommended the payment of \$75 to the caretaker of the Ross Bay cemetery, for extra expenses, in connection with the unusually large number of burials there during the last few months; also that for the future he should be allowed the actual expenses for all burials over 20 per month. The report was adopted.

The special committee on the Victoria-Sidney railway, reported recommending the plan showing the location within the city limits and the terminal arrangements approved, and that the city engineer be instructed to see that the work is properly carried out and so as to interfere as little as possible with the public convenience; also that the resolution of approval of the plan formerly submitted be rescinded.

The electric lighting superintendent submitted a report containing information asked for by resolution of Ald. Harris. This report for the cost for 1892 to have been \$4,537.56 salaries and \$4,490 for maintenance, a total of \$9,028. The cost of 2,000 candle power lamps per night was \$8,598; per month \$716 per night, \$23.

The committee on the Old Men's Home reported, recommending the admission of John Twitenden, of Saanich, the Provincial Government having agreed to make the usual grant of \$15 per month. Adopted.

Ald. MUNN submitted a plan of the grounds of the home, showing the plan to be followed in any gardening improvements, cultivation scheme to be carried out. The plan was approved.

WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT. The City Engineer submitted the following report, which was taken as read:

VICTORIA, December, 1893. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

IN accordance with instructions received in regard to preparing a scheme to improve and enlarge the water supply from Elk and Beaver lakes, said scheme to include:

- 1. The extension of the 24-inch main to the head works.
2. Dams and cleaning out of Beaver lake and bringing water from Elk lake to filter beds, while Beaver lake is being cleaned.
3. Building a dam that will raise and increase the supply of water to its reasonable highest capacity.
4. Also to see that the system of filter beds is a water tower on top of high ground on Cook street, with hydraulic ram and separate pipes to supply the higher level.
To give a detailed statement of all requirements, to make the water works successful, etc.

The undersigned has the honor to submit the following report, which, from the fact of there being no funds available to obtain the necessary data for giving the information asked for on some points, includes such information as was obtainable from data accessible at the time at his disposal. Extension of the 24-inch main to the lake—3,500 feet has already been laid, which would leave a distance of 23,200 feet to construct. Basing the estimate on the contract price of the work already done the cost would be approximately \$121,111.

The completion of this work would add greatly to the efficiency of the fire protection service, and would be of sufficient capacity to maintain a pressure at the City Hall for ten hydrants throwing 1,200 gallons per minute, while providing a supply for domestic purposes at the rate of about one million gallons per day, which combined with the supply from the 16-inch main, would be ample for all requirements.

Dams and cleaning out of Beaver lake and bringing water from Elk lake to filter beds while Beaver lake is being cleaned. In order to carry out this work efficiently the drainage required to be located at the south side of Elk lake, as the stretch of water between Elk and Beaver lakes, and no more trees from vegetable matter than Beaver lake proper;

The cost of a dam at the south side of Elk lake, and the construction and laying of a main to bring water from Elk lake to filter beds, while Beaver lake is being cleaned (after which there would be no further use for the dam or the main), can only be determined by survey and boring.

The length of the dam would be about 4,300 feet, the depth of the water being about nine feet. The length of main would be about 7,600 feet, and it would necessarily have to be laid below the level of the water surface of the lake, as existing at present, and in the carrying out of which seepage water from the dam would have to be encountered, which would add greatly to the expense of the work.

The area to be cleaned out between Elk lake and the dam at Beaver lake would be about 180 acres, which at \$100 per acre would be \$18,000.

Building a dam that would raise and increase the supply of water to its reasonable highest capacity. The information necessary for a reliable estimate can only be obtained by survey. According to Mr. Bellamy's report, raising the height of the water 10 feet would increase the area of the lake 177 acres. Assuming the same ratio to hold good, viz., 17.7 acres increase of area to each foot in height, raising the lake 4 feet above its present level would increase the storage capacity of the lake by about 700,000 gallons.

In some years there would be more than sufficient water to fill the lake to overflowing (such would have been the case last season) but according to information received from the caretaker at the dam, for two years in succession, the capacity of the lake was not increased, viz.: 1888 and 1889, by 12 inches in the former and 10 inches in the latter year, and the dam at that time was 18 inches lower than it is at present.

Basing the calculation on the above data (viz. ratio of area to foot rise) if the dam were raised to increase the capacity of the lake to 8 feet in depth would be approximately 1,328,000 gallons, or about equal to one year's supply for the city, including waste and evaporation.

Filterbeds—Present area of filterbeds is as follows: One 57 x 240 ft., 2,280 sq. ft.; one 70 x 240 ft., 2,800 sq. ft.; one 130 ft. x 30 ft., 6,500 sq. ft.; total area, 11,600 sq. ft. According to the experience of the highest authorities in water works en-

S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder PURE

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

At the past month or so Turpel's ship has presented a lively scene. Many principally sealers, have been on the ways, particularly within the few weeks, giving work to a large number of shipcarpenters.

Every day the fleet of sealing men on route to the Japan Coast is being by a fresh one starting out from Victoria, and on those which have already over 200 men have found employment in less than seven months.

HER MAIDEN CRUISE. A new schooner Sassy Lass which, although completed early last spring, has not yet sailed, will make her maiden seal-ine next spring.

BRITISH STEAMER WESTMEATH is the greatest cargo carrier in the world. Dead-weight capacity is 9,000 tons, she will carry general cargo to the extent of 11,000 tons.

MARK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL had their annual Christmas treat yesterday evening at the Temperance Hall, Pandora street.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PRIZES were awarded as follows: For regular attendance and good behavior, the school prizes were awarded as follows: For regular attendance and good behavior, the school prizes were awarded as follows:

CENTRAL CHURCH SOCIABLE. Entertainment in the Central church, evening, was pronounced by the pastor as pertinent enough to be in attendance on an attempt upon all its predecessors under the auspices, the programme furnished of such a nature as to keep the audience interested throughout.

of John Dowling, Deceased. TO BE SOLD BY TENDER. It is an order made in the County of Cariboo, holden at Ashcroft on the 7th of July, A.D. 1883, the following tenor:—

PROPERTY IS SITUATED about ten miles north of the north side of the Thompson, the lots adjoining each other, and is a good house on Lot 788. Water with good supply of water for irrigation with each lot, the property is suitable for fruit growing.

FRUIT GROWERS. Annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of the County of Cariboo, held at the City Hall, New Westminster, on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1894, at 8 o'clock p.m.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Interesting Report by the City Engineer on the Water Service Problem.

Recommendations for Purifying Elk Lake Water and Increasing the Supply.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Beaven in the chair and all the members present except Ald. Baker.

Several reports from the Finance committee were adopted without discussion. The cemetery committee recommended the payment of \$75 to the caretaker of the Ross Bay cemetery, for extra expenses in connection with the unusually large number of burials there during the last four months; also that for the future he be allowed the actual expenses for all burials over 20 per month. The report was adopted.

The special committee on the Victoria & Sidney railway, reported recommending that the plan showing the location within the city limits and the terminal arrangements be approved, and that the city engineer be instructed to see that the work is properly carried out and so as to interfere as little as possible with the public convenience; also that the resolution of approval of the plan formerly submitted be rescinded.

The electric lighting superintendent submitted a report containing information asked for by resolution of Ald. Harris. This showed the cost for 1892 to have been \$4,537 for salaries and \$4,450 for maintenance, a total of \$8,987. The cost of the power lamps per year was \$8,598; per month \$716; per night, \$23.

The committee on the Old Men's Home reported, recommending the admission of John Twitenden, of Saanich, the Provincial Government having agreed to make the usual grant of \$15 per month. Ald. MURN submitted a plan of the grounds of the home, showing the plan to be followed in any gardening improvements or cultivation scheme to be carried out. The plan was approved.

WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT. The City Engineer submitted the following report, which was taken as read:

VICTORIA, December, 1893. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with instructions received in regard to preparing a scheme to improve and enlarge the water supply from Elk and Beaver lakes; said scheme to include:

- 1. The extension of the 24-inch main to the head works.
2. Damming Elk lake from Beaver lake, cleaning out Beaver lake and bringing water from Elk lake to filter beds, while Beaver lake is being cleaned.
3. Building a dam that will raise and increase the supply of water to its reasonable highest capacity.

The undersigned has the honor to submit the following report, which, from the fact of there being no funds available to obtain the necessary data for giving the information asked for on some points, includes such information as was obtainable from the data accessible at the time at his disposal:

- 1. Extension of the 24-inch main to the lake—3,500 feet has already been laid, which would leave a distance of 23,200 feet to construct. Basing the estimate on the contract price of the work already done the cost would be, approximately, \$121,111.
2. Damming Elk lake from Beaver lake, cleaning out Beaver lake, and bringing water from Elk lake to filter beds while Beaver lake is being cleaned. In order to carry out this work the drainage would be required to be located at the south side of Elk lake, as the stretch of water between Elk and Beaver lakes is no more free from vegetable matter than Beaver lake proper.

The cost of a dam at the south side of Elk lake, and the construction and laying of a main to bring water from Elk lake to filter beds, while Beaver lake is being cleaned (after which there would be no further use for the dam or the main), can only be determined by survey and boring.

In some years there would be more than sufficient water to fill the lake to overflowing (much would have been the case last season) but according to the information received from the caretaker at the dam, for two years in succession, viz.: 1888 and 1889, the water did not reach the top of the dam, by 12 inches in the former and 10 inches in the latter year, and the dam at that time was 18 inches lower than it is at present.

glistening, about 14,000 sq. ft. of filtering surface is required for each million imperial gallons to be filtered per 24 hours. In order to make provision for the increased demand that will be made on the water supply when the system of sewerage is extended, and allowing for an increased consumption due to the growth of the city, the area of the filter beds should not be designed of a less capacity than about 2,500,000 gallons per day, which would be an increase over our present consumption of about 66 per cent, and would require an area of filtering surface, according to the data above referred to, of 35,000 sq. ft., from which the area of the present filter beds, viz.: 11,600 sq. ft., leaving the area of filter beds to be constructed 34,400 sq. ft., or two filter beds of 80x146 ft. 3 in. each. The quantity of broken stones required 2 ft. deep would be (2x23,400) 468,000 cubic yards, at \$2.50 per cubic yard, \$1,170,000. Main drain in bed, 300 ft., at \$12.00 per ft., \$3,600. Natural drains, 3,000 ft., at \$1.00 per ft., \$3,000. Puddle bed (23x40x1 ft.) 876 yards at \$1.00 per yard, \$876. Total, \$1,177,476. In order to put the present filter beds in proper condition add \$1,002. Total, \$1,178,478.

Cost of filter plant from N. Y. Filter Co., of capacity to filter 2,000,000 gallons per day, which would be sufficient for some time to come (an additional pump could be added when greater filtering capacity should be required), would be about \$26,000, made up as follows: Cost of plant f.o.b. at works, \$17,500. Freight 90,000 lbs. at \$1.35 per 100, 1215. Duty, 33 per cent on \$17,500, \$5,763. Travelling expenses and salary of agent, \$330. To superintend setting up the work, say 500. Contingencies, say 200. Total, \$26,000.

5. Hydraulic Ram—Hydraulic rams or engines are employed for raising a small portion of the flow of water to a greater height than its head. The fall of the engine determines the relative proportion between the water raised and wasted, the quantity raised varying according to the height it is to be carried and the distance conveyed. The Rife hydraulic engine is considered one of the most efficient machines of the kind in use. The rule governing the capacity of its delivery is approximately that with a discharge pipe 100 feet in length, one-inch of the water can be raised and discharged at an elevation five times the height of the fall.

On account of the extension of the distribution system a considerable area of the city that was formerly supplied with water by pumping is now supplied by gravity, and the area supplied by pumping is confined almost entirely to that embraced within the limits of the higher levels, with the result that at the highest residential premises where formerly it was with difficulty that water was supplied at all with the pump, it is now supplied at the same pressure as the water raised by gravity, the same premises are now supplied with water at a pressure of 75 pounds per square inch, while the pump is working at only about one-third its capacity.

As the revenue derived from the custom on the level supplied by the pump is about 60 per cent greater than the cost of the maintenance and running expenses connected therewith, the efficiency of the present arrangement by a water tower, with hydraulic ram and separate pipes to supply the higher levels, would entail a large additional expense, give a less efficient service, and necessitate the waste of a large quantity of water, which, to the extent of the quantity wasted, would realize the benefit derived from an increase of the storage capacity of the lake.

In order to improve the quality of the water and increase the efficiency of the water works system the undersigned respectfully suggests: 1st. The establishment of a filter plant, at an estimated cost of \$26,000. 2nd. The extension of the 24-inch main to the lake, estimated cost \$121,000. 3rd. Increasing the storage capacity of the lake by raising the height of the dam by three or four feet, cost of which, together with the cost of cleaning and purchasing land submerged, to be ascertained after survey has been made to ascertain the area of land required.

Attached hereto is a plan showing Elk Lake and its surroundings. All of which is respectfully submitted. E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

It was ordered that the report be given to the press for publication in order that every citizen might have an opportunity to read it before consideration. Ald. ROBERTSON remarked that it would be found there is plenty of water in Elk lake for a city of 100,000 people, and water just as pure as that from Goldstream or any other place. Ald. BRIDGE moved, seconded by Ald. ROBERTSON, that the Engineer be instructed to prepare a return showing the total length of brick sewers and of pipes laid under the surface Drains by-lay, and the money yet available for these purposes.

COOLGARDIE.

The Scene of Australia's Latest Gold Craze—"A God Forsaken Country."

A Baren, Waterless Desert Drained by Saline Bogs—Nothing to Command it.

(By One Just Back)

Coolgardie! The name which has been in so many mouths at the coming of El Dorado—which is even now quickening the pulse of the Melbourne and Adelaide Stock Exchanges and causing the brokers to smile once more.

A land of wearisome monotony, of crooked scrub, of sad-colored bushes, of low, flat-topped ridges, of an all-pervading and penetrating smell (something like roasting coffee) which no one who has sojourned in Southwestern Australia ever forgets. A land of melancholy but, strange to say, of a glory of wild flowers. A blaze of exaggerated margarines, of wondrous immortelles, yellow, white and red, they mock the starving folk who have taken their last gasp in this a fonderless land, this grassless, waterless waste, hanging on to the skirts of the greater desert to the eastward.

Even in paradoxical Australia it seems like a cynical criticism of Fate that this unpromising area should have been selected as the scene of the latest gold-craze. Even everywhere confronts the visitor from the East, that, whilst in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, etc., hundreds believe that a sure fortune awaits them in this mureling of the wild, hundreds are there wondering how the feverish gold-seekers got out of it. Good men, tried pliers who have had their share in the fever-haunted gulches of the Palmer and the diamond-fields of South Africa, are there. Fresh-faced new-comers with wondrous outfits, including soft leather bags studded with numbesse pockets to hold the gold dust, are there to pick up within twenty-four hours after arrival, at the same remuneration to leave the place. At the present moment, in this field of shreds and patches, for one lucky man there are more than a hundred unfortunates. The few finds of undecipherable richness, which can be counted on the fingers, were exercised the usual false glare of the gold-craze, and the few who are now wondering why on earth they ever came to such a God-forsaken country.

Bear this fact in mind, the Province is being well and craftily advertised. The farmers of Northern and York are getting their prices for horse feed, for, between Doodlakine and the coast, you could fog the proverbial grasshopper. On the railway, would say a word in depreciation of the goldfields, yet, as a rule, he does not go there himself, but "talks big" about the "other side's" coming there; meantime, he makes them pay. The difficulty at present is to get the minds of the Westerners to be made to see that the goldfields of the Eastern Province, and the claim to the west that he is an intruder and an annoyance.

Doodlakine (pronounced Dood-le-kin), the present terminus of the railway, is about 60 miles from Perth, and is a most favorable place for the appearance of the temporary terminus of the line in course of construction. Doodlakine is like all others, only a little worse.

The horse teams carrying between here and Southern Cross make this their depot, as the teams are good, and the road, since the people of this district are leaving of the time-honored custom of driving six horses tandem, are in fair order. The wise man puts his swag on a team, trusts to his legs, and finally arrives at his destination. The foolish man trusts to the coach, and his team breaks down and is stranded half way.

The surroundings of a bush-ranger in Western Australia are of one uniform pattern. Dinky scrub, parched bushes, wild flowers, and a camping place at some brackish native well which civilization has opened out and drained. Above the trees a naked dome of granite, the top of which is a few feet above the feet of these rock-hills that the natives usually found. At Southern Cross there are a very valuable hotel, five quartz-batteries, and the dreag of a fast-disappearing community. When the railway is completed the Southern Cross will probably be found that there is no living there beyond Southern Cross the "living there" on the scene. Between the Cross and Doodlakine grow poisonous shrubs, hurtful to his system, so the patient one does not carry there.

The camel in Western Australia is an ill-conditioned, mangy horror, with a temper as short as his tail, and at any period of the day, if he can safely bite a piece out of you, or kick you in the stomach, he does so at once. At dawn he commences to whine and curse profanely in his own language, and continues his blasphemy all through the process of loading. Put a postage stamp on his back and shove the load he usually carries and he would soon be giving you the trouble of disposing of his corpse than get up. It is only when you become acquainted with a camel that you appreciate the lovable qualities of horse, bullock, or dog.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Schooner "Mary Brown" Given Up as Lost—Departure of the "Earle."

Cargo of the Inbound "Tacoma"—The "Port Admiral" to Be a Sealer.

Almost four months ago the sealing schooner Mary Brown, Capt. Wm. Brown master, sailed from Sand Point with Victoria as her destination. Since that time the most diligent inquiry has failed to produce anything at all tending to throw light on the fate of the schooner. Certain it is that the vessel and her crew, consisting of the captain and five or six men, not only failed to arrive at her destination, but have not been heard of from that day to this. One of the sad features of this tragedy of the sea, is the fact that the arrival of Captain Brown in San Francisco was eagerly awaited by his little daughter. Some years ago the captain married a belle of one of the northern tribes, and made his home at Misoga Bay. Their daughter, after passing at the Government schools was sent down to San Francisco to finish her education. She has for some months been awaiting the arrival of her father in order to return home. The chances are that she has waited in vain, and will return by other means.

LOCAL CARRIERS. Among the arrivals in port yesterday were the steamer Maude, from Nanaimo, with coal for the C. P. N. Co.; the tug Estelle, from Howe Sound, with a boom of logs; the steamer Spinster, from Roche Harbor, with hay for Oyster and made his home at Misoga Bay. Their daughter, after passing at the Government schools was sent down to San Francisco to finish her education. She has for some months been awaiting the arrival of her father in order to return home. The chances are that she has waited in vain, and will return by other means.

EN ROUTE TO VICTORIA. The N. P. steamship Tacoma, due from China and Japan about the 7th of next month, has, as usual, a big cargo and 125 passengers. The former is made up as follows: 1,000 tons of miscellaneous freight, including considerable silk, for the East; 625 tons for Victoria; 450 tons for Portland and the Sound cities, and 100 tons for San Francisco, to be landed here.

CHEAP FARES TO CALIFORNIA. A dispatch from San Francisco yesterday says: The Pacific Coast Steamship Company to-day announces its Midwinter rates. They are about one-half off all round. From Puget Sound ports (including Victoria) and return, \$25.

MARINE NOTES. The owners of the pontoons which were used in Captain Whitelaw's attempt to raise the San Pedro have chartered the steamer Sadie to take them all out of port to a sheltered little bay near Seattle. The steamer is now engaged at the work.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.—(Special)—The boy Phillip Hall, over whose head hangs the sentence of death, seems to take things as usual in the Brandon jail. He is possessed of a rather phlegmatic temperament, has little to say, and has few wants. He has never expressed a wish to see anyone. He never makes any reference to the crime for which he has been sentenced, and apparently has no care for the morrow. His conduct since the trial marks him as a wonderful boy.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has answered the letter of the International Arbitration Association concerning the dispute as to the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. He says: "The negotiations with the special Venezuelan envoy to England have proved unsuccessful, as Venezuela insisted upon submitting to the arbitrators unfounded claims which would have been utterly unfair to the interests of British Guiana. Nevertheless, the English Government expressed its willingness to discuss practical proposals."

REV. DR. BURTSSELL. NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—In an interview with a newspaper reporter yesterday concerning the case of the Rev. Dr. Burtseil, who is now in Rome to defend himself against certain charges, a prominent Roman Catholic layman said: "Dr. Burtseil was ordered to appear before a tribunal of the Holy Office to defend himself in propria persona. Dr. Burtseil had already written a paper containing his defence of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, which had been condemned by his superior, and

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Schooner "Mary Brown" Given Up as Lost—Departure of the "Earle."

Cargo of the Inbound "Tacoma"—The "Port Admiral" to Be a Sealer.

Almost four months ago the sealing schooner Mary Brown, Capt. Wm. Brown master, sailed from Sand Point with Victoria as her destination. Since that time the most diligent inquiry has failed to produce anything at all tending to throw light on the fate of the schooner. Certain it is that the vessel and her crew, consisting of the captain and five or six men, not only failed to arrive at her destination, but have not been heard of from that day to this. One of the sad features of this tragedy of the sea, is the fact that the arrival of Captain Brown in San Francisco was eagerly awaited by his little daughter. Some years ago the captain married a belle of one of the northern tribes, and made his home at Misoga Bay. Their daughter, after passing at the Government schools was sent down to San Francisco to finish her education. She has for some months been awaiting the arrival of her father in order to return home. The chances are that she has waited in vain, and will return by other means.

LOCAL CARRIERS. Among the arrivals in port yesterday were the steamer Maude, from Nanaimo, with coal for the C. P. N. Co.; the tug Estelle, from Howe Sound, with a boom of logs; the steamer Spinster, from Roche Harbor, with hay for Oyster and made his home at Misoga Bay. Their daughter, after passing at the Government schools was sent down to San Francisco to finish her education. She has for some months been awaiting the arrival of her father in order to return home. The chances are that she has waited in vain, and will return by other means.

EN ROUTE TO VICTORIA. The N. P. steamship Tacoma, due from China and Japan about the 7th of next month, has, as usual, a big cargo and 125 passengers. The former is made up as follows: 1,000 tons of miscellaneous freight, including considerable silk, for the East; 625 tons for Victoria; 450 tons for Portland and the Sound cities, and 100 tons for San Francisco, to be landed here.

CHEAP FARES TO CALIFORNIA. A dispatch from San Francisco yesterday says: The Pacific Coast Steamship Company to-day announces its Midwinter rates. They are about one-half off all round. From Puget Sound ports (including Victoria) and return, \$25.

MARINE NOTES. The owners of the pontoons which were used in Captain Whitelaw's attempt to raise the San Pedro have chartered the steamer Sadie to take them all out of port to a sheltered little bay near Seattle. The steamer is now engaged at the work.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.—(Special)—The boy Phillip Hall, over whose head hangs the sentence of death, seems to take things as usual in the Brandon jail. He is possessed of a rather phlegmatic temperament, has little to say, and has few wants. He has never expressed a wish to see anyone. He never makes any reference to the crime for which he has been sentenced, and apparently has no care for the morrow. His conduct since the trial marks him as a wonderful boy.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has answered the letter of the International Arbitration Association concerning the dispute as to the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. He says: "The negotiations with the special Venezuelan envoy to England have proved unsuccessful, as Venezuela insisted upon submitting to the arbitrators unfounded claims which would have been utterly unfair to the interests of British Guiana. Nevertheless, the English Government expressed its willingness to discuss practical proposals."

REV. DR. BURTSSELL. NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—In an interview with a newspaper reporter yesterday concerning the case of the Rev. Dr. Burtseil, who is now in Rome to defend himself against certain charges, a prominent Roman Catholic layman said: "Dr. Burtseil was ordered to appear before a tribunal of the Holy Office to defend himself in propria persona. Dr. Burtseil had already written a paper containing his defence of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, which had been condemned by his superior, and

GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone, Premier of the British Empire, is 84 years old to-day, and he is enjoying excellent health. Telegrams and messages and cards of congratulations are pouring in on him from all parts of the world. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and prominent members of both the British political parties have tendered their congratulations. Mr. Gladstone after breakfast attended as usual personally to his enormous correspondence, and at noon presided at a meeting of the cabinet. He was deeply affected by the warmth of the greetings and congratulatory messages of his colleagues on entering the House. He received a perfect triumph on the part of the Liberals.

TRADE DISCRIMINATION.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—A London cable to the Empire says: An article appears in the Pall Mall Gazette to-day repudiating the assertions made in the United States by Editor W. T. Stead to the effect that England would think no worse of Canada for discriminating against the Mother Country in trade than she would think of discriminating against the United States. The demand such a course as a condition of reciprocal trade with Canada. Such a breach of the Imperial compact, the Gazette says, would lead to the disintegration of the Empire.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Mr. Kaubiach, Member of the Dominion Parliament for Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, who is at present in this city says there is going to be trouble over the Provincial Government granting the Whitney Syndicate most of the Nova Scotia rights. He thinks it will be made an issue at the local election next spring. Mr. Kaubiach says the reduction of the American duties on coal will not benefit consumers in Canada if the syndicate is permitted to control both the Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania mines.

CABLE NEWS.

PRAGUE, Dec. 28.—It was expected that the opening of the Diet to-day would be the occasion by some of the young Czech members for creating a disturbance, but the demeanor of the house was very quiet, and there was no demonstration of any kind. The Young Czechs formally laid before the house a proposal that the extraordinary measure adopted by the Imperial Government in its treatment of Bohemia should be abolished.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Italian bark Cavalier Luigi, Captain Dillery, at Lynn from San Francisco, reports that she struck a gale on November 30, when 200 miles from Falmouth, during which she lost several sails. The bark rolled heavily and her cargo shifted, giving her a bad list. It was found necessary to jettison 400 bags of wheat to get her up on any thing like an even keel.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Major Johnson, who arrived here recently from Mashonaland, thinks that the lack of native reports of the disaster to Captain Wilson's party is a hopeful sign. He thinks Captain Wilson's men exhausted their ammunition and thus were prevented from pursuing Lobengula far from the Shangani. As they must have several wounded, he argues, they were unable to get back over the river. They were likely to choose the route on which they would have little fighting, and Major Johnson believes this choice would have confined Wilson to the Fort Salisbury or Fort Charter route. As each fort is some 220 miles from the Shangani he would not be likely to strike either road before the end of next week.

MELILLA, Dec. 28.—Muley Arafat, brother of the Sultan of Morocco, yesterday turned over to Gen. Campos, commander of the Spanish forces here, two Rifian chiefs. They will be conveyed to Tangier. The Sultan will determine their punishment. Both have been most active in directing attacks upon the Spaniards.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—This is settling day on the Stock Exchange. The market is quiet and settlement is passing easily. Two small failures have been announced.

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE. INGRESOLL, Dec. 28.—While George, the 8-year-old son of Angus McLeod, was standing on a pond he broke through and was drowned. BRANTFORD, Dec. 28.—A young man named Silver was skating when he went through the ice and was drowned.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia, No Alum, Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years the Standard.

HAWAII AND THE U. S.

A Great Field Day Preparing in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Report of the Minority of the Foreign Affairs Committee—Cleveland Censured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Frye, of the sub-committee of the Committee of Foreign Relations, investigating Hawaiian matters, has received a letter from ex-Minister Stevens, stating that he would come to Washington and appear before the sub-committee.

There will be a field day in the House of Representatives on Hawaiian matters on Friday next. In all probability, it is the present understanding that the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Hawaiian situation will be taken up on that day for discussion and action.

The report of the minority is an aggressive document, prepared by Mr. Bellamy, of Ohio, at the request of Mr. Elihu Root. It is signed by the whole Republican minority of the committee on foreign affairs. It narrates the incidents of Mr. Blount's appointment three days after Mr. Cleveland's accession to office while the Senate was in session.

The people of the United States are widely divided in their opinions upon occurrences in Hawaii, which resulted in the establishment of the present government. We are confident, however, even upon the extreme results of Mr. Blount's activity and zeal, that it is his unscrupulousness and his intelligent thought of this country which condemn his methods and discredit his conclusion.

It is a significant fact that thus far no resolution in either House of Congress has been introduced approving the opinion of the Secretary of State, or endorsing the President's policy.

London, Dec. 30.—The McGreevey Committee will be re-argued at Osgoode hall before the Chancery Divisional court on January 18.

You will insist upon an amnesty and a recognition of obligations of the Provisional Government as essential conditions of the restoration.

What right the President supposed he had to impose terms upon a free people, and the very ground that it must remain an independent government, and still assume to issue commands that universal amnesty should be made a condition precedent, is difficult to say.

The clear implication in the report of the Secretary of State that the President meant to restore the monarchy, and the knowledge that the Hawaiian Government would yield to the dictation of the President only after war, alarmed the country and checked the easy flow of the administration's policy.

Six weeks of the examination of the law and of the turning of the real opinion of the country had finally resulted in something which could not be criticized or gainsaid. The dispatches of Mr. Willis, which demanded and obtained the above answer, are not yet obtainable by Congress.

This is not the facilitating and dignified course which should be pursued by the diplomacy of the United States of America. There is no question here before the United States of an examination, no issue as to the propriety of Minister Stevens's action for or as to that issue.

It is a significant fact that thus far no resolution in either House of Congress has been introduced approving the opinion of the Secretary of State, or endorsing the President's policy.

London, Dec. 30.—Admiral de Horsey sends to the Times a letter received from an officer on board the British battleship Resolution, describing the fearful experiences of that ship during the gale in the Bay of Biscay.

BIDDING THEIR TIME.

Brazilian Government Waiting for Gunboats to Arrive Before Tackling the Rebels.

The Usual Shots Exchanged Daily Between Forces and Insurgent Ships.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch dated December 29, says the ministers of foreign powers have refused Admiral da Gama's request that the insurgents be recognized as belligerents.

The present situation is as follows: Admiral da Gama, with 1,200 men, proposes to keep the Government in check, harassing the insurgents from the north. Then he will attack Rio. The Government awaits the arrival of their new ships.

The following dispatch has been received in Rome, dated Rio, December 19: "Admiral da Gama recently threatened to bombard the city of Salvador."

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The steamer Murriel arrived this morning from Barbados. When she left Martinique on December 20 the steamer Santuco, having in tow the Brazilian cruiser America, was at that port.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—For some time negotiations have been in progress between the U. S. Government and the Cushing family, of Montreal, and others interested, for the purchase of a block of land on Cushing's Island, in the harbor of Portland, Me.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Admiral de Horsey sends to the Times a letter received from an officer on board the British battleship Resolution, describing the fearful experiences of that ship during the gale in the Bay of Biscay.

TERIBLE GALES

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Admiral de Horsey sends to the Times a letter received from an officer on board the British battleship Resolution, describing the fearful experiences of that ship during the gale in the Bay of Biscay.

REMEMBERING TONQUIN.

China Has Not Forgotten Her Ancient Grudge and Would Like to Help.

The Siamese Situation far From Being Settled—England Very Watchful of Events.

From a gentleman who returned from Hongkong on the steamer Empress of India, some interesting points are gathered regarding the feeling in Chinese official circles regarding the difficulties between France and Siam.

"Amongst all classes," says he, "there appears to be a well-defined feeling that an opportunity has arisen which will afford the Chinese Government an excuse to wipe out the old score left standing since the Tonquin affair."

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone has written an open letter concerning the statement of several Conservative journals that he was responsible for the continuation of the £10,000 income drawn by Duke Alfred, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, from the British Government.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—At yesterday's monthly meeting of the C.P.R. directors a dividend of 5 per cent per annum for the half year ending December 31 was declared.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Central News has this dispatch from Hamburg: "Prince Bismarck had recovered sufficiently to drive about in the morning."

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—At the close of the session on Thursday, Judge Tuthill admonished, cautioned and read the law to the Coughlin Jury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—At the close of the session on Thursday, Judge Tuthill admonished, cautioned and read the law to the Coughlin Jury.

NARROW ESCAPES.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—It has just been learned that recently the family of W. Cook, M.A., of the legal firm of Fullerton, Cook & Wallace, had a narrow escape from death by poisoning at the hands of a domestic servant.

A RUSSIAN CARNIVAL.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone has written an open letter concerning the statement of several Conservative journals that he was responsible for the continuation of the £10,000 income drawn by Duke Alfred, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, from the British Government.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—Fifteen persons were drowned off this city during the fog to day. The fog was dense from the East English coast, across the sea and throughout the Netherlands.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Albert Ruhmann and his companion, Zella Niolla, who came to London after having sailed from Gouard for \$40,000, will go to Paris to-morrow.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—At yesterday's monthly meeting of the C.P.R. directors a dividend of 5 per cent per annum for the half year ending December 31 was declared.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 30.—General Bonilla has taken command of the Honduras invaders, has issued a proclamation and is marching towards Choloma.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Central News has this dispatch from Hamburg: "Prince Bismarck had recovered sufficiently to drive about in the morning."

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—At the close of the session on Thursday, Judge Tuthill admonished, cautioned and read the law to the Coughlin Jury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—At the close of the session on Thursday, Judge Tuthill admonished, cautioned and read the law to the Coughlin Jury.

NARROW ESCAPES.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—It has just been learned that recently the family of W. Cook, M.A., of the legal firm of Fullerton, Cook & Wallace, had a narrow escape from death by poisoning at the hands of a domestic servant.

A RUSSIAN CARNIVAL.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—(Special)—During Friday night serious fires occurred at both Carberry and Miami.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The steamer Montserrat, Captain Blackburn, has arrived here from Nainaimo, loaded with coal.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—France and Spain to-day signed a commercial convention that will remain in force for one year.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—(Special)—Government has cut down by one-half the permits to American fishing companies operating on Lake Winnipeg.

CHATHAM, Dec. 28.—Jack Rowan, a well-known character, met George Monk, a young farmer, on the street and, with no apparent reason, shot him twice in the leg.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The representative in this city of the United Press, learns that Mrs. Mackay's reply to the assertion made by Prince Colonna that his wife, the step-daughter of Mrs. Mackay, the American millionaire, drew and spent the entire amount of money Mr. Mackay sent to her.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—At the close of the session on Thursday, Judge Tuthill admonished, cautioned and read the law to the Coughlin Jury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—At the close of the session on Thursday, Judge Tuthill admonished, cautioned and read the law to the Coughlin Jury.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old WHISKY.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE PRESENTED AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

A meeting of ratepayers was held in the City Hall last evening to receive the report of the special committee.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION AS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS—ANOTHER MEETING NECESSARY.

A meeting of ratepayers was held in the City Hall last evening to receive the report of the special committee.

DR. G. L. MILNE, M.P.P., explained the contradictory recommendations about the wards arose from the fact that at the last meeting it was thought advisable to return to the present system.

MR. WILSON SAID THAT HE UNDERSTOOD IT, AT LAST MEETING, THIS MATTER WAS BROUGHT UP BY DR. MILNE HIMSELF.

THE CHAIRMAN OBJECTED TO HAVING THE LAST MEETING, OVER WHICH HE HAD PRESIDED, DESCRIBED AS A HOLE AND CORNER AFFAIR.

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN FROM THE WHOLE CITY AT LARGE WAS DECLARED CARRIED.

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN FROM THE WHOLE CITY AT LARGE WAS DECLARED CARRIED.

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN FROM THE WHOLE CITY AT LARGE WAS DECLARED CARRIED.

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN FROM THE WHOLE CITY AT LARGE WAS DECLARED CARRIED.

THE CLAUSE RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN FROM THE WHOLE CITY AT LARGE WAS DECLARED CARRIED.



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothby (Ms) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared this delicious and nourishing food.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal (BLUE - One Star), PINK - Two Stars, Capsules (GOLD - Three Stars).

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—(Special)—During the night serious fires occurred at both ... At Carberry the fire broke out in M. Lion's house, occupied by P. Curran as a dwelling and office.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The steamer ... Captain Blackburn, has arrived from Nanaimo loaded with coal. On the deck of the vessel were three of the best blocks of British Columbia coal that ever landed here.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—France and Spain to-day ... a commercial convention that will remain in force for one year. By the terms of the new convention, France profits by the advantage contained in the Spanish treaties.

NORTHWEST FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.—(Special)—Governor ... has cut down by one half the permits American fishing companies operating on the coast of British Columbia.

HEATHAM, Dec. 28.—Jack Rowan, a well-known character, met George Monk, a young farmer, on the street and, with no apparent reason, shot him twice in the leg.



A FRIEND

books through the Boothby (Me) Register, ... the beneficial results he has received from the regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, and easy to take of anything that even a child will take them. I give them to my children when they are in need of a laxative, and they always get the benefit of Ayer's Pills. They will do good."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPHRAIM'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER. A thorough knowledge of the natural food which covers the operations of digestion, nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Ephraim has provided for our breakfast and supper. It is a healthy and appetizingly flavored beverage which may save many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strength is restored to every weakness, and disease is resisted, every tendency to disease is checked, and every malady is banished. It is a healthy and appetizingly flavored beverage which may save many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strength is restored to every weakness, and disease is resisted, every tendency to disease is checked, and every malady is banished. It is a healthy and appetizingly flavored beverage which may save many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strength is restored to every weakness, and disease is resisted, every tendency to disease is checked, and every malady is banished.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and select stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can in great bargains.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old WHISKY.

Black-bottle Metal BLUE - One Star. Metal PINK - Two Stars. Metal GOLD - Three Stars. Please see you get it with G. DAVEY & CO., LONDON.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Report of the Special Committee Presented at a Public Meeting of Ratepayers.

Diversity of Opinion as to the Recommendations—Another Meeting Necessary.

A meeting of ratepayers was held in the City Hall last evening to receive the report on municipal affairs prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose at the ratepayers' meeting recently held in the Board of Trade rooms. There was a fair attendance, the hall being well filled.

Senator Macdonald, taking the chair by request, called upon the Secretary, Beaumont Boggs, to read the report, which has already been published, with the exception of an additional recommendation that cities be empowered to elect aldermen at large, instead of from wards, and to elect for two years one half of the aldermen, receiving the greatest number of votes.

T. Haughton called attention to the fact that in one place the report recommended that wards be abolished, and in another that the city be redivided into wards.

The chairman said this was a mistake, which could be rectified. He declared the report be received, and asked that it be discussed clause by clause.

Dr. G. L. Mac, M.P.P., explained that the contradictory recommendations about the wards arose from the fact that at the last meeting it was thought advisable to return to the old system without wards and the suggested redivision formerly agreed upon, was, by oversight, not struck out.

Dr. G. L. Mac, M.P.P., explained that the contradictory recommendations about the wards arose from the fact that at the last meeting it was thought advisable to return to the old system without wards and the suggested redivision formerly agreed upon, was, by oversight, not struck out.

C. E. Redfern favored the election of aldermen by the whole city, but disapproved of the present mode of election. He therefore moved to have the clause divided.

This was agreed to, and Mr. Redfern then proceeded to speak on the first part, which asked for an act applicable to all the cities of the Province, separate from that governing rural municipalities.

The many friends of Mrs. Sarah McTeigh will be pained to learn of the death of St. Joseph hospital, yesterday morning. She had gradually weakened ever since undergoing an operation some days ago. Deceased was the wife of the late John McTeigh and came to Victoria early in the 60's, residing here ever since. A family of six sons and one daughter are left to mourn her loss.

The lad Albert Corona, whose case has been attracting some attention lately, will return to San Francisco by the steamer Walla Walla this morning. The address of his mother has not been definitely learned, but an attempt will be made to locate her at once. Mr. Charles Ward, who is a passenger by the same boat, has kindly offered to look after the boy on the passage down.

The funds to defray the expenses of the passage for the youth were furnished by the B. C. Benevolent society.

Last evening, at the residence of Mr. Henry, the bride's brother-in-law, Rev. Mr. Campbell in the presence of a few friends united in marriage George F. Watson, choir-master of Calvary church, and Elizabeth B. Grant, soprano of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Andrew Hay and Miss Sarah Foster were groomsmen and bridesmaids. After supper, Dr. Campbell proposed the toast of "The Happy Couple," to which the bridegroom responded; Mr. Chisholm that of "The Groomsmen and Bridesmaid," to which Mr. Hay responded; Mr. McIntosh that of "The Ladies," to which Mr. Brown responded; and Mr. Flett that of "The Hon. Dr. Campbell," to which Mr. Henry responded. Mr. and Mrs. Watson will make Victoria their home.

Another important step has been taken with regard to the discovery of mineral oil at Esquimalt. There is a tract of full size, 1,500 feet square, have been staked off under the direction of a local company, the three claims being christened the Bonanza King, Helen and Midnight. A difficulty has arisen over the recording of the Helen, which is located on the Viewfield estate. The title to this latter is an Imperial Government grant, and the question arises as to whether the grant covers minerals or not. A decision will probably be rendered to-day. Several experts have examined the properties, but their reports are so conflicting that those owning the claims have resolved to go ahead and see for themselves just what they have come into possession of. One assay is said to have returned 3 1/2 ounces in gold and a fair amount in silver. If a favorable decision is reached, the company will begin work immediately.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society last evening the proceedings were opened with a selection by Piper Robertson, followed by "MacGregor's Gathering," by Mr. Peterson. Then Piper Munro and Glen sang a duet, and Mr. Russell sang "Beaule's Grace," which was followed with a dance by Mr. Davidson. Mr. Warwick gave two examples of mind reading, which were extremely interesting. Captain Seaton then gave a Japanese song, Chief Jameson following with "Annie Laurie." Mr. Munro then gave the song of "The Miller," with hand and elbow accompaniment. Mr. Anderson then danced the "Shean Trewe." Messrs. McRae, Munro, Davidson and Anderson danced a Scotch reel. Mr. Davidson then read a selection. Mr. J. F. Smith sang a Gaelic song, and Mr. Mac read "An Address to the De'il," from Burns. The Chief then spoke of the death of Major Downie, an old pioneer of this Province. Mr. Muir followed with a reference to some of his noble qualities, and hoped that he might be remembered kindly by this society. The meeting then closed with Auld Lang Syne.

It is announced that Dwyer, the celebrated defence felder of the Sherocks, will shortly remove to Nanaimo, where he proposes to establish himself in business. With Dwyer for captain and the home material at command, Nanaimo should put a strong team on the lacrosse field next season.

HALIFAX, Dec. 28.—Four men were drowned in a gold mine at Montague, about four miles from this city, to-day. They tapped an old working and the water rushed in and overpowered them before they could escape. Their names were Angus Faulkner, William Turpe, M. Savage and another, names unknown.

AT VICTORIA WEST. The children of the Protestant Orphan's Home enjoyed their Christmas tree yesterday afternoon, the large dining room of the new Home being given up to the festivities. There were a number of the Home committee, with other visitors, in attendance, and nothing was left undone to promote the happiness of the little ones. The gifts were sufficiently numerous for each child to receive two or three presents, and these were in no way inferior to the Christmas souvenirs which delighted the hearts of the more fortunately situated children of Victoria during the week just past. Refreshments were served in abundance and altogether yesterday afternoon was an occasion long to be remembered with pleasure by the boys and girls forming kind Mrs. Walker's large family.

There was a large gathering of children and their friends in the Central church last night, the occasion being the Christmas tree of the Sunday school. After tea had been served the following programme was given: Piano solo, Miss Hardy; song, Miss McFarlane; dialogue, Miss Strachan and Mr. Davidson; recitation, Miss Armstrong; recitation, Miss Macleod and Mr. Simpson; recitation, W. Rosecamp; recitation, Miss Stewart; reading, Mr. Watley; song, Mr. Simpson; reading, Mr. Hewartson, jr.; song, Miss Macleod and Mr. Simpson; recitation, Miss Strachan. A few remarks were made by the pastor, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, on school matters, and the distribution of prizes followed, after which the entertainment came to a close.

AT VICTORIA WEST. The children of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, enjoyed their Christmas treat yesterday evening, when they were regaled with "The Kinderpiel," or "Happy Family," a repeated some around the Siberian Coast and Anglo-rookeries was received by Collector A. B. Milne yesterday morning. It comes not unexpected by the majority of Victoria's seafarers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

AT VICTORIA WEST. The children of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, enjoyed their Christmas treat yesterday evening, when they were regaled with "The Kinderpiel," or "Happy Family," a repeated some around the Siberian Coast and Anglo-rookeries was received by Collector A. B. Milne yesterday morning. It comes not unexpected by the majority of Victoria's seafarers.

THE PYTHIAN BALL.

A Brilliant and Successful Social Event of the Holiday Season.

Bright and Artistic Decorations—Beautiful Ladies and Glistening Uniforms.

What was most undoubtedly the most extensive and successful social event of the holiday season took place in the Assembly hall in the form of the ball given under the auspices of the local lodges Knights of Pythias. Those who had charge of the work of decorating the hall certainly succeeded in producing an effect at once striking and artistic.

Jonathian Simpson, well known to all old-timers in Victoria, died yesterday at his residence near Goldstream, at the advanced age of 77 years. He was amongst the very first to come to Vancouver Island, having been brought out here by the Hudson's Bay Company, in whose service he continued for many years before settling down near Goldstream. The funeral is to take place to-morrow morning, from the residence of James Porter, Millstream hill, at 10 o'clock, and from St. Andrew's church at noon.

WOULD-BE house-breakers paid a visit on Friday evening to the home of Mrs. Roderick Finlayson, at the corner of Government and Bay streets. They were disturbed while endeavoring to gain admission by way of the dining room window and sought safety in flight. Two men who are suspected of being the same, later in the night visited the Leeland house, where they attempted to obtain a bottle of whiskey by "blinding" the bartender. The description given to the police of the pair is unfortunately very vague—simply that one is tall and dark, the other being blonde and short.

LOUIS WILLIAMS, one of the housemaids at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, was arrested by Sgt. Hawton last evening, charged with stealing various articles, the property of the hospital. On searching her trunk the following miscellaneous collection was discovered: Eleven flower vases, the gift of the King's daughters, eight egg cups, one agate basin, one bundle lamp wick, eleven silver tea spoons, three dinner knives, four dinner forks, one salt cellar, six handkerchiefs (belonging to patients), ten gentlemen's handkerchiefs, one ladies' linen collar, one new springe, one hair comb, one tin pencil case. The case will be heard in the Police court on Tuesday.

THE Victoria E. T. & L. Company may be said to have played in good luck recently. It is remembered that in a number of persons were injured in a collision between cars 7 and 9. The result of the recent inquiry into the facts of the case develops the cause of the collision more fully. Car No. 13 was off the track at the switch, and No. 7 was compelled to run only out and back at the end of the line. This prevented the conductor from running in the other light when the duck came on. They were making the run in for a light when the car-lights circuit got out of order leaving the car in total darkness. The result was the collision. Now comes the luck for the company. About two months ago they placed their cars on a new running track and the Accident Company, and as the complaints have come in they have been referred to the local agents of the insurance company for action. In all some eight or nine claims have been filed, some asking for damages, others stating injuries received, and requesting to know what compensation the company propose to pay. The tram company will not attaching any heavy blame to the conductor and motorman of the car No. 7, considered it best to discharge both.

THE proposed changes in the Victoria and Sidney streets have been definitely located and work is being actively pushed along the new route. According to the old programme as laid down the line was to enter the city along Bay street, and the depot and terminus would have been on Bay street between Quadra and Cook streets. This change of plan is due to the objections made to the railroad bridge over Beaver lake. It being feared that the city water supply might be fouled by this traffic, changing the location of their line, the company will now run in their line over quite a different country. The boundary of the city will be crossed on the street, thence on the embankment on Hillside avenue to a point about 100 yards from the fountain where the depot will be located. The bridges over both Elk and Beaver lakes have been abandoned. The new route will work some material changes in the plans of the company. In the first place it will cut them off from the waterfront on the Hillside, Tolmie way, and run them through a better settled section. This will result in a daily train service instead of a motor service every other hour as at first proposed. The change will materially increase the cost of construction as well. The track is now within two miles of the city, but will not be completed until some time toward the middle of January, owing to the fact that some grading must be finished within the city limits.

THE case of Nasser Habel, who was brought down on the Escowit, and is now held for trial for larceny, is rather interesting in its particulars. It seems that a few months ago an Assyrian named Antonio Nassif arrived from China, bringing with him a large quantity of silk handkerchiefs and other Oriental wares, which he proposed peddling in this country. He met in Victoria a countryman, in business here, who advised him to take the goods to Port Simpson to sell to the Indians, as they would pay better prices than could be obtained in Victoria. This countryman introduced Habel and another Assyrian to Nassif, as good people to show him round the country about Port Simpson and help him with his sales, and the three went North together. When they reached Port Simpson Nassif did not like the place, and concluded to return to Victoria. As the steamer was going further, he left on board the trunk containing the silks and other goods, but when the vessel called on her way back Nassif unfortunately did not make his appearance next day on the wharf. His companions thereupon persuaded him to have it taken away, to save wharfage charges, and stored at an Indian's hut, where the three made their headquarters. Of course it was opened and the goods repeated, and it was found the Siberian Coast and Anglo-rookeries was received by Collector A. B. Milne yesterday morning. It comes not unexpected by the majority of Victoria's seafarers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

THE case of Nasser Habel, who was brought down on the Escowit, and is now held for trial for larceny, is rather interesting in its particulars. It seems that a few months ago an Assyrian named Antonio Nassif arrived from China, bringing with him a large quantity of silk handkerchiefs and other Oriental wares, which he proposed peddling in this country. He met in Victoria a countryman, in business here, who advised him to take the goods to Port Simpson to sell to the Indians, as they would pay better prices than could be obtained in Victoria. This countryman introduced Habel and another Assyrian to Nassif, as good people to show him round the country about Port Simpson and help him with his sales, and the three went North together. When they reached Port Simpson Nassif did not like the place, and concluded to return to Victoria. As the steamer was going further, he left on board the trunk containing the silks and other goods, but when the vessel called on her way back Nassif unfortunately did not make his appearance next day on the wharf. His companions thereupon persuaded him to have it taken away, to save wharfage charges, and stored at an Indian's hut, where the three made their headquarters. Of course it was opened and the goods repeated, and it was found the Siberian Coast and Anglo-rookeries was received by Collector A. B. Milne yesterday morning. It comes not unexpected by the majority of Victoria's seafarers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

THE CITY.

THE Spring Park farm is sending to the local market some excellent samples of December rhubarb—sent witnesses to the glorious climate.

THE sad news of the death of Mrs. W. W. Book, at her home in Oregon City, Mo., died yesterday. Mrs. Book, mother of Mrs. S. D. Poppy, was 70 years of age, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

There is a movement on foot to re-open the Victoria Christian Association, but so far no definite plan has been decided upon. Quite a large number of young men are interested in the matter and are determined that something shall be done. It is largely a question of finances; but they feel sure the money will be forthcoming if a little hard work is done. Something will be decided this week.

JONATHIAN SIMPSON, well known to all old-timers in Victoria, died yesterday at his residence near Goldstream, at the advanced age of 77 years. He was amongst the very first to come to Vancouver Island, having been brought out here by the Hudson's Bay Company, in whose service he continued for many years before settling down near Goldstream. The funeral is to take place to-morrow morning, from the residence of James Porter, Millstream hill, at 10 o'clock, and from St. Andrew's church at noon.

WOULD-BE house-breakers paid a visit on Friday evening to the home of Mrs. Roderick Finlayson, at the corner of Government and Bay streets. They were disturbed while endeavoring to gain admission by way of the dining room window and sought safety in flight. Two men who are suspected of being the same, later in the night visited the Leeland house, where they attempted to obtain a bottle of whiskey by "blinding" the bartender. The description given to the police of the pair is unfortunately very vague—simply that one is tall and dark, the other being blonde and short.

LOUIS WILLIAMS, one of the housemaids at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, was arrested by Sgt. Hawton last evening, charged with stealing various articles, the property of the hospital. On searching her trunk the following miscellaneous collection was discovered: Eleven flower vases, the gift of the King's daughters, eight egg cups, one agate basin, one bundle lamp wick, eleven silver tea spoons, three dinner knives, four dinner forks, one salt cellar, six handkerchiefs (belonging to patients), ten gentlemen's handkerchiefs, one ladies' linen collar, one new springe, one hair comb, one tin pencil case. The case will be heard in the Police court on Tuesday.

THE Victoria E. T. & L. Company may be said to have played in good luck recently. It is remembered that in a number of persons were injured in a collision between cars 7 and 9. The result of the recent inquiry into the facts of the case develops the cause of the collision more fully. Car No. 13 was off the track at the switch, and No. 7 was compelled to run only out and back at the end of the line. This prevented the conductor from running in the other light when the duck came on. They were making the run in for a light when the car-lights circuit got out of order leaving the car in total darkness. The result was the collision. Now comes the luck for the company. About two months ago they placed their cars on a new running track and the Accident Company, and as the complaints have come in they have been referred to the local agents of the insurance company for action. In all some eight or nine claims have been filed, some asking for damages, others stating injuries received, and requesting to know what compensation the company propose to pay. The tram company will not attaching any heavy blame to the conductor and motorman of the car No. 7, considered it best to discharge both.

THE proposed changes in the Victoria and Sidney streets have been definitely located and work is being actively pushed along the new route. According to the old programme as laid down the line was to enter the city along Bay street, and the depot and terminus would have been on Bay street between Quadra and Cook streets. This change of plan is due to the objections made to the railroad bridge over Beaver lake. It being feared that the city water supply might be fouled by this traffic, changing the location of their line, the company will now run in their line over quite a different country. The boundary of the city will be crossed on the street, thence on the embankment on Hillside avenue to a point about 100 yards from the fountain where the depot will be located. The bridges over both Elk and Beaver lakes have been abandoned. The new route will work some material changes in the plans of the company. In the first place it will cut them off from the waterfront on the Hillside, Tolmie way, and run them through a better settled section. This will result in a daily train service instead of a motor service every other hour as at first proposed. The change will materially increase the cost of construction as well. The track is now within two miles of the city, but will not be completed until some time toward the middle of January, owing to the fact that some grading must be finished within the city limits.

THE case of Nasser Habel, who was brought down on the Escowit, and is now held for trial for larceny, is rather interesting in its particulars. It seems that a few months ago an Assyrian named Antonio Nassif arrived from China, bringing with him a large quantity of silk handkerchiefs and other Oriental wares, which he proposed peddling in this country. He met in Victoria a countryman, in business here, who advised him to take the goods to Port Simpson to sell to the Indians, as they would pay better prices than could be obtained in Victoria. This countryman introduced Habel and another Assyrian to Nassif, as good people to show him round the country about Port Simpson and help him with his sales, and the three went North together. When they reached Port Simpson Nassif did not like the place, and concluded to return to Victoria. As the steamer was going further, he left on board the trunk containing the silks and other goods, but when the vessel called on her way back Nassif unfortunately did not make his appearance next day on the wharf. His companions thereupon persuaded him to have it taken away, to save wharfage charges, and stored at an Indian's hut, where the three made their headquarters. Of course it was opened and the goods repeated, and it was found the Siberian Coast and Anglo-rookeries was received by Collector A. B. Milne yesterday morning. It comes not unexpected by the majority of Victoria's seafarers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1893. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria: Notify seafarers that it is likely the agreement with Russia will be renewed for another year. (Sgd.) CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

THE CITY.

THE Spring Park farm is sending to the local market some excellent samples of December rhubarb—sent witnesses to the glorious climate.

THE sad news of the death of Mrs. W. W. Book, at her home in Oregon City, Mo., died yesterday. Mrs. Book, mother of Mrs. S. D. Poppy, was 70 years of age, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

There is a movement on foot to re-open the Victoria Christian Association, but so far no definite plan has been decided upon. Quite a large number of young men are interested in the matter and are determined that something shall be done. It is largely a question of finances; but they feel sure the money will be forthcoming if a little hard work is done. Something will be decided this week.

JONATHIAN SIMPSON, well known to all old-timers in Victoria, died yesterday at his residence near Goldstream, at the advanced age of 77 years. He was amongst the very first to come to Vancouver Island, having been brought out here by the Hudson's Bay Company, in whose service he continued for many years before settling down near Goldstream. The funeral is to take place to-morrow morning, from the residence of James Porter, Millstream hill, at 10 o'clock, and from St. Andrew's church at noon.

WOULD-BE house-breakers paid a visit on Friday evening to the home of Mrs. Roderick Finlayson, at the corner of Government and Bay streets. They were disturbed while endeavoring to gain admission by way of the dining room window and sought safety in flight. Two men who are suspected of being the same, later in the night visited the Leeland house, where they attempted to obtain a bottle of whiskey by "blinding" the bartender. The description given to the police of the pair is unfortunately very vague—simply that one is tall and dark, the other being blonde and short.

LOUIS WILLIAMS, one of the housemaids at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, was arrested by Sgt. Hawton last evening, charged with stealing various articles, the property of the hospital. On searching her trunk the following miscellaneous collection was discovered: Eleven flower vases, the gift of the King's daughters, eight egg cups, one agate basin, one bundle lamp wick, eleven silver tea spoons, three dinner knives, four dinner forks, one salt cellar, six handkerchiefs (belonging to patients), ten gentlemen's handkerchiefs, one ladies' linen collar, one new springe, one hair comb, one tin pencil case. The case will be heard in the Police court on Tuesday.

THE Victoria E. T. & L. Company may be said to have played in good luck recently. It is remembered that in a number of persons were injured in a collision between cars 7 and 9. The result of the recent inquiry into the facts of the case develops the cause of the collision more fully. Car No. 13 was off the track at the switch, and No. 7 was compelled to run only out and back at the end of the line. This prevented the conductor from running in the other light when the duck came on. They were making the run in for a light when the car-lights circuit got out of order leaving the car in total darkness. The result was the collision. Now comes the luck for the company. About two months ago they placed their cars on a new running track and the Accident Company, and as the complaints have come in they have been referred to the local agents of the insurance company for action. In all some eight or nine claims have been filed, some asking for damages, others stating injuries received, and requesting to know what compensation the company propose to pay. The tram company will not attaching any heavy blame to the conductor and motorman of the car No. 7, considered it best to discharge both.

THE proposed changes in the Victoria and Sidney streets have been definitely located and work is being actively pushed along the new route. According to the old programme as laid down the line was to enter the city along Bay street, and the depot and terminus would have been on Bay street between Quadra and Cook streets. This change of plan is due to the objections made to the railroad bridge over Beaver lake. It being feared that the city water supply might be fouled by this traffic, changing the location of their line, the company will now run in their line over quite a different country. The boundary of the city will be crossed on the street, thence on the embankment on Hillside avenue to a point about 100 yards from the fountain where the depot will be located. The bridges over both Elk and Beaver lakes have been abandoned. The new route will work some material changes in the plans of the company. In the first place it will cut them off from the waterfront on the Hillside, Tolmie way, and run them through a better settled section. This will result in a daily train service instead of a motor service every other hour as at first proposed. The change will materially increase the cost of construction as well. The track is now within two miles of the city, but will not be completed until some time toward the middle of January, owing to the fact that some grading must be finished within the city limits.

THE case of Nasser Habel, who was brought down on the Escowit, and is now held for trial for larceny, is rather interesting in its particulars. It seems that a few months ago an Assyrian named Antonio Nassif arrived from China, bringing with him a large quantity of silk handkerchiefs and other Oriental wares, which he proposed peddling in this country. He met in Victoria a countryman, in business here, who advised him to take the goods to Port Simpson to sell to the Indians, as they would pay better prices than could be obtained in Victoria. This countryman introduced Habel and another Assyrian to







The Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894.

PACIFIC COAST COAL.

Harper's Weekly takes a much broader view as well as a sounder view of the proposed abolition of the tax on coal than the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and the other Republican papers of the Pacific Coast. It argues that if the United States had been successful in getting possession of Vancouver Island, the Americans would prize its coal fields very highly indeed, and would lose no time in working them for all they are worth. There would then be no objection to using Vancouver Island coal on any part of the Coast. In fact the people south of the Island would be rejoiced to have free access to such large deposits of excellent coal. And there is nothing now to hinder them from getting as much of that coal as they need. The Island coal fields are virtually as free to them as if they were the owners of the country. They can import coal to any extent and for as fair a price as it has been mined in United States territory. The Government of Canada places no obstacle in the way of their getting all the coal they need from Vancouver Island mines. If they choose to impose a heavy tax on it and in that way make it dear for themselves and, by consequence, limit its supply, they have no one to blame but themselves. This is what Harper's Weekly says:

Half a century ago, on the other side of the continent, we were again disputing with Great Britain as to the possession of the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, the Columbia River and the Pacific Coast. For a while the cry was "fifty-four forty or fight." Fortunately we did not fight. The sober second sense of the American people asserted itself. We agreed to a compromise in a dispute in which neither party could give clear proof that it was in the right, and the present boundary line between the two countries was agreed on. As it happened, that boundary put on the British side the great coal fields of Vancouver, then undiscovered, which are the natural source of supply for the whole Pacific Coast. While there are some coal mines of inferior quality on the American side, by far the best and most valuable coal comes from those on the British side. If we had succeeded in 1846 in maintaining our original claim, and if the mines had then been thrown into American territory, they would have been rightly esteemed among the most important sources of nature's treasures on the Pacific Coast. Are they the less advantageous because the turn of diplomacy threw them on the other side of the line? If the land in which they are situated had been American soil the Americans of the Pacific Coast would have rejoiced in getting the advantage of them through a full and free supply of coal. Do they not get identically the same advantage if we permit the coal to come freely to the ports of Tacoma and Seattle and Portland and San Francisco? and is it not cutting off our own noses if we proceed to slap a duty of 75 cents per ton upon it?

There is but one answer to the Weekly's question. If the Americans of the Pacific Coast want the best coal within their reach for household use, for manufacturing purposes and for railways, they are evidently standing in their own light, or, as the Weekly puts it, cutting off their own noses, when they require a heavy duty to be paid on it before it is landed on their shores. That they do need it is evident, for in spite of the heavy duty they every year import it in large quantities. Mr. J. Stewart, a San Francisco coal and metal broker, in his report on the coal trade of 1891, says:

It is of great moment to this State that the taxation to which its people are subjected should cease, a taxation not borne or felt to any similar extent by any other State in the Union. I refer to the Government duty of 75c per ton on foreign coal. During the past decade has paid, directly or indirectly, to the Government probably not less than \$12,000,000, and with our increased growth it will, for a like period in future, pay much more. We need for our manufacturing, industries, railroads, steamships, a class of fuel that the domestic mines can no longer supply. We want cheaper fuel for our homes. This is a question that affects every soul in this State, and its import can be grasped by even the dullest minds. The removal of this tax (a distinct burden on California), should be demanded in no uncertain tones of our legislators, and the result of the coming national election in this State may probably hinge on the position assumed by either of the political parties in regard to this matter.

If the Americans choose to keep the tax upon bituminous coal—which is not at all likely—they can do so. It is their own look-out. If they prefer to pay a large sum every year for the privilege of using British Columbia and other foreign coal, no one can hinder them. They ought to know their own business best, but when they say that they make coal dear for the purpose of benefiting themselves and advancing the interests of their country, we in British Columbia cannot help smiling and wondering at the peculiarity of their logic.

A PECULIAR TAX.

If Congress reforms the tariff of the United States to the extent and in the direction proposed by some economists, the revenue will not be nearly large enough to maintain the Government at the present rate of expenditure. New taxes must therefore be levied in place of those that have been abolished. What are these new taxes to be and on what are they to be imposed? As there are always people ready to help a government when it has a difficult problem to solve, quite a number of suggestions have been offered. Some recommend that a tax be imposed on incomes over, say, five thousand dollars a year. Others say that a legacy tax will bring in a large revenue, and will not be felt to be burdensome by the people. Some maintain that luxuries, such as silks and champagnes, should be taxed more highly than they are. Quite a number are of the opinion that the Government can get all the money it needs if it places a good stiff tax on whiskey. The most striking, however, of the suggestions is that a tax be put on bachelors. It might be sup-

posed that this hint was given to the Government by ladies of an uncertain age. We cannot say whether this is so or not, but we see that the tax is advocated very vigorously by at least one gentleman. That gentleman is the editor of the San Francisco Argonaut. He evidently has no love for single men after they have passed the meridian of life. This is what he says of the bachelor: "This unpleasant creature roams the field in great numbers, and has no friends but himself. Nobody would care how heavily he might be taxed, no, not though under the weight of the burden, he should disappear as swiftly as his goose the more useful buffalo." He accuses the bachelor of "selfishness," and argues that he has no rights that either Congress or the press ought to respect. He declares that the bachelor is a "social anarchist," and consequently unworthy of anyone's consideration. He is opposed to bachelorhood on hygienic grounds among others, and quotes Darwin as saying in his "Descent of Man," that "bachelorhood is more destructive to life than the most unwholesome trades, or than residence in an unwholesome house or district, where there has never been the most distant attempt at sanitary improvement." This is hard on the bachelors, and we are quite sure, Darwin to the contrary notwithstanding, wholly undeserved. We are fully convinced that the ladies, particularly the young ones, would be strongly opposed to class legislation of this kind. But Piley is remorseless; he is bound to hate the bachelors taxed, and says, on whose authority we know not, that "the Republican party is willing to sacrifice every bachelor in its ranks on the altar of our common country."

A GOOD SHOWING.

The Public Accounts for 1892-3 show that the Dominion of Canada's income has exceeded her expenditure by \$1,354,556. The income was \$38,168,608 and the expenditure was \$36,814,052. This is a very good showing. While nearly every other country in the world is getting behind hand—spending more than it receives—Canada is forging ahead. Her progress may not be phenomenally rapid, but it is steady and continuous. The Public Accounts too show that the Government has been prudent and economical. It is the easiest thing in the world for a Government to spend more than its revenue. Demands, and demands too that are difficult to resist, are continually being made upon it for works and services that require the expenditure of money. A few thousands here and a few thousands there, all urgently asked for, soon make millions, and the Finance Minister, if he is not very careful and does not exercise a considerable amount of moral coercion, will soon find himself committed to a greater expenditure than the state of the treasury warrants. Besides, if estimates are not very carefully made, the expenditure will be sure to go beyond them. Then, the estimate must be made for revenue as well as for expenditure. The Government never knows sixteen or eighteen months before the close of the next fiscal year, when the estimates are made, how much money will be collected. The difficulty of cutting your coat according to your cloth must be very great indeed when you can not exactly tell how much cloth you are going to have. The wonder is that the estimates and expenditure agree as closely as they do. Even in England, where Government finance is reduced to a science, and where the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the aid of the best financial ability that can be found, the actual expenditure some times very considerably exceeds the estimate, or the actual revenue is some millions below what was calculated upon. In either case there is a deficit, and a deficit is one of those things which both the Government and the people dislike to contemplate. It is pleasant then this year when deficits are so common, to find that the Dominion of Canada has got a nice little surplus.

It may be objected that "the surplus is often nothing more than a bookkeeper's device, and how are we to tell whether or not this was the case with Canada at the close of the last fiscal year? Although the Public Accounts show a surplus of a million and a third, the Government may have spent a great deal more than its revenue. The Capital Account may be big enough to swallow up the surplus many times over." We are glad to be able to show that such was not the case last year. While the surplus of revenue over expenditure was \$1,354,556, the addition to the debt has been only \$550,000. The net debt of the country is \$241,681,000. Although the amount of the debt has slightly increased, the rate of interest on it has undergone a decrease, in 1892 it was 2 3/8 per cent, in 1893 it was 2 3/8 per cent, and in 1894 it was 2 3/8 per cent. The burden of the debt, per capita, which is, after all, the fairest way to consider it, has not increased since 1867, the first year of Confederation. In that year the interest on the debt was \$1.29 per head, in 1877 it was \$1.51, in 1887 it was \$1.88 and in 1893 it was \$1.77. The debt of the Dominion, considered as a burden on the taxpayers is, in 1893, proportionally lighter than it was six years ago, in 1887. The pessimists, who have for the last quarter of a century been declaring that Canada has been going to the dogs, will try to explain this away, but they cannot, with all their growling and their groaning, alter the figures. The deposits in the Dominion Savings banks increased during the year \$2,320,103, and the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by \$954,906; the total amount of the deposits was at the end of the year \$41,849,856. In 1892 the withdrawals exceeded the deposits by \$1,190,000. These facts show that the prosperity of the Dominion is solid. When the figures are considered, it is not surprising that the credit of Canada stands high in London, and it is evident that as long as its finances are managed as prudently as they

are by the present Government, this agreeable and convenient state of things will continue.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

There is no man more deserving of sympathy and no one more worth making sacrifices to assist than the honest, industrious man who is out of work. If he has a wife and family his condition is truly deplorable. There is no suffering more poignant than that of the man who sees those he loves and has to care for suffering for the want of the necessities of life. It seems to us that such a man, if his heart is at all tender and his affections warm, has as much to bear as human nature can endure. We can imagine no trouble greater than his. It is sad and disheartening to know that there are to-day hundreds of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic in this pitiable condition, and that, too, by no fault of their own. There was a time and that not very long ago, when if one in the United States or Canada heard a tale of distress of the bread-winner out of work and the wife and children in rags and hungry, he immediately concluded that there must be something wrong about the man who was reduced to such abject poverty. He must have been impecunious, or dishonest or lazy, and the wife must have been his partner in vice as well as in distress. And generally inquiry showed that the man had only himself to blame for his own suffering and the sufferings of his wife and children. But it is very different now. Both countries are richer to-day than they were then, but poverty and want and distress have also increased. There are so many now in the cities of America who are dependent on the week's wages for the week's subsistence that any crisis in the commercial world that diminishes the demand for commodities, deprives thousands of the opportunity of earning the week's wages. As the wages when times were good and work plenty were in too many cases barely sufficient to supply the week's pressing necessities, when the hard times came there was no fund to fall back upon. The little stock of storable things was soon exhausted, and then want stared the unhappy worker in the face. Let him do what he may, there was no work to be had. There were too many hands in other employments for the work there was to do, and all that he could do was to wait until times mended and the workshops or the factories opened their doors again. But to wait was just what he could not do. The wants of his family, simple as they were, were imperious. The wife and children must be fed and clothed and shelter must be provided for them. The man had been deprived of work and wages by circumstances over which he had no control, and no exertion that he could make would give him the employment he needed. He could not blame himself for his misfortunes. He had lived soberly and worked hard as long as work was to be had. He had nothing to reproach himself with. His case, we grieve to say, is not a solitary one. We have the authority of Bradstreet's saying that there are in the United States alone at this present moment more than eight hundred thousand wage-earners out of work. The number dependent on these wage-earners is calculated to be very nearly two millions. It is a very significant fact that this multitude of unemployed are in the cities. The figures are given for 119 cities. Here is the summarized statement:

Table with 3 columns: Number unemployed, Number dependent, Cities. Rows include New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Central western, Pacific coast, Southern, and Totals.

Nothing is said about the country places, and the inference is that there is little or no distress in the rural districts. These figures teach a lesson of the greatest value, if only the people would take it to heart. Let them keep out of the cities. The earth is a kind mother though she is not every-where lavish of her gifts. While the great bulk of the people of the United States are cultivators of the ground or engaged in occupations immediately connected with agriculture, there was no want in the land. The man who was able and willing to work had employment all the year round, and the wants of himself and those dependent on him were always plentifully supplied. There were no millionaires in those days it is true, and there were but few comparatively, but no one was moderately rich, but no one was poor. There were no slums and no squallor, and such poverty as there was was the result of vice or idleness or sickness.

If the people went back to the old way of living there would again be plenty in the land and suffering would be very greatly diminished. There is land enough for all. In the old days of abundance and content, the area of cultivated land per capita was comparatively small. We believe that thirty acres to a family, say, of five, would be a high estimate. There was very little scientific cultivation in those days, but enough was raised to support the family with a little to spare for what the farm would not produce. There is land enough on this continent to support an immense population in comfort if it were only fairly well cultivated. Would it not be better for the great bulk of the population to depend upon Nature for the means of subsistence than upon an artificial system which is not conducive to the health, physical, moral or intellectual, of the workers, and which periodically breaks down and leaves them in a most pitiable condition? Many cures are prescribed by many physicians for the ills that afflict society, but most of them are impracticable, and others, if applied, would leave it in a worse condition than it is at present. Have not most of those ills their origin in the departure of a large proportion of the people from primitive and natural

modes of life, and would they not disappear if a greater number of men and women obtained their subsistence directly from the soil?

WILEN'G WORKERS.

There are a good many religious people who do not like the style and the methods of the Salvation Army. They are too noisy, too fond of parade, and not refined enough to please them. We are not surprised that the Salvationists and lazes are not appreciated by these respectable lovers of quiet and order. But it is not to help these people that the Army was established. Its soldiers are trying to do good to people who are not fastidious, who like excitement, and who are attracted by noise and show. The Salvationists stoop to conquer. The question for all conscientious persons, whether they like them or not, is, do they conquer? Are they the means of helping those who are sorely in need of help? Do they soothe the distressed? Do they reclaim the erring? Do they raise the fallen? If they do, we cannot see how anyone who wishes well to his fellow man, whether he be Orthodox or heterodox, Christian or non-Christian, can reconcile it to his conscience to say one word against them. That the Salvation Army is doing good work in many countries it is folly at this time of day to deny. Testimony in their favor comes from all sorts and conditions of men. Just now they are very effectively helping the distressed in San Francisco. This is what the Argonaut says about their work:

For many weeks, in San Francisco, the Salvation Army has been engaged in providing for the destitute and the homeless. They do it intelligently. They do not scatter alms with a careless hand. They make it their business to find out that the applicants are deserving. They weed out the impostors. When possible they exact a small fee. They furnish employment, so that the applicants may earn the fee. They have been lodging and feeding hundreds of hungry and homeless men and women in one city during the past two months. On Christmas Day, at their principal station, they gave a good, abundant, wholesome Christmas dinner to some three thousand hungry men, women and children. On the same day, at another of their stations, they gave out clothing, food and toys to the poor. All day long, from morning till night, a crowd of applicants, wholesome and disreputable, and shabby, eager children and faded women, waited in order and departing with brighter faces, bearing their gifts.

Who is to find fault with the men and women who are doing this noble work, or to sneer at them because their way of doing it does not accord with their ideas of good taste or propriety? The hungry are fed, the naked are clothed and the hearts of the sorrowful are cheered. Would it be right to carp at the way in which these results are achieved? Are not those who are doing this good work, no matter how, to be respected and assisted?

A SOUND VERDICT.

The conviction of the murderer of Mayor Harrison will, if the sentence pronounced against him is promptly carried out, be productive of good effects. Prendergast is evidently a man of unbalanced mind, but if all cranks are to be treated as if they were not responsible for their acts, no one's life or property would be safe. Prendergast knows well enough that he has committed a murder, and he knew that the punishment for murder was death. On these points he was as sane as any man in Chicago. But, knowing the nature of the offense and its punishment, he deliberately committed it. This is, unhappily, no proof of insanity. Men known to be perfectly sane do this every thing every day. Is the man who commits murder because his claims to office have not been recognized any less guilty than the man who kills a fellow creature's life because he is insulted, or because he is jealous or envious, or because he wants his neighbor's money? The plea of insanity, it appears to us, is as good in the one case as in the other, and no better.

It may be said that the question of sanity is one to be decided by professional men, and that ordinary laymen are not competent to form an intelligent opinion in the matter. This sounds plausible. But medical men are known not to be infallible in such cases. They have made many mistakes in this matter—have declared men to be sane who are insane, and have pronounced men to be insane whose minds were not at all disordered. Insanity is not like the measles or the smallpox, to be known by symptoms that are easily seen, and that do not vary to any great extent. It seems to us that in the course of a long trial, twelve men of ordinary common sense, having the evidence of experts to help them, are as good judges of a man's sanity as any twelve men that could be found. The verdict in Prendergast's case is, no doubt, a fair one, and it is to be hoped that it will be speedily carried out.

AN ESTIMATE OF MR. BLAKE.

The esteem in which the Hon. Edward Blake is held by men in Great Britain who are in a position to know what he has done and the impression he has made in the Imperial Parliament and elsewhere in Great Britain, may be inferred from the following paragraph from the article, "The Irish Patriotism," in the December number of the Fortnightly Review: Mr. Edward Blake, who, whimsically enough, was imported from Canada at the urgent suggestion of T. M. Healy, will go back again sometime at the spontaneous suggestion of an entire Irish party. Dr. Butt has been alluded to heretofore as an imitation of O'Connell. It was hardly worth while to go so far at this late day for an inferior imitation of Butt. The Canadian is of present importance, because he has a vote on the party committee. He will attract a certain modified and restrained interest to the end of his career in Great Britain as the man who sold the Eighty Club with a haltingly-read manuscript oration. This notice of Mr. Blake is elaborately contemptuous, and it may be have inspired by party jealousy or personal dis-

like, but it is certain if Mr. Blake held a high position in the Irish party, and if he had made his mark in the House of Commons, no writer respectable enough to find a place for his articles in the Fortnightly Review, would venture to speak of him so slightly. It is evident from the tone of his strictures that he knew that his estimate of "the Canadian" would be received with approbation.

THE MARKETS.

The only noticeable changes in quotations this week, are in grain and feed, which show slight downward tendency, and in island eggs, which have dropped ten cents in the dozen. Eggs are coming into the market very plentifully and in such quantities in some instances that grocers are a little uncertain about buying. New Zealand grass butter is becoming scarce, and it is not yet known whether a fresh supply will arrive on the next Australian steamer as merchants in the far off island will have hardly had opportunity to receive the favorable report sent them from here on their sample shipments in time to forward more. Current quotations are as follows:

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Beans, etc.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 3.—The announcement that the proposed liquidation of the Holland Trust Co., the reduction in the capital stock of the Southern National Bank and the embarrassment of the London firm dealing in American securities, led to a weak opening in stocks. General Electric, Sugar, Chicago Gas and the Grangers were weak. The loss of \$187,200 reported by the Rock Island for December, helped to depress the Grangers. The principal declines in the early trading were: General Electric, 2 and 1/2 to 308; Sugar, 1 1/2 to 75 1/2; Chicago Gas, 1 1/2 to 51 1/2; Western Union, 1 to 80 1/2. At the decline the "bear" leaders were liberal buyers, and as the prominent issues commanded good sized premiums, the smaller "bears" soon followed. The recommendation of the Ways and Means committee to tax corporations 2 per cent of their net earnings, was ignored, so far as to-day's market was concerned. In the afternoon prices made up steadily, and the market left off strong with gains ranging from 1/2 to 3/4 per cent, the latter in sugar. Total sales were 222,896 shares. Closing bids: American Southern, 45; Canadian Pacific, 73 1/2; Central Pacific, 14; Chicago, Columbia, Cincinnati, 35; Delaware & Leokawanna, 12 1/2; Erie, 14 1/2; Wells Fargo, 129; Lake Shore, 120; Louisville & Nashville, 44 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 20 1/2; New York Central, 98 1/2; New England, 49; Northern American Co., 38; Northern Pacific, 4 1/2; Northwestern, 98 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 20; Oregon Improvement, 11; Pacific Coast, 13; Rio Grande, 18 1/2; Rock Island, 63 1/2; Southern Pacific, 20 1/2; St. Paul, 55 1/2; Texas Pacific, 7 1/2; Union Pacific, 1 1/2; Western Union, 88 1/2; Union Pacific firsts of 1893, 101; Central Pacific firsts of 1893, 100 bid; Bar silver 87 1/2c per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1 1/2; foreign exchange, sterling, 4 3/4 for 60 days.

REPORTED STRIKE.

SEATTLE, Jan. 2.—A report was current on the streets to-day that the miners at Black Diamond had gone on strike on account of a reduction from \$3 to \$2.50 a day in the wages of the miners working in shaft No. 14. At the office of the company in this city nothing could be learned. Agent N. H. Martin said, by way of a reporter and said: "I do not know anything about the strike. We needed some coal this morning, and I wired for four cars to be sent down as soon as possible. In response I received the following telegram from Superintendent Morgan: 'No work to-day, and that is all I know about it.'"

Hon. Amor De Cosmos, who was recovering nicely from his accident of a few weeks ago, has met with a second mishap and been again confined to his room.

During the past half-century—since the discovery of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the average limit of human life in civilized countries, has considerably lengthened. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is everywhere considered the standard blood-purifier, the Superior Medicine.

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

DEAR SIR:—Your Burdock Blood Bitters is the best medicine that I ever used. I took it for biliousness and it has cured me altogether. Wm. WRIGHT, Wallaceburg, Ont.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The annual reports of Victoria College, with tabulated lists of the results of the recent examinations, are issued this morning. The Principal Church and his report, after congratulating both masters and students on the results of their recent work, remarks that the past year has been one of steady and uninterrupted progress for the College. Notwithstanding the increase in numbers and the gradual raising of the educational standard in the upper forms, there has still been a distinct advance in five, at least, of the six groups of the curriculum. Most clearly is this the case in Group III, "Language," in which the more difficult authors in French and Latin are now intelligently read;—in Group IV, "Elementary Science," where the average in Class I, in astronomy, physiology and physics is now seventy five per cent, and in geology, zoology and botany, over 80 per cent. Again, in Group VI, "Art," considerable improvement is shown, in the branches of map, free-hand and model drawing. Regret is expressed that the English Composition papers show a lower average than last year; an essay "describing some mechanical invention" ought not to have proved so difficult to a moderately advanced youth. Turning from the mental to the physical side of education, Mr. J. St. Clair is congratulated on the excellent progress the students have made since last report, not alone in swimming and physical drill, but also in many other forms of physical culture. The first and second cricket and football seasons of 1893 deserve praise, both for their many victories and few defeats. The third and fourth elevens already give promise of becoming useful teams in the future. During the past year old "Crest" boys have been doing well. This is particularly true of Macdonald, at Cambridge, Dunsmuir, at Malvern; Green, at Bedford; Earle, at Leland-Stanford; and Pemberton, major and minor; both of whom have gained prizes and distinction at University College London.

OUTLINE OF RESULTS.

In class subjects the following boys lead with marks of distinction: Group I.—English Language and Grammar—(Class I) H. Lawson, 95; J. Peters, 86; P. Higgins, 84; (Class 2) M. Marpole, 87; H. Wilton, 87; G. Mutton, 76; D. Hunter, 76; A. Vernon, (Class 3) H. Milner, 76; S. R. Lubbé, 76; K. Gillespie, 80; H. Furness, LeVerne, Nesbitt; (Class 4) F. Mason, J. Phillips. History—(Class 1) G. Wilson, 97; J. Peters, 88; H. Lawson, 84; H. Child, 82; G. Mutton, 82; S. Norton-Taylor, 81; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Advanced English Literature—J. Peters, 86; H. Lawson, 87; P. Higgins, 87; G. Wilson, 87. Writing and Correspondence—(Class 1) J. Peters, 87; H. Lawson, 84; G. Wilson, 84; S. Norton-Taylor, 81; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Spelling and Dictation—(Class 1) P. Higgins, 97; H. Lawson, 94; J. Peters, 92; G. Wilson, 92; J. Child, 92; A. Vernon, 92; G. Mutton, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Geography—(Class 1) S. Child, 86; G. Wilson, 86; H. Lawson, 91; E. R. Hutton, 87; P. Higgins, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Mental Arithmetic—(Class 1) S. Child, 100; H. Lawson, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Peters, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Written Arithmetic—(Class 1) H. Lawson, 97; J. Peters, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Memory Work—(Class 1) P. Higgins, 96; H. Lawson, 91; J. Peters, 91; G. Wilson, 91; S. Norton-Taylor, 91; R. Bell, 90; R. Child, 90; E. R. Hutton, 90; J. Lubbé, 95; R. Goodacre, 95; J. Hayward, 90; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Algebra—(Class 1) H. Lawson, 97; A. Vernon, 97; J. Peters, 97; H. Wilson, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Book-keeping—C. Marpole, very good. Shorthand—C. Marpole, commended.

Group II.—Mathematics.

Mental Arithmetic—(Class 1) S. Child, 100; H. Lawson, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Peters, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Written Arithmetic—(Class 1) H. Lawson, 97; J. Peters, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Memory Work—(Class 1) P. Higgins, 96; H. Lawson, 91; J. Peters, 91; G. Wilson, 91; S. Norton-Taylor, 91; R. Bell, 90; R. Child, 90; E. R. Hutton, 90; J. Lubbé, 95; R. Goodacre, 95; J. Hayward, 90; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Algebra—(Class 1) H. Lawson, 97; A. Vernon, 97; J. Peters, 97; H. Wilson, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Book-keeping—C. Marpole, very good. Shorthand—C. Marpole, commended.

Group III.—Languages.

French—(Class II) J. Peters, 97; R. Child, 97; H. Lawson, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. German—(Class 1) J. Peters, 97; H. Lawson, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Italian—(Class 1) J. Peters, 97; H. Lawson, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Spanish—(Class 1) J. Peters, 97; H. Lawson, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Latin—(Class 1) J. Peters, 97; H. Lawson, 97; G. Wilson, 97; S. Norton-Taylor, 97; R. Bell, 97; R. Child, 97; E. R. Hutton, 97; J. Lubbé, 97; R. Goodacre, 97; J. Hayward, 97; H. Phillips, D. Phillips.

Group IV.—Holy Scriptures.

(Class 1) S. Child, 94; J. Peters, 91; H. Lawson, 87; H. Wilson, 87; P. Higgins, 87; G. Wilson, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. (Class 2) S. Child, 86; G. Wilson, 86; H. Lawson, 91; E. R. Hutton, 87; P. Higgins, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. (Class 3) S. Child, 78; R. Child, 78; H. Wilson, 87; P. Higgins, 87; G. Wilson, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. (Class 4) S. Child, 70; R. Child, 70; H. Wilson, 87; P. Higgins, 87; G. Wilson, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips.

Group V.—General Science.

(Class 1) J. Peters, 93; P. Higgins, 83; S. Child, 82; H. Lawson, 80; G. Wilson, 80; S. Norton-Taylor, 80; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 80; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. (Class 2) S. Child, 86; G. Wilson, 86; H. Lawson, 91; E. R. Hutton, 87; P. Higgins, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. (Class 3) S. Child, 78; R. Child, 78; H. Wilson, 87; P. Higgins, 87; G. Wilson, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. (Class 4) S. Child, 70; R. Child, 70; H. Wilson, 87; P. Higgins, 87; G. Wilson, 87; S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips.

PROMOTIONS.

From the result of the above examination the following promotions take effect: Class 1 into Division 1—P. Higgins and S. Child. (Into Division 2) S. Child, 92; P. Higgins, 92. Class 2 promoted into Class 1, Division 3—C. Marpole. (Into Division 1) S. Norton-Taylor. (Into Division 2) S. Norton-Taylor, 87; R. Bell, 80; R. Child, 82; E. R. Hutton, 80; J. Lubbé, 85; R. Goodacre, 82; J. Hayward, 80; H. Phillips, D. Phillips. Class 3 promoted into Class 1, Division 3—J. Peters and R. Goodacre. (Into Division 1) J. Lubbé and K. Gillespie. (Into Division 2) A. Brownlee and H. Nesbitt. Class 4 promoted into Class 3, Division 3—J. Phillips, F. Mason, E. Phillips, W. Prevost and C. Sheppard. Class 5 promoted into Class 4, Division 3—W. Prevost, 455.

NORTHERN EXPLORATION.

Return of a Canadian Party Who Visited a Country Never Before Crossed.

The Longest Trip in Unknown Countries Since Sir John Franklin.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—(Special.)—To-day E. Tirrell, of the Dominion Geological Survey, arrived from his exploratory trip in the north. Mr. Tirrell and his party passed the barren grounds from Lake Athabasca Hudson's Bay in safety, coming out on a bay at the bottom of Chesterfield Inlet. They then followed the west shore of the bay in a canoe almost to Churchill, but the first party to come down the west side of the bay in canoes or small boats. On the 16th of October they were frozen, a short distance north of Churchill, and getting out



BUILDING RECORD.

Table listing various building projects, including houses, schools, churches, and public buildings, with columns for location, type, and estimated cost.

ABSTRACT OF TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

Table showing monthly and annual temperature and precipitation data for Westminister, with columns for month, temperature (high/low/mean), and precipitation (rain/snow).

WESTMINSTER

The Royal City More Than Holds Its Own During the Period of Depression.

A Great Record in Every Branch of Industry—The Salmon Canneries.

New Westminister, Dec. 31.—(Special)—The year 1893, which will be long remembered for its panicky features and great financial distress, found the merchants and business men in general of the Royal City prepared to meet and deal with a period of depression.

WEALTH IN REAL ESTATE.

An increase of a quarter of a million dollars in the assessed value of city property is the satisfactory record of Victoria for the year 1893, and this notwithstanding the fact that considerable reductions were made in the valuations placed upon the land in the outlying sections.

THE TERMINAL CITY EXPERIENCES A YEAR OF SATISFACTORY GROWTH—STREETS AND BRIDGES.

Many New Business Blocks and Private Residences—The Lumber Industry.

THE SALMON PACK.

Last but not least is the salmon pack of 1893, the largest in the history of the Fraser river and of the province.

NANAIMO.

Many Costly and Handsome Buildings Erected During 1893—The Coal Trade.

RESURVEY OF THE CITY—STREET IMPROVEMENT—WATER SUPPLY EXTENDED AND BETTERED.

Nanaimo, Dec. 31.—In common with the other cities of the Province, Nanaimo has suffered from the general depression which has prevailed during the greater part of the year now drawn to a close.

KOOTENAY'S PROGRESS.

The Rich Mines of That District Will Pay Even Though Silver Declines.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE LARDEAU—MINING DEVELOPMENT ENCOURAGED.

Kootenay prospects were the subject of an interesting talk yesterday between a Provincial representative and J. M. Kellicott, M.P.P., who has spent the summer in that district.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Revival of Work in the Rich Alluvial Deposits of the Province.

The Wonderful Silver Mines of V. Kootenay—1894 Will Be a Memorable Mining Year.

The past two years have witnessed a renewal of interest in the alluvial deposits of the Province, and especially those situated in the Kootenay region.

ALL ROADS LEAD HITHER.

Rail and Water Highways to British Columbia's Capital—The Australian Route.

Terms of Three Transcontinental Railways—To the Orient and Alaska—Trade Avenues.

During the year just closed a new and important link has been forged in the chain of communication, uniting the Colonies of the British Empire.

WAGNER ROUTES.

From Vancouver and all points East, via the Canadian Pacific—Steamer Islander (C. P. S. Co.) arrives every evening but Monday, to sail for Victoria.

THE NEW YEAR.

"And the new sun rose bringing the New Year,"—Tennyson.

Or'er the sun rose on the new year. Present—'twas past—the year had begun; Into the shadow dropped the worn-out moon.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY JANUARY 5 1894.

Main body of the newspaper containing various news articles, reports, and local events, including mentions of the Fraser river, the Kootenay region, and local business news.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY JANUARY 5 1894.

Continuation of the main body of the newspaper, containing various news articles, reports, and local events.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY JANUARY 5 1894.

Final column of the newspaper containing various news articles, reports, and local events.





Condensed Milk. Household Use, is the most milk in the market.

Under Brand.

RS GIFTS. SLIPPERS. Embroidered Velvet, Plush, And Patent Leather.

E. COB. OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS. R & CO.

of all Descriptions. GENERAL HARDWARE. KAMLOOPS.

ed the. The Saturday Blade The Chicago Ledger Largest Weeklies In the World 500,000 COPIES WEEKLY AVENUE, CHICAGO.

ERRINS. GE. RE SAUCE. thus: Perrins.

NS' SAUCE. wherever.

YWHERE. RQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

Printing. NIST. Lists Employed.

THE WORK OF A CRANK.

George L. Brown, alias Campbell, Arrested on a Serious Charge.

He Had Sent Threatening Letters to Dr. Hanington of This City.

The police of Nanaimo Tuesday placed under arrest a man named George L. Brown, an employe during the construction of the C. P. R. on the Oederdonk contract, and now perhaps 35 years of age. He has been looked for during several weeks past on the serious charge of sending threatening letters—the recipient being Dr. E. B. C. Hanington, of this city—and only recently returned from the mainland to his home in the Coal city. The circumstances seem to indicate that Brown has carefully nursed a fancied grievance for the past ten years, until he has developed into a thorough crank with dangerous proclivities. Briefly the facts are as follows: Ten years ago the building of the C. P. R. was in progress, and Dr. Hanington was in charge of the hospital at Yale, in this province. Among the many men employed on the Oederdonk contract was this George L. Brown—or, as he was then styled, plain George Brown. He was injured in an accident of some kind in connection with the steam shovel, and instead of going to the hospital at Yale, he went by his own wish to Westminister, where he was attended to by Dr. True. He remained at Westminister for some time, then left and was received into a private hospital, into the Yale hospital, where he remained for some months. The records of the hospital show that he was suffering from a misplaced kneecap, his leg being in a very bad way. All that could be done for him was done, and he left the hospital at Yale, in this province. His case in his formal reports, but was not called upon to take any active part in the treatment of his injuries, they having already been attended to by Dr. True. The railway was completed; Dr. Hanington paid a visit to Europe and George Brown and his injured leg faded out of the busy practitioner's memory. On his return from the Oederdonk contract, he was revived by the receipt of a note from the patient of '84, saying that he proposed to take action for damages against Mr. Oederdonk, and if unsuccessful, would claim \$2,000 from the doctor. This intimation was scarcely noticed by the doctor, under the circumstances, and the action against the railway contractor came to naught. Nothing more was heard in the matter until one day in November last, when Dr. Hanington received in his mail a letter, which, though written in a semi-jocular vein, contained the distinct intimation that \$250 was immediately paid—within ten days—a desperate man would take desperate revenge. If I do not hear from you in that time, said Brown, you will hear from me, and at a moment when you least expect me.

There was a postscript containing other threats of contemplated violence, and Dr. Hanington, knowing well the character of "cranks," promptly laid the matter before the police. Brown's arrest is the result. He has been masquerading lately under the name of Campbell, and a dispatch from Nanaimo says he will be brought down from that city to Victoria to-day by a deputy of Chief McKinnon, the arresting officer.

INTOLERANCE DENOUNCED.

Rev. G. A. Corston, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Indianapolis, disgusted with the way in which the Little Sisters of the Poor were treated by some of the members of the A.P.A. in a sermon which he recently delivered: "I firmly believe there are Protestants who would rather see the city flooded with reeking dens of the vilest iniquity than witness the work done by the Little Sisters of the Poor; I believe there are Protestants who would rather see the city given up to the rankest corruption than to the honest daughters of the Divine love performing daily deeds of charity. Can any one tell me that the grand men who minister to the Roman Catholic congregations in this city had backbiting tongues, or that they are endeavoring to sap the foundations of society? Never! They are noble minds, pure hearts and great souls, incapable of such deeds, and even a suspicion of them.

"Charges and invectives like those of the A.P.A. are no new thing for the Roman Church. She has borne them for centuries. The Roman Catholic Church, exultant, exalted and triumphant will live and reign in the world in spite of these cowardly enemies and assassins, and ever disseminating the Gospel of Jesus Christ. These harmless little pellets emitted with venomous purpose will fall back like stones, and harmless as homoeopathic pills against the rocks of Gibraltar, and the Roman Catholic Church will go on praying for those who despitefully abused and persecuted her, and will firmly establish her claim to the blessing of God. Know Nothingism was trampled down in her infancy, and in its incipency, and these men who are the most radical of extremists, are traitors to their country. They are un-American. Destruction will surely come to all who set themselves up against God's messengers."

MARINE NOTES. The sealing schooners Mermaid, Capt. Whitley, with 17 of a crew; Mary Taylor, Capt. E. F. Robbins, with 15 of a crew, and Libbie, Capt. F. H. Hooton, with 23 of a crew called at the customs house yesterday for the Japan coast. Howard Hough, of the Lynde & Hough Co., of San Francisco, is one of the few men on the water front who does not believe that the schooner Mary Brown is lost. He is a spiritualist and his medium has informed him that the schooner is wrecked in Clayquot Sound. The Mary Brown sailed from Sand Point, Alaska, about seventy days ago, and has not been heard from since. She had six passengers among whom were Captain Gaffney, Captain Brown and Edward O'Brien, of the Lynde & Hough Co. There were also a number of Indians on board and Mr. Hough is of the opinion that the schooner put in somewhere along the coast to land them. In consequence he has asked the government to send out a revenue cutter to search all the lanes in the neighborhood of the Lynde & Hough Co. In support of his theory, he points out that the bark Thomas R. Foster was windbound in Clayquot sound some years ago for seventy-four days.

THE CITY.

AN ADJOURNED meeting of the directors of the B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association is called for this evening at the office of the president, Mr. D. M. Eberts, Langley street.

Dr. G. A. B. HALL and his bride, of Nanaimo, are spending the first few days of their wedded life in Victoria, having come here by the noon train yesterday. Mrs. Hall was formerly Miss Pol of the Coal City; the marriage was celebrated at St. Andrew's church, Nanaimo, yesterday morning, by Rev. D. A. McCrea.

WALTER MORRIS has resigned the position of manager of the Okeley & Morris Fruit Growers Co., Ltd., and it is understood will occupy himself in connection with the salmon canning industry. It is likely that the duties of the position he has vacated will devolve upon Mr. Okell on his return from the Old Country, where he is at present.

MR. ARTHUR BRACKS and Miss Annie White were joined in holy matrimony on Tuesday evening last, the ceremony being performed in the Methodist church, Victoria West, by Rev. Geo. H. Morden. The contracting parties are from England, the bride being a native of Wisbech, while the groom comes from Birmingham. They will make their new home near the Jubilee hospital.

F. MERRICKS, a mining expert of London, Eng., is in the city on his way to the gold mines in the Albert district, upon which he is to make a report to the Duke of Montrose, the head of the syndicate carrying on preliminary operations there this winter. Mr. Merricks has been engaged in New Zealand on a similar mission, the Duke having mining interests there also. Mr. Merricks is expected to return to the overland route from Nanaimo.

The business of the popular Stanley House, Douglas street, established by Mr. W. S. Hampton, has passed into the hands of a joint stock company, to be known as the Stanley House Co., Ltd. The authorized capital is \$200,000, the issued capital is \$50,000, and the provisioned directors are Messrs. W. J. Macaulay, F. T. Child, S. Aspland, R. Cassidy and W. H. Bainbridge. Mr. Hampton continues in charge as managing director.

The business of the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Ames, Holden & Co., of Montreal, is to be vested in a joint stock company to be incorporated under the Dominion Act with a capital stock of \$600,000. This change will not effect any business carried on here by the Ames, Holden & Co., which as well as the Winnipeg establishment is carried on as an independent concern though in partnership with the house in Montreal.

STILL another familiar face will be missed from the little band of hardy pioneers who rank daily grow smaller and more scattered—Johnna Moody died at his home on Pandora avenue at a late hour last night, after an illness of several weeks' duration. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, coming from Newburyport, and was in his 86th year, the greater portion of his busy life being spent in Victoria, where he accumulated considerable property interests, and where he leaves a numerous family, the majority of whom have grown up and taken their places as the heads of families in the city of their birth.

The officers of Columbia Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening at the hall, Acting Grand Master, assisted by the following staff of grand officers:—J. H. Meldrum, acting D. D. G. M.; J. E. Phillips, G. W.; C. Conning, G. M.; W. H. Huxtable, G. I. G. The officers installed were:—A. B. McNeil, N. G.; D. H. Anderson, V. G.; R. C. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; W. Jackson, Per. Sec.; A. Henderson, Treas.; W. Dempster, warden; G. T. Fox, conductor; G. W. Huxtable, G. I. G.; W. H. Huxtable, O. G.; H. O. Lakshide, B. S. N. G.; H. A. Porter, L. S. N. G.; M. R. S. V. G.; J. A. Pope, L. S. V. G.; W. G. Baird, R. S. G. Dominion Lodge, No. 4, will install this evening.

The matrimonial project in which Mr. Frank Partridge and Miss Gertrude Moss are the most interested parties, came to a pleasant conclusion last evening, when in the presence of a few friends at the residence of the bride's parents on Quadra street, the young lady and gentleman were joined in marriage by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The bride was prettily attired in a travelling dress and her supporters were also becomingly costumed. After the wedding ceremony a recherche supper was partaken of and the happy couple left on their honeymoon trip to Vancouver and New Westminster, before setting down in their new home in Victoria. The bride and groom are well known and popular in the city, the latter being a member of the Government printing office staff. They are the recipients of some very pretty wedding presents while congratulations and good wishes have been showered upon them in abundance.

MAJOR C. T. DUPONT, president of the Victoria Electric Tramway and Lighting Co., has kindly furnished the following statement in regard to the recent collision of the trolleys on the Esplanade, which resulted in the death of a woman and a child, and being incorrect in certain particulars. Car No. 7 had a headlight at the time of the collision. The lighting circuit in the car having been broken by the burning out of one of the lamps, the motorist and conductor thought fit not to very foggy night to move the headlight from its place in the front of the car and place it inside the car, running with only a lantern hanging at the front. For this and for breach of another of the company's printed regulations for conductors—that they should have always in the car an extra lamp that in 20 seconds could be put in position when, as frequently occurs, one of the electric lamps gives out—the company held the conductor and motorist of Car 7 responsible for the collision and dismissed them.

WRESTLING. MCLEOD COMING HOME. A letter from champion D. S. McLeod to his father states that Dan will be in Victoria about the 8th inst., when it is expected arrangements will be made and articles signed for the contest between the sturdy Nanaimoite and Dann, the Australian champion.

FOOTBALL. THE WANDERERS WIN AGAIN. In the benefit game of association football played at the Caledonia Park on New Year's Day, the Wanderers won from the Victoria by 2 to nothing. The contest was good and the game an interesting one. A FOSTERMASTER'S OPINION. "I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Bayard's Yellow Oil. I have used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., and find nothing equal to it."

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Mayor Beaven Opens the Electoral Campaign With an Interesting Statement.

Mr. Teague States His Views—North Ward Aldermen Also Heard From.

The first meeting of the municipal campaign of 1894 was held last evening in the City Hall, which was well crowded with the electors, only standing room being available in the portion allotted to the general public. The meeting was a very quiet and orderly one, except during the questioning of Ald. Bragg.

At Mayor Beaven's suggestion, and with the expressed approval of the meeting, the chair was taken by Alex. Wilson, who briefly explained the object of the meeting. He commended the Mayor for doing everything he had to do in a straightforward manner, and expressed the opinion that the meeting would be before adjournment postpone him the right man in the right place.

Mayor Beaven opened by thanking the chairman for his flattering remarks, and with respect to the satisfactory condition of civic affairs reminded the meeting that the aldermen as the Mayor were entitled to credit. He thought such gatherings as this were the proper occasion to explain the municipal affairs to the electors and to ask them for their support, rather than to button-hole them in private. It was a common practice in this city to misrepresent municipal affairs to the electors in connection with the board of aldermen, consisting of the members of the Council. By the aid of a session the government of the day is empowered to step in and take any measure for the protection of the public health which might be thought necessary and were not performed by the Council. The Mayor was in the press put forward the assertion that whereas the people had last year refused to pass a \$100,000 by-law for public health purposes, the Council had, at the Mayor's instigation, carried out the same project, and that water works was altogether erroneous. The proposition of last year was to establish a general hospital, and the purchase of the Royal Jubilee hospital was suggested—and this was rejected, but it was quite another thing which had been done during the past year. He had read for twenty years reports of the campaign meeting in the City Hall on the 3rd of January last, showing that he then plainly declared his intention of having an isolation hospital erected during 1893. (Applause.) Reviewing the facts in this connection, he pointed out that the small brook into which the water was quite powerless for want of a site on which to erect a hospital or pest house. The Council of 1893 therefore resolved to purchase the necessary land, and the Jubilee hospital property, and the water works project, and erected buildings at the moderate cost of about \$20,000. About \$5,000 had been paid in salaries in connection with the board of health; \$8,000 was expended in a garage, and \$2,000 upon the Darcy Island property, which was sold for \$9,350 for the ground purchased for the pest house, and between \$5,000 and \$6,000 for other purposes in connection with the board of health, in all about \$47,000. In consequence of the rejection of the plan, the city had been saved from another broken year, and the ground purchased for the pest house had been created there were actually nine cases more than during the panic of 1892. That the disease had not spread was largely due to the great exertions of the health officer, C. W. Manning, in the case of the Chinaman landed here with cholera, and found in Spanish, where he had been taken from a building where there were 25 other Chinese, nearly all of whom worked private residences during the day and slept at night in the building, which kept them all these things together. (Applause.) With respect to the taxation he thought it was a satisfactory state of affairs that in Victoria the general and special rate combined did not equal the general rate in any other city in the province. In Victoria with a population of 17,000, the assessed value of land and improvements, taking the latter at half their actual value, is \$18,500,000, upon which the general rate is 13 mills on the dollar and the special rate is 13 mills on the dollar on the land and 12 mills on improvements. There has been this year a special rate of 6 mills for board of health purposes. The total rate subject to a rebate of one-sixth if paid within a specified time. In Vancouver with a population of about 18,000 where the improvements were assessed at 75 per cent of their value, the total rate is \$13,300,000, upon which the general rate is 12 mills, and the special rate of 20 per cent. If paid within 20 days. There had also been a special rate this year amounting to \$100,000 for street improvements. In New Westminster the population is about 7,000, the assessed value of land and improvements is \$5,600,000, the general rate is 12 mills, and the special rate is 20 per cent. Contrasting these with the total of 15.80 mills, to which the Victoria rate—general and special—amounted after the rebate, which is 7 per cent of the taxpayers' rate, the result was very satisfactory. He had heard it said that the assessment in the assessment in parts of this city is too high, and he would be glad to see the court of revision make a reduction in 1894, as it had done to the extent of \$600,000 in 1893, and \$900,000 in 1892. (Applause.) He contrasted the debt of Victoria, which was \$1,000,000, with the water works revenue and expenditures here, with those in the other cities, showing an advantage on the part of this one. He explained the failure of the electric lamps to shine for some time past, by stating that there were changes in progress at the lighting station which necessitated the placing of new lamps, and these lamps, though expected daily, had failed to arrive. When they did come the result would be an addition of thirty or forty to the lamps in operation. (Applause.) With respect to the charge that the special levy for health purposes was greater than necessary, he showed that the amount still in hand would be required for the removal of the suspect station from the cemetery grounds and providing a new station, and for the purchase of a disinfecting apparatus, so that property which should be purified with as little loss as possible. (Applause.) There had been the charge made that he was incompetent to be mayor, because of the appearance of the streets' appearance, but he pointed out that whereas in Vancouver many other places there were alleys, but the blocks, in which sewer, water, gas and other pipes could be laid, there were no such alleys here, and it would be folly to attempt paving in Victoria when the streets had to be cut up for these purposes. He hoped that during the coming summer

the business portion of the city would be severed, and then it would be possible and advisable to put down paving, if the people would put the money required in the hands of the Council. As to the water supply, he would not say much in view of the interesting report recently given by the engineer and published in the press; but he wished to state that a great deal had been done during the year to increase the pressure. The Elk Bay district and the high land between it and the city are now supplied by gravitation in consequence of this work, and only the highest levels have to be served with the pump, which is now slightly taxed as to be scarcely moving. This had been done on the ordinary revenue. The finances of the city he declared to be in a most satisfactory condition, the city owing not a dollar outside of its debentures—one thing which concerned might well congratulate themselves upon. This gave great strength to the position of the city, enabling it to obtain money on the most favorable terms. In 1893, an exceptional year because of the financial panic, the surface drain debentures were sold so as to net 99, whereas two years ago the city debentures had been sold at 85, and the only thing to be done was to borrow money at 8 per cent. The credit of the city, then next to the Province, which was said to be third in the world. (Applause.)

Mr. John Teague being called on, prefaced his remarks by the observation that he was not a speaker, but rather a listener, known as a worker. Taking up the subject of finance, he criticized the Council for doing the bulk of the work on the streets in the fall instead of in the summer when it cost the streets much more cheaply. As to the streets he asked why ever saw them laid as they are here ever saw one weed a lot of men are engaged to put on gravel and stone, and another week they are put on to scrape and again. (Laughter.) The levels were put by rule of thumb, there being apparently no system about the matter. The sewers put down were, he contended, great success, though put down with the disadvantage of having no flush tanks. Though there were about 1,000 houses connected with the sewer system, it was not performed by the Council. The sewer carried on to completion, the work being spread over four or five years, he considered that this would be the proper thing. The surface drains he considered a pure waste of money and altogether unnecessary. (Applause.) As to the water works, he had found on a visit paid during the summer enough water flowing over the dam to supply the whole city. There had been no attempt to do anything as it ought to be done in the lake, but if the place were properly supplied with filter beds, he considered it would be good enough for the city. (Applause.) The James Bay mud flat should be attended to, and if they could not be sold—he did not altogether approve of selling—might be leased, and a solid cause may be put in place of the old wooden bridge. He felt proud of the isolation hospital, but thought it was positively one of these bad times to make the people pay for it all this year in place of spreading it over twenty years. He did not object to the rate because it was too high, but because it was wrongly imposed; he would put it all on the rate. (Applause.) He elected Mayor, and he expected to be found at the top of the list on the 11th, he would do his best for the city. (Applause.)

Ald. Baker was called on by the audience, and, taking the platform, spoke in defence of the surface drains, which had been condemned by Mr. Teague as useless. Without desiring to reflect on the commissioners, he would say that the sewers of the city had cost a great deal more than they should have, as in surface drains nearly as many had been laid for \$125,000 as there had been for sewers for \$300,000, and he maintained that the latter would be more economical in the case of the surface drains. (Applause.) There were some things in the citizens' platform with which he did not agree; one of these was the proposition to prevent house connections with surface drains, but he would not do before the sewers are laid. He disagreed with the proposition to appoint commissioners, or to employ any expensive staff to use up the money. If the public works were carried on by commissioners then the council should be done away with altogether. He agreed with Mr. Teague that the waterworks at Elk Bay had been shamefully neglected and that there was water enough there for a population of 100,000. He was opposed to parting with the electric lighting station now being built by the city; also to the compulsory rate to be levied for cutting down thin trees in the city at the present expense while in the country adjoining they were allowed to flourish. As to the Council of 1893, he agreed with a writer in the paper that it was a one-man Council—the Mayor had run the show. His Worship spoke of a board of health, but he was himself the whole sanitary committee, and the water committee also, and it was his intention to buy a farm out of the health board funds (laughter) if the Council had not met last evening. During the last four months he (Ald. Baker) had made the proposition to purchase the sewers for taking the garbage to sea, which would have saved the city \$23 a day, but the Council refused. He would say nothing more about the Mayor, as he saw, was looking rather fiercely at him (laughter), and his general report did not like him very much.

A voice—Have you drawn your \$400 yet? Ald. Baker in reply said he had not. Before he resigned his seat he drew \$50 for the first three months, but he refused the increase, as he would not accept more than \$50. The other day, in order to allow the Treasurer to straighten out his books, he had taken a check for \$87.75, which, with the \$50 before received was all he had drawn, as he had paid \$60 for resigning his seat.

Mayor Beaven, coming forward again, said he wished to correct the incorrect statement made by Ald. Baker, that he wished to buy a farm out of the health fund. He explained that at the suggestion of the medical men of the city the Isolation Hospital was put in the hands of the health board, which he had purchased for it, and this change made it advisable that three acres—not a farm—adjoining should be bought, and he was deputed to find out at what rate the city could secure three acres, which the board preferred to buy rather than three. He found that the owner was not willing to sell anything less than the whole eleven acres in his property, and the board then authorized the purchase of the whole, at his bidding, and he claimed no credit and showed no blame for it. The purchase was not made, and the money is now in the bank. This was the whole foundation for the assertion made by Ald. Baker that he intended to buy a farm. (Laughter.) The whole ground of Ald. Baker's opposition to him was that his Worship stopped his little business of supplying bricks to the contractor. He saw no reason why the city should pay \$1,000 more to Mr. Macdonald than another contractor would do the work

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—The Senate's Foreign Relations committee investigating the Hawaiian matter met again to-day. Professor Alexander was the only witness before it. He discussed points of international law and drew comparisons, cited precedents and condemned the report of Mr. Blount as being based upon false premises, supported only by partisan evidence, which misrepresented and distorted the actual facts. It is said the professor testified that Commissioner Blount called on him for information concerning the islands, and while he incorporated some of this information in his report he pressed nearly everything of value. Blount carefully concealed the real object of his dealings with the representatives of the Provisional Government. Professor Alexander supported and endorsed the statements made in an open letter of Minister Throton and denied the accuracy of Blount's report. Witness declared the American troops took no part in the overthrowing of the Queen. While questioning the honesty of the President's commissioner, Alexander condemned his methods and urged a more careful investigation, being similar to those of a prosecuting attorney. The correspondence would show that Blount had prejudiced the case from the outset.

P. C. Jones gave the committee, as a friend of the Provisional Government, a complete history of the events that led up to the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani. Mr. Jones was Minister of Finance in the so-called Wilcox cabinet from November, 1892, until the following January. He had always been an annexationist, and was a member of the committee of safety and a member of the first cabinet of the Provisional Government. He was before the committee a long time, and was followed by Colonel Spaulding, ex-United States consul at Honolulu, one of the wealthiest men of the islands, and also on the committee of safety. He is an ardent annexationist, and speaking of the condition of things on the islands in general, and with special reference to the labor problem if the islands were made part of the United States, said the coolie labor problem could not be so easily settled. Witness disputed the statements of Mr. Blount in regard to the feelings of the people toward annexation, and directly contradicted him as to the facts relative to the overthrow of the Queen, stating that the conduct of Mr. Stevens was not censurable and that America could preserve the peace and protect Americans. The House sat apart Friday and Saturday for the consideration of the Hawaiian report.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Frye and laid on the table, declaring that during the investigation of Hawaiian affairs there should be no interference on the part of the Government for the restoration of the Queen or the maintenance of the Provisional Government, and our naval forces there should be used only for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens.

Mr. Frye said that he did not know whether it was known that the Mayor had come to Springfield, Ill., on the 2nd of the communications sent to him. He was about to proceed, but the audience called "Sit down, sit down," and stamped upon the floor until he retired. In the meantime Mr. Beaven had also taken the platform, but the crowd would not hear him until Ald. Robertson came forward and explained that Mr. Redfern only wanted an answer and did not wish to make a speech. They called vociferously for Ald. Robertson, but Mr. Redfern stuck to the platform, and at length was allowed to again ask his question.

Ald. Bragg answered that the Mayor as the father of the Municipal Act was best qualified to answer the question. Ald. Robertson then came forward but said that as he did not intend to be a candidate again, he would not say anything more about it. He wished to deal particularly with the sewerage, and to ask the public to be sure, from the evidence of some competent engineers, that the present system is a good one before it is carried out. He favored perfecting the Elk Bay water supply rather than the purchase, at an immense expense, of a half interest in the Goldstream water, of which the city had been deprived by people who expected they would make a good haul. After the fine explanation the Mayor had given, the audience ought to be satisfied that "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high." He was sorry that the Mayor had punished the North ward because he thought had broken the law, but he thought that was something like his own case, where it turned out that because of a technicality he (Ald. Robertson) had sat three years in the Council without being properly qualified. He had the property, but had neglected to have it registered, and a man who had something against his neighbor found this out just at the end of the three years. He thought the Mayor was lacking chiefly in tact, and should help the Council instead of snapping them up when they were in a better position than he was. His only advice to the public would be to vote on polling day for whoever is, in their opinion, the best man.

Ald. Munn said he would not go into details, owing to the lateness of the hour, but would say that he thought the present council had worked for the general good of the city. There had been no interference between the Mayor and aldermen, but these occurred in all cities and would occur. In Victoria there was really no occasion for the quarrel. Ald. Baker, he considered, was as good a man as could be found for chairman of the street committee; the Mayor as a financier could not be surprised. Notwithstanding the depression of the past two years there had been the enormous amount of \$100,000 spent for special purposes which could not be neglected, and it was no wonder, therefore, that there was not the money required for the streets. In this connection he advocated wider tires than those now at present, and that the streets would not be so much up. He thought the all important subject for next year was that the sewers should be constructed, and he thought it would not be a bad thing if the city were forbidden for the next few years to borrow for other than the sewerage, street paving and improving the water supply. He expected to be again a candidate in his ward (applause), for he felt that a man having been in the office was in a better position to carry on the work than one who had not. He knew he had made mistakes which, with his present experience, would not be repeated, and this was no doubt the case with other members.

A voice—Are you in favor of abolishing the taxes on improvements. Ald. Munn—Certainly; I have always opposed that tax. The Mayor, in explanation of a referendum made by Ald. Bragg, declared that he had never suppressed any communication which should have been read to the Council, and this matter had not long ago been fully explained at a public meeting of the board. Ald. Robertson asked the Mayor to state why there is not a sanitary committee. Mayor Beaven replied that sanitary matters were by the statute placed in the hands of the Board of Health. As to the waterworks, they were in the hands of commissioners. The chairman, speaking in acknowledgment, said he hoped the Council of 1894 would take steps to provide a home for aged women, in addition to that maintained for aged men. The meeting dispersed at 11 p.m.

HAMILTON, Jan. 3.—Another case of cholera has been discovered here, a fellow boarder with the one who originally contracted the disease, having been taken with it. TORONTO, Jan. 3.—The officials returns of the majority election give Kennedy 13,830 and Fleming 9,306 votes; majority for the former, 4,524. LONDON, Jan. 3.—E. W. Sayers, barrister, died suddenly last night. He was secretary of the London Cricket Club and a well known Conservative. KINGSTON, Jan. 3.—John King, of Wilbur, aged 75, was struck by a cog on a wheel while walking the track. He was killed and did not hear the whistle.

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—The Senate's Foreign Relations committee investigating the Hawaiian matter met again to-day. Professor Alexander was the only witness before it. He discussed points of international law and drew comparisons, cited precedents and condemned the report of Mr. Blount as being based upon false premises, supported only by partisan evidence, which misrepresented and distorted the actual facts. It is said the professor testified that Commissioner Blount called on him for information concerning the islands, and while he incorporated some of this information in his report he pressed nearly everything of value. Blount carefully concealed the real object of his dealings with the representatives of the Provisional Government. Professor Alexander supported and endorsed the statements made in an open letter of Minister Throton and denied the accuracy of Blount's report. Witness declared the American troops took no part in the overthrowing of the Queen. While questioning the honesty of the President's commissioner, Alexander condemned his methods and urged a more careful investigation, being similar to those of a prosecuting attorney. The correspondence would show that Blount had prejudiced the case from the outset.

P. C. Jones gave the committee, as a friend of the Provisional Government, a complete history of the events that led up to the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani. Mr. Jones was Minister of Finance in the so-called Wilcox cabinet from November, 1892, until the following January. He had always been an annexationist, and was a member of the committee of safety and a member of the first cabinet of the Provisional Government. He was before the committee a long time, and was followed by Colonel Spaulding, ex-United States consul at Honolulu, one of the wealthiest men of the islands, and also on the committee of safety. He is an ardent annexationist, and speaking of the condition of things on the islands in general, and with special reference to the labor problem if the islands were made part of the United States, said the coolie labor problem could not be so easily settled. Witness disputed the statements of Mr. Blount in regard to the feelings of the people toward annexation, and directly contradicted him as to the facts relative to the overthrow of the Queen, stating that the conduct of Mr. Stevens was not censurable and that America could preserve the peace and protect Americans. The House sat apart Friday and Saturday for the consideration of the Hawaiian report.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Frye and laid on the table, declaring that during the investigation of Hawaiian affairs there should be no interference on the part of the Government for the restoration of the Queen or the maintenance of the Provisional Government, and our naval forces there should be used only for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens.

Mr. Frye said that he did not know whether it was known that the Mayor had come to Springfield, Ill., on the 2nd of the communications sent to him. He was about to proceed, but the audience called "Sit down, sit down," and stamped upon the floor until he retired. In the meantime Mr. Beaven had also taken the platform, but the crowd would not hear him until Ald. Robertson came forward and explained that Mr. Redfern only wanted an answer and did not wish to make a speech. They called vociferously for Ald. Robertson, but Mr. Redfern stuck to the platform, and at length was allowed to again ask his question.

Ald. Bragg answered that the Mayor as the father of the Municipal Act was best qualified to answer the question. Ald. Robertson then came forward but said that as he did not intend to be a candidate again, he would not say anything more about it. He wished to deal particularly with the sewerage, and to ask the public to be sure, from the evidence of some competent engineers, that the present system is a good one before it is carried out. He favored perfecting the Elk Bay water supply rather than the purchase, at an immense expense, of a half interest in the Goldstream water, of which the city had been deprived by people who expected they would make a good haul. After the fine explanation the Mayor had given, the audience ought to be satisfied that "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high." He was sorry that the Mayor had punished the North ward because he thought had broken the law, but he thought that was something like his own case, where it turned out that because of a technicality he (Ald. Robertson) had sat three years in the Council without being properly qualified. He had the property, but had neglected to have it registered, and a man who had something against his neighbor found this out just at the end of the three years. He thought the Mayor was lacking chiefly in tact, and should help the Council instead of snapping them up when they were in a better position than he was. His only advice to the public would be to vote on polling day for whoever is, in their opinion, the best man.

Ald. Munn said he would not go into details, owing to the lateness of the hour, but would say that he thought the present council had worked for the general good of the city. There had been no interference between the Mayor and aldermen, but these occurred in all cities and would occur. In Victoria there was really no occasion for the quarrel. Ald. Baker, he considered, was as good a man as could be found for chairman of the street committee; the Mayor as a financier could not be surprised. Notwithstanding the depression of the past two years there had been the enormous amount of \$100,000 spent for special purposes which could not be neglected, and it was no wonder, therefore, that there was not the money required for the streets. In this connection he advocated wider tires than those now at present, and that the streets would not be so much up. He thought the all important subject for next year was that the sewers should be constructed, and he thought it would not be a bad thing if the city were forbidden for the next few years to borrow for other than the sewerage, street paving and improving the water supply. He expected to be again a candidate in his ward (applause), for he felt that a man having been in the office was in a better position to carry on the work than one who had not. He knew he had made mistakes which, with his present experience, would not be repeated, and this was no doubt the case with other members.

A voice—Are you in favor of abolishing the taxes on improvements. Ald. Munn—Certainly; I have always opposed that tax. The Mayor, in explanation of a referendum made by Ald. Bragg, declared that he had never suppressed any communication which should have been read to the Council, and this matter had not long ago been fully explained at a public meeting of the board. Ald. Robertson asked the Mayor to state why there is not a sanitary committee. Mayor Beaven replied that sanitary matters were by the statute placed in the hands of the Board of Health. As to the waterworks, they were in the hands of commissioners. The chairman, speaking in acknowledgment, said he hoped the Council of 1894 would take steps to provide a home for aged women, in addition to that maintained for aged men. The meeting dispersed at 11 p.m.

HAMILTON, Jan. 3.—Another case of cholera has been discovered here, a fellow boarder with the one who originally contracted the disease, having been taken with it. TORONTO, Jan. 3.—The officials returns of the majority election give Kennedy 13,830 and Fleming 9,306 votes; majority for the former, 4,524. LONDON, Jan. 3.—E. W. Sayers, barrister, died suddenly last night. He was secretary of the London Cricket Club and a well known Conservative. KINGSTON, Jan. 3.—John King, of Wilbur, aged 75, was struck by a cog on a wheel while walking the track. He was killed and did not hear the whistle.

FRUIT GROWERS. THE IMPROVED ROYAL INCUBATOR. It is simple and reliable. Hundreds in successful operation. Write for circulars, price list, free. CHILLWICK, 45, J. S. SMITH INCUBATOR WORKS, GUILDFORD, ENGLAND.

BBB CURES HEADACHE. By acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, it cleanses the entire system. Burdock Blood Purifier promptly removes Headaches of all kinds, no matter how obstinate or chronic. Constipation, Dyspepsia and Bad Blood are the usual causes of Headache, B.B.B. removes these causes and restores the Headache to normal conditions. Note the following STRONG EVIDENCE: My Sick Headache occurred every week for four years. I took Burdock Blood Purifier and after four months I was cured. My Headache is now gone. Comment is highly. Mrs. E. A. Frost, Shelburne, Ont. Questions will be received and answered. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary. Vancouver, Dec. 23rd, 1893. dea-11-dit-93.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vico-Chancellor Sir W. Pater Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne and that the whole story of the defendant Peema-Hervey's invention was a fraud and that it had been sworn to—J. J. Peema-Hervey.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. BY THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.00. For Six Months, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$6.00.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. (Not as distinguished from everything of a transient character.)

COMMUNICATIONS. All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer.

LAST YEAR. A glance backwards over the events and happenings of the past year shows the observer that the nations of the civilized world are closely connected, and that they have very much in common.

LABOR QUESTIONS. The labor troubles of the year have not been confined to one country or to one hemisphere.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. Great Britain has not been directly engaged in any war of the least importance during the past year.

THE UNITED STATES. On this side of the Atlantic last year has been eventful.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. France has had its troubles during the past year. It has been politically, in a restless and uneasy state.

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION. The revolution in Hawaii took place while Mr. Harrison filled the President's chair.

GERMAN AFFAIRS. The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. The rest of the continent south of us does not seem to have been much disturbed during the year.

THE NEWS OF THE YEAR. Happenings of 1893 in the City of Victoria and the Province of British Columbia.

A Running Review of Events—Victorians Who Have Passed Away.

JANUARY. 1—Gunner Nolan, of "C" Battery, commits suicide.

2—Health Officer Huntly, of Vancouver, disappears.

3—The search for Stark Miller abandoned.

4—Schooner Oscar & Madie found guilty of violating the *modus vivendi* and confiscated to the Crown.

5—Ince fire at R. J. McDonald's residence, Gorge Road, the place being fired in thirteen places.

6—Word received of the murder of three whites and an Indian at Caik, also on the display of the victims' heads on poles in the Indian village.

7—Opening of the exhibition of the Drake leaves to hold Court for the first time in the Vancouver judicial district.

8—Indian schooner Mountain Chief reported wrecked near San Juan (West Coast).

9—Schooner Triumph (first of the sailing fleet) away; Hon. Robert Beaven re-elected mayor of Victoria.

10—J. W. Conside married in Victoria while his first wife's suit for divorce is being heard in Tacoma.

11—Opening of the exhibition of the B.C.P.D. and P.S. Association.

12—First annual banquet of the Provincial Land Surveyors' Association.

13—Millionaire John A. Davis, of Montana, killed by a fall down the Dryad stairway.

14—Steamer Michigan and Schooner C. H. Tupper wrecked.

15—Opening of the third session of the Fifth Provincial Parliament.

16—Snowfall 14 inches; temp. -1.5, lowest on record at Victoria.

FEBRUARY. 1—Boiler explosion at Tumbo Island colliery, killing two men; Coroner Walker decides to hold inquest at Victoria.

2—Coroner's jury decides that the accident at Tumbo Island resulted from the use of an old and defective boiler.

3—Harry Campbell drowned while duck shooting at Craigflower.

4—The "wrecker" Whitelaw wrecked; Chinese leper commits suicide in preference to going to the lazaretto.

5—"C" Battery and the Victoria Fire Department pull to a draw in a tug-of-war lasting two hours and twenty minutes.

6—Schooner Pioneer returns to port with the news that fragments of the lost Maggie Mc had washed ashore near Cape Scott.

7—San Francisco schooner J. C. Ford wrecked at sea; Indian massacre reported at Sorrow Island.

8—Steam schooner J. R. McDonald burned in the Straits; word received of the destruction by fire of the Inverness cannery.

9—J. O'Brien reports that the O-wekayno Indians are investigating the story of massacre at Sorrow Island and vowing vengeance.

MARCH. 3—Death of Hon. Hugh Nelson, ex-Governor of British Columbia, at London, England.

4—The announcement is made that Russia has made proposals to the British Government for a joint protective zone around Siberian rookeries and seal-frequented islands.

5—F. M. Rattenbury's plans for the new Government buildings accepted.

6—News received of an attack by Kamisquits upon the village of the Kit-kat-lahs.

7—Wreck of the schooner Otto at Pechora reported.

8—Two Chinamen asphyxiated; announcement made that "C" Battery will be transferred to Quebec, being replaced by marine artillery.

9—Government steamer Quadra ordered North in connection with the reported trouble among Kit-kat-lah and neighboring Indian tribes.

10—Steam collier Romulus strikes a rock in Cowichan Gap.

Germany socialistic ideas have spread more rapidly, and have been imbibed by greater numbers than in Republican America. In Germany, in spite of repressive laws, socialism has become a political power which the Government has to deal with in the Legislature, as well as in the country.

International Arbitration. The Behring Sea Arbitration is one of the most notable events of last year. The question to be decided was, from an Imperial point of view, irritating rather than important.

British Home Rule. The Home Rule Question occupied a very large share of public attention in Great Britain during the past year. The Proponents of Ulster protested vigorously against allowing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill to become law.

German Affairs. The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted, and appealed to the people.

Chinese Immigration. President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands.

The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned.

France has had its troubles during the past year. It has been politically, in a restless and uneasy state. Its governments have not been strong, and one of them has had to face a storm of reproach which, when it passed away, left many public men without a shred of reputation.

The Hawaiian Revolution. The revolution in Hawaii took place while Mr. Harrison filled the President's chair. The Provisional Government sent delegates immediately to Washington to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the United States.

German Affairs. The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted, and appealed to the people.

Chinese Immigration. President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands.

The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned.

The rest of the continent south of us does not seem to have been much disturbed during the year. Mexico has been peaceful, and there have not been more than the usual number of revolutions and insurrections in Central America.

Germany socialistic ideas have spread more rapidly, and have been imbibed by greater numbers than in Republican America. In Germany, in spite of repressive laws, socialism has become a political power which the Government has to deal with in the Legislature, as well as in the country.

International Arbitration. The Behring Sea Arbitration is one of the most notable events of last year. The question to be decided was, from an Imperial point of view, irritating rather than important.

British Home Rule. The Home Rule Question occupied a very large share of public attention in Great Britain during the past year. The Proponents of Ulster protested vigorously against allowing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill to become law.

German Affairs. The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted, and appealed to the people.

Chinese Immigration. President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands.

The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned.

France has had its troubles during the past year. It has been politically, in a restless and uneasy state. Its governments have not been strong, and one of them has had to face a storm of reproach which, when it passed away, left many public men without a shred of reputation.

The Hawaiian Revolution. The revolution in Hawaii took place while Mr. Harrison filled the President's chair. The Provisional Government sent delegates immediately to Washington to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the United States.

German Affairs. The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted, and appealed to the people.

Chinese Immigration. President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands.

The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned.

The rest of the continent south of us does not seem to have been much disturbed during the year. Mexico has been peaceful, and there have not been more than the usual number of revolutions and insurrections in Central America.

Germany socialistic ideas have spread more rapidly, and have been imbibed by greater numbers than in Republican America. In Germany, in spite of repressive laws, socialism has become a political power which the Government has to deal with in the Legislature, as well as in the country.

International Arbitration. The Behring Sea Arbitration is one of the most notable events of last year. The question to be decided was, from an Imperial point of view, irritating rather than important.

British Home Rule. The Home Rule Question occupied a very large share of public attention in Great Britain during the past year. The Proponents of Ulster protested vigorously against allowing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill to become law.

German Affairs. The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted, and appealed to the people.

Chinese Immigration. President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands.

The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned.

France has had its troubles during the past year. It has been politically, in a restless and uneasy state. Its governments have not been strong, and one of them has had to face a storm of reproach which, when it passed away, left many public men without a shred of reputation.

The Hawaiian Revolution. The revolution in Hawaii took place while Mr. Harrison filled the President's chair. The Provisional Government sent delegates immediately to Washington to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the United States.

German Affairs. The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted, and appealed to the people.

Chinese Immigration. President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands.

The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned.

The rest of the continent south of us does not seem to have been much disturbed during the year. Mexico has been peaceful, and there have not been more than the usual number of revolutions and insurrections in Central America.

Germany socialistic ideas have spread more rapidly, and have been imbibed by greater numbers than in Republican America. In Germany, in spite of repressive laws, socialism has become a political power which the Government has to deal with in the Legislature, as well as in the country.

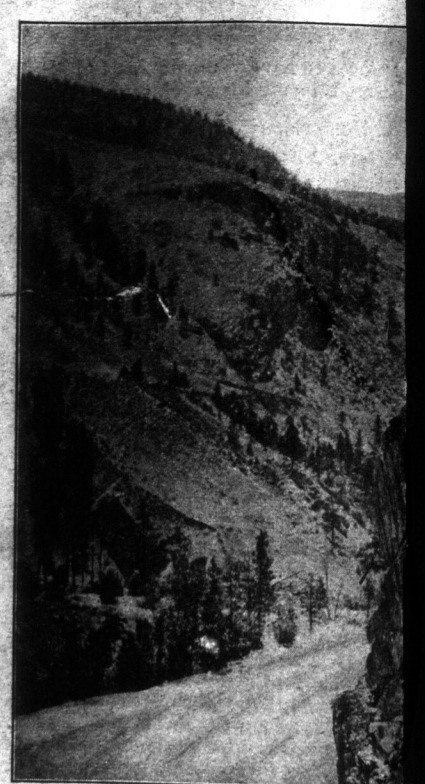
International Arbitration. The Behring Sea Arbitration is one of the most notable events of last year. The question to be decided was, from an Imperial point of view, irritating rather than important.

British Home Rule. The Home Rule Question occupied a very large share of public attention in Great Britain during the past year. The Proponents of Ulster protested vigorously against allowing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill to become law.

German Affairs. The Emperor of Germany dissolved the Reichstag which would not give him the increase to his army that he wanted, and appealed to the people.

Chinese Immigration. President Cleveland is also blamed for not enforcing the Geary Act, although the means to do so were not placed in his hands.

The World's Fair at Chicago was a complete success, as far as the beauty of the buildings and the number and variety of exhibits were concerned.



THE NEWS OF THE YEAR.

Happenings of 1893 in the City of Victoria and the Province of British Columbia.

A Running Review of Events—Victorians Who Have Passed Away.

JANUARY.

- 1—Gunner Nolan, of "C" Battery, commits suicide. 2—Health Officer Huntly, of Vancouver, disappears. 3—The search for Stark Miller abandoned.

FEBRUARY.

- 1—Boiler explosion at Tumbo Island colliery, killing two men; Coroner Walker decides to hold inquest at Victoria. 2—Coroner's jury decides that the accident at Tumbo Island resulted from the use of an old and defective boiler.

MARCH.

- 3—Death of Hon. Hugh Nelson, ex-Governor of British Columbia, at London, England. 4—The announcement is made that Russia has made proposals to the British Government for a joint protective zone around Siberian rookeries and seal-frequented islands.

Advertisement for Beecham's Pills. Includes an illustration of a woman and text: 'WORTH A GUINEA A BOX'. 'BEECHAM'S PILLS'.



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE COLONIST.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, JANUARY, 1894.



CARIBOO WAGON ROAD.

## THE NEWS OF THE YEAR.

Happenings of 1893 in the City of Victoria and the Province of British Columbia.

A Running Review of Events—Victorians Who Have Passed Away.

### JANUARY.

- 1—Gunner Nolan, of "C" Battery, commits suicide.
- 2—Seattle and Victoria footballers play to a draw.
- 3—Health Officer Huntly, of Vancouver, disappears.
- 4—The search for Stark Miller abandoned.
- 5—Schooner Oscar & Hattie found guilty of violating the *modus vivendi* and confiscated to the Crown. (Verdict of Begbie, C. J., sitting as a Judge in Admiralty.)
- 7—Incendiary fire at R. J. McDonald's residence, Gorge Road, the place being fired in thirteen places.
- 9—Word received of the murder of three whites and an Indian at Caik, also of the display of the victims' heads on poles in the Indian village; Mr. Justice Drake leaves to hold Court for the first time in the Vancouver judicial district.
- 11—Indian schooner Mountain Chief reported wrecked near San Juan (West Coast).
- 12—Schooner Triumph (first of the sealing fleet) away; Hon. Robert Beaven re-elected mayor of Victoria.
- 13—J. W. Conscience married in Victoria while his first wife's suit for divorce is being heard in Tacoma.
- 19—Rt. Rev. William Wilcox Perrin enthroned as Lord Bishop of Columbia.

11—News received of the capture of Myers alias Kennedy, the Reed Island outlaw.- 18—Rev. A. R. Reams regains his liberty.
- 22—Victoria wins the trophy in the League series of rifle matches.
- 26—General Manager Mellen, of the N.P.R., dies suddenly at the Hotel Diarid.
- 27—Vice-President Adlai Stevenson visits Victoria.

### FEBRUARY.

- 2—Boiler explosion at Tumbo Island colliery, killing two men; Coroner Walker decides to hold inquest at Victoria.
- 4—Coroner's jury decides that the accident at Tumbo Island resulted from the use of an old and defective boiler.
- 12—Harry Campbell drowned while duck shooting at Craigflower.
- 14—The "wrecker" Whitlaw wrecked; Chinese seaman commits suicide in preference to going to the lazaretto.
- 18—"C" Battery and the Victoria Fire Department pull to a draw in a tug-of-war lasting two hours and twenty minutes.
- 19—Schooner Pioneer returns to port with the news that fragments of the lost Maggie Mc had washed ashore near Cape Scott.
- 21—San Francisco schooner J. C. Ford wrecked at sea; Indian massacre reported at Sorrow Island.
- 23—Steam schooner J. R. McDonald burned in the Straits; word received of the destruction by fire of the Inverness cannery.
- 24—J. O'Brien reports that the O-wee-kay-no Indians are investigating the story of massacre at Sorrow Island and vowing vengeance.

### MARCH.

- 3—Death of Hon. Hugh Nelson, ex-Governor of British Columbia, at London, England.
- 8—The announcement is made that Russia has made proposals to the British Government for a joint protective zone around Siberian rookeries and seal-frequented islands.
- 16—F. M. Rattenbury's plans for the new Government buildings accepted.
- 17—News received of an attack by Kamaguts upon the village of the Kit-kat-lahs.
- 23—Wreck of the schooner Otto at Pachea reported.
- 24—Two Chinamen asphyxiated; announcement made that "C" Battery will be transferred to Quebec, being replaced by marine artillery.
- 27—Government steamer Quadra ordered North in connection with the reported trouble among Kit-kat-lah and neighboring Indian tribes.
- 31—Steam collier Romulus strikes a rock in Cowichan Gap.

### APRIL.

- 6—Charles Williams commits suicide by cutting his throat.
- 10—Steamer Empress of Japan arrives with three cases of infectious disease in the steerage.
- 12—Prorogation of the Provincial Legislature.
- 13—Steamer Quadra returns, having restored order among the Northern Indians.
- 29—Prince Roland Bonaparte visits Victoria; little Tommy McNeil killed by a lorry.

### MAY.

- 2—Word received of collision between schooner Mermaid and a whale.
- 4—The B. C. Board of Trade celebrate the completion of their new building with a grand banquet.
- 16—Mrs. J. M. Hicks attempts suicide with laudanum.
- 18—Western Press Association in Victoria; Champion J. J. Corbett also here.
- 25—Continuation of the *modus vivendi* announced; Chief Engineer Kirk of the Esquimalt Waterworks commits suicide.
- 26—W. C. Van Horne and party in Victoria.

### JUNE.

- 2—Andrew Kirk, brother of Chief Engineer Kirk, also commits suicide.
- 9—Rev. A. R. Reams, of Nevada, Cal., arrested here for the abduction of Lucy Rucker, organist of his church.
- 14—The ss. Miowera sails on her first trip from Canada to the Australian colonies.
- 24—Fred. Day, a prisoner of the Provincial jail, escapes by feigning illness and securing admission to the hospital.
- 27—Charles Fisher commits suicide.
- 28—Schooners Kate and Labrador, first of the season, return from sealing.
- 19—Rt. Rev. William Wilcox Perrin enthroned as Lord Bishop of Columbia.

### JULY.

- 11—News received of the capture of Myers alias Kennedy, the Reed Island outlaw.
- 18—Rev. A. R. Reams regains his liberty.
- 22—Victoria wins the trophy in the League series of rifle matches.
- 26—General Manager Mellen, of the N.P.R., dies suddenly at the Hotel Diarid.
- 27—Vice-President Adlai Stevenson visits Victoria.

### AUGUST.

- 15—Prince Komatsu Yorihito no Miya in Victoria.
- 16—Steamer Mascotte burned.
- 18—"C" Battery leaves Victoria.
- 21—Ald. Miller resigns.
- 22—Ald. Henderson resigns.
- 23—The schooner Minnie, dispossessed of her papers and ordered to Yokohama, returns to Victoria.
- 26—The Victoria Lacrosse Club win the championship of the Province.
- 28—M. F. Bailey drowned.

### SEPTEMBER.

- 10—Killing of Seaman Jones at Sidney.
- 13—Word received of the destruction of Kincolth by fire; the Victoria lacrosse team defeats Montreal.
- 15—Alaska Boundary Commission party return.
- 16—Victoria lacrosse team defeats the Torontos.
- 20—The Victoria lacrosse team plays the Shamrocks a three-to-three draw.
- 24—Harry Hyde Parker accidentally shot dead.
- 26—The Victoria lacrosse teams play an exhibition match with the Capitals, of Ottawa, champions of the world.
- 30—Rich discoveries of gold reported from Alberni.

### OCTOBER.

- 1—News received of the seizure of the American schooner Rosie Sparks; drowning of Ted Daykin and E. D. McNaughton, near Carmanah Point.
- 3—British farm delegates here; the Government decides upon the immediate construction of the telegraph line to Alberni.
- 5—J. D. Shideler commits suicide.
- 6—Ald. Harris takes his seat.
- 10—Crew of the bark Leonore, wrecked below Cape Flattery, arrive in Victoria—Captain and four others lost.
- 16—The William Bowden, lumber laden from Victoria, sails for Australia.
- 17—News received of the stranding of the Miowera at Honolulu.
- 23—Death of Moses Lumby.
- 27—Highway robberies epidemic.
- 30—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Angers at Victoria.

### APRIL.

- 1—Jubilee Hospital built.
- 4—Double murder at Savary Island reported.
- 6—Wes Don, a Chinaman employed at Sawyer's mill, killed by Arthur Caruthers.
- 8—Harry Innes drowned.
- 9—Wrecker Dunn arrives from Australia to meet McLeod for the championship of the world.
- 10—Work commenced on the marine slip at Esquimalt.
- 11—Death of Joseph Despard Pemberton; Captain Fauquier drowned.
- 16—Lenses, the Whistcom defaulter, arrested.
- 18—Dedication of the new P. O. Home.
- 24—Dominion Government purchases the Canada Western property as a site for the new Post Office.

### DECEMBER.

- 5—Contracts let for the construction of the new Provincial Government buildings.
- 6—The Stroebel murder trial opens.
- 9—Isabel Johnson commits suicide at Nanaimo because of a misunderstanding with her sweetheart.
- 12—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell returns from Australia.
- 16—Vancouver Rugby Football team defeated by Victoria at Victoria.
- 19—Albert Stroebel found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.
- 20—Stroebel confesses his guilt; gold discoveries at Esquimalt reported.

### PROVINCIAL AND GENERAL.

#### JANUARY.

- 1—Bishop of New Westminster enthroned in Holy Trinity Cathedral.
- 2—Cholera spreading through Europe; strike of 22,000 coal miners in Saar, Germany.
- 3—Snow storms cause great suffering in Europe.
- 4—Mainland Teachers' Institute opens at New Westminster.
- 6—First shipment of B. C. exhibits made to World's Fair, Chicago; last spike in the Great Northern railway driven near the Cascades.
- 9—Dr. Briggs acquitted of heresy by the Presbytery of New York; quarantine station transferred from Albert Head to William's Head.
- 10—Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and Princess Marie of Edinburgh, married at Berlin.
- 11—New French ministry formed by M. Ribot in consequence of differences in connection with Panama scandal; Governor McGraw, of Washington state, inaugurated; General Benjamin Butler dies.
- 12—F. Cope elected Mayor of Vancouver; Quebec Legislature opened.
- 13—Half interest in Big Bertha mine, West Kootenay, sold for \$25,000; news of a crisis in Hawaii received.
- 14—Whitney syndicate get control of Nova Scotia coal mines.
- 16—Sing Kee and Dominic Taragnello executed at Nanaimo for murder.
- 17—Ex-President Hayes dies at Fremont, Ohio.
- 18—Non-union crew of steamer Bawnmore kidnapped at Nanaimo.
- 19—Nova Scotia Legislature opens.
- 21—Manitoba school case argued in Privy Council, Ottawa, Mr. Ewart appearing for Catholic minority; Vernon's first city elections.
- 23—Birmingham Chamber of Commerce declares in favor of preferential trade with Canada; Bishop Phillips Brooks dies.
- 24—Disastrous mining explosion in Austria; attack on British legation in Guatemala.
- 25—Dalton McCarthy leaves the Conservative party; Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse marries Princess Margaret, youngest sister of the Emperor William.
- 26—Dominion Parliament opened by Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor General.
- 27—James G. Blaine dies.
- 28—News received of deposition of Queen Liliuokalani, of the Hawaiian Islands, and formation of Provisional Government on the 17th.
- 30—Imperial Parliament opens.

#### FEBRUARY.

- 4—Hawaiian Annexation Commissioners interview Washington Government.
- 7—Hon. Mr. Laurier outlines party programme at Liberal caucus at Ottawa; Meclakla wiped out by fire; floods in

### QUEENSLAND RENDER THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

- 9—News received of American protectorate over Hawaii; sentence passed on French Panama bootleggers.
- 10—Hawaiian Queen's envoy arrives at San Francisco.
- 14—Gladstone introduces Home Rule Bill; budget speech delivered at Ottawa.
- 15—British Board of Agriculture refuse to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle.
- 16—Northern Pacific deposit guarantee for construction of Burrard Inlet Railway; President Harrison transmits to the Senate Hawaiian annexation treaty.
- 17—Home Rule Bill read a first time in Commons.
- 18—Steamer Bawnmore kidnappers found guilty.
- 19—Popes Jubilee celebrated at Rome.
- 20—D. W. Gordon, M. P., dies.
- 21—Mining convention opens at Montreal; spring salmon fishing begins on the Fraser.
- 23—Behring Sea Commission meets at Paris.

### MARCH.

- 2—Big orange demonstration in Belfast against Home Rule.
- 3—Montreal celebrates its 250th anniversary.
- 6—U. S. Presidential inauguration (Grover Cleveland).
- 9—President Cleveland withdraws from Senate Hawaiian annexation treaty.
- 10—Boston visited with a four million dollar conflagration.
- 17—Jules Ferry dead.
- 20—U. S. Commissioner Blount sails for Hawaii.
- 21—Mayor of Moscow shot by a nihilist.
- 25—King Humbert attacked by a workman; Bishop Parrin consecrated in Westminster Abbey.
- 30—Crisis in French chamber on the liquor law; Bayard appointed U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain.

### APRIL.

- 1—Dominion Parliament prorogued; Russia proposes arrangement on sealing with Great Britain; Commissioner Blount hauls down American flag in Hawaii.
- 5—Encouraging mining developments reported from Cariboo; indemnity cabled from England for B. C. sealers; opening of Ontario Legislature; coal developments on Gabriola Island.
- 6—Gladstone moves second reading of Home Rule bill; Ottawa Government completes arrangement for steamship line to Australia.
- 7—Convention of State boards of health at Washington.
- 10—Shipment of fruit exhibits to Chicago from experimental farm; fine coal seam discovered near Vernon.
- 12—Coal miners strike in Belgium extend to other industries; Behring Sea arbitrators refuse to admit Prof. Macoun's report and other papers.
- 15—Mainland agitators hold a meeting in Vancouver.
- 17—General Herbert goes to England regarding Esquimalt fortifications; last and most important eclipse of the sun of the century.
- 18—Serious losses of cattle reported from the Mainland through the severe winter.
- 21—Failure of Australian stock bank, liabilities \$13,000,000; Home Rule bill read a second time; death of Lord Derby.
- 24—Orange riots in Belfast on Home Rule question.
- 25—Stroebel arrested for murdering Marshall at Huntington.
- 26—Great Columbian naval review in New York harbor.
- 27—A crank attempts to shoot Mr. Gladstone.

### MAY.

- 1—World's Fair opened at Chicago by President Cleveland.
- 2—Mayor Haslam, of Nanaimo, elected M. P. for Vancouver Island district; work on Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway begun.
- 5—Geary law goes into effect but Chinese refuse to register; relations between France and Siam again become strained.
- 6—German Army bill defeated in the Reichstag and the House dissolved.
- 9—Marine department issue order to pay owners and masters of B. C. sealers their compensation money; Premier Davie addresses public meeting at New Westminster; Westminster-Vancouver short line tramway opened.
- 19—Imperial Institute, London, opened by the Queen.
- 11—Revolt in Nicaragua; Lord Aberdeen appointed Governor-General of

### JUNE.

- 2—Dr. Briggs suspended from the ministry for heresy by the U. S. Presbyterian general synod.
- 3—Henri Eddy, his wife and daughter, murdered at Laocle, Quebec.
- 5—Reciprocity convention opens at St. Paul.
- 6—Fishermen's mass meeting in Westminster to discuss alleged grievances; Lexington group mines, West Kootenay, bonded for \$60,000.
- 9—New South Wales grants £10,000 subsidy to Canadian-Australian line; Government building in Washington collapses with heavy loss of life.
- 10—Sir W. J. Dawson, principal of McGill University, retires.
- 12—Sontag, the California outlaw, captured.
- 15—First shipment of fresh B. C. salmon to Australia; convictions against De Lesseps, Eiffel and others for Panama canal frauds quashed under statute of limitations; German elections.
- 17—Dr. S. Clarke elected mayor of Kamloops.
- 19—Liberal convention at Ottawa; Lizzie Borden acquitted at New Bedford of the murder of her parents.
- 21—Salmon packing on the Fraser blocked; Samson, the gold trap fraud, captured by his dupes near Fort George; Senator Ireland Stanford dies.
- 22—Westminster Board of Trade favor free trade with Australia; H.M.S. Victoria sunk off Tripoli in collision with H.M.S. Cassperdown and nearly 400 of her crew perish.
- 28—Premier Davie interviews Hon. Mr. Bowell at Ottawa in favor of closer relations with Australia.
- 29—Crisis over the silver question in the world money centres.
- 30—Extra session of U. S. Congress called for August 7.

### JULY.

- 1—Rousseau's tannery at Westminster burned.
- 5—Big Christian Endeavor convention in Montreal.
- 6—Duke of York and Princess May of Teck married; Robt. Venning, of Ottawa, appointed by the Imperial Government as commissioner to visit the Kommandersky islands on sealing question; great financial distress in Australia.
- 8—Provincial Municipal Association formed at Westminster.
- 10—Cold storage building, World's Fair, destroyed by fire—thirty-five lives lost.
- 12—Lord and Lady Derby depart for England; Brazilian revolution assumes serious dimensions.
- 13—French gunboats enter Menam river, Siam, and exchange shots with forts; C. P. R. indicted at Tacoma with violating interstate commerce law; German Government sustained in Reichstag on the army bill.
- 18—Court martial on H.M.S. Victoria disaster opened; Fraser fishermen on strike.
- 19—Half interest in Washington mine, Kootenay district, sold for \$80,000; financial panic in Denver.
- 20—France gives Siam forty-eight hours to comply with her ultimatum regarding boundary limits.

### AUGUST.

- 1—New Vancouver coal miners hold a meeting in Vancouver.
- 19—Albert Stroebel found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.
- 20—Stroebel confesses his guilt; gold discoveries at Esquimalt reported.

### SEPTEMBER.

- 10—Killing of Seaman Jones at Sidney.
- 13—Word received of the destruction of Kincolth by fire; the Victoria lacrosse team defeats Montreal.
- 15—Alaska Boundary Commission party return.
- 16—Victoria lacrosse team defeats the Torontos.
- 20—The Victoria lacrosse team plays the Shamrocks a three-to-three draw.
- 24—Harry Hyde Parker accidentally shot dead.
- 26—The Victoria lacrosse teams play an exhibition match with the Capitals, of Ottawa, champions of the world.
- 30—Rich discoveries of gold reported from Alberni.

### OCTOBER.

- 1—News received of the seizure of the American schooner Rosie Sparks; drowning of Ted Daykin and E. D. McNaughton, near Carmanah Point.
- 3—British farm delegates here; the Government decides upon the immediate construction of the telegraph line to Alberni.
- 5—J. D. Shideler commits suicide.
- 6—Ald. Harris takes his seat.
- 10—Crew of the bark Leonore, wrecked below Cape Flattery, arrive in Victoria—Captain and four others lost.
- 16—The William Bowden, lumber laden from Victoria, sails for Australia.
- 17—News received of the stranding of the Miowera at Honolulu.
- 23—Death of Moses Lumby.
- 27—Highway robberies epidemic.
- 30—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Angers at Victoria.

### CANADA; METHODIST CONFERENCE OPENS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

- 12—Lachine Canal officials suspended and Government orders investigation of irregularities; Victoria's health officer appointed quarantine officer by Dominion Government.
- 16—Geary Act declared constitutional by U. S. Supreme Court.
- 17—Reciprocity in wrecking between Canada and U. S. proclaimed.
- 18—Steamer Miowera, first of the Canadian-Australian line, leaves Sydney, N. S. W., for Victoria.
- 19—Y. M. C. A. building at Vancouver opened by Lieut. Governor Dewdney.
- 20—Curfew bell law passed in Ontario.
- 22—International Mining Congress at Brussels; American schooner seized by Canadian customs for violation of Atlantic *modus vivendi*; Westminster passes \$250,000 Fraser Valley railway bonus by-law.
- 23—Underground Manager Jones crushed to death in No. 5 shaft, Wellington.

### SEPTEMBER.

- 14—General Hamley, the hero of Tel-el-Kebr, dead; East Wellington miners accept a reduction in wages.
- 15—Behring Sea Arbitration make their award; great silver strike in the St. Mary district, Kootenay.
- 17—Maple Bridge dyking contract awarded to protect 10,000 acres; Northwest Legislature opens.
- 21—Statue of Lincoln unveiled at Edinburgh; French elections; massacre of Italians by French miners at Aignes Mortes.
- 23—Storms play frightful havoc on Atlantic coast; greatest salmon run ever seen on the Fraser; Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg-Gotha dies and is succeeded by the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 25—First sod of San Francisco Fair trenched.
- 26—Sir John Thompson returns from Paris; cloudburst at Lytton.
- 28—Fourteen-year contract concluded with Canadian-Australian line by Dominion Government; U. S. House of Representatives repeal the Sherman law.

### OCTOBER.

- 1—Irish Home Rule Bill read a third time in the Commons.
- 2—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell commissioned to visit Australia on trade matters.
- 4—Roman Catholic Congress opens in Chicago.
- 7—Port of Rio Janeiro blockaded; Sir C. H. Tupper and others knighted for services in connection with Behring Sea arbitration.
- 8—Lord Aberdeen embarks for Canada to assume the viceroyalty; House of Lords rejects the Home Rule Bill.
- 25—San Francisco Union seamen explode a dynamite cartridge in a water front boarding house; death of Owen E. Murphy, the principal witness in the McGreevy-Connelly conspiracy case.
- 25—Unsuccessful attempt in Barcelona to assassinate General Campos by anarchists; valor of the Duke of Connaught at Tel-el-Kebr impugned in the House of Commons.
- 27—The Westminster exhibition opened by Governor Dewdney; Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone makes a big speech in Midlothian inveighing against the House of Lords.
- 29—Nihilists attempt to blow up the Austrian Reichsrath.

### NOVEMBER.

- 12—Terrible gales and storms, with loss of life in the Southern States; disastrous boundary limits.

### DECEMBER.

- 1—Rousseau's tannery at Westminster burned.
- 5—Big Christian Endeavor convention in Montreal.
- 6—Duke of York and Princess May of Teck married; Robt. Venning, of Ottawa, appointed by the Imperial Government as commissioner to visit the Kommandersky islands on sealing question; great financial distress in Australia.
- 8—Provincial Municipal Association formed at Westminster.
- 10—Cold storage building, World's Fair, destroyed by fire—thirty-five lives lost.
- 12—Lord and Lady Derby depart for England; Brazilian revolution assumes serious dimensions.
- 13—French gunboats enter Menam river, Siam, and exchange shots with forts; C. P. R. indicted at Tacoma with violating interstate commerce law; German Government sustained in Reichstag on the army bill.
- 18—Court martial on H.M.S. Victoria disaster opened; Fraser fishermen on strike.
- 19—Half interest in Washington mine, Kootenay district, sold for \$80,000; financial panic in Denver.
- 20—France gives Siam forty-eight hours to comply with her ultimatum regarding boundary limits.

### JANUARY.

- 1—Rousseau's tannery at Westminster burned.
- 5—Big Christian Endeavor convention in Montreal.
- 6—Duke of York and Princess May of Teck married; Robt. Venning, of Ottawa, appointed by the Imperial Government as commissioner to visit the Kommandersky islands on sealing question; great financial distress in Australia.
- 8—Provincial Municipal Association formed at Westminster.
- 10—Cold storage building, World's Fair, destroyed by fire—thirty-five lives lost.
- 12—Lord and Lady Derby depart for England; Brazilian revolution assumes serious dimensions.
- 13—French gunboats enter Menam river, Siam, and exchange shots with forts; C. P. R. indicted at Tacoma with violating interstate commerce law; German Government sustained in Reichstag on the army bill.
- 18—Court martial on H.M.S. Victoria disaster opened; Fraser fishermen on strike.
- 19—Half interest in Washington mine, Kootenay district, sold for \$80,000; financial panic in Denver.
- 20—France gives Siam forty-eight hours to comply with her ultimatum regarding boundary limits.

### FEBRUARY.

- 4—Hawaiian Annexation Commissioners interview Washington Government.
- 7—Hon. Mr. Laurier outlines party programme at Liberal caucus at Ottawa; Meclakla wiped out by fire; floods in

### NEWS OF SEIZURE BY U.S.S. PETREL IN BEHRING SEA OF SEALER E. G. WHITE, OF SAN FRANCISCO; JUDGE PATTERSON, SUPREME COURT OF CANADA, DIES.

- 26—Panic in Wall street.
- 27—Free fight on floor of Imperial House of Commons over the Home Rule bill, which passes committee; French fleet blockades Bangkok.
- 29—Biggest run of sockeyes on the Fraser for years.
- 30—Siam agrees to concede French demands; General Herbert returns from England; Esquimalt fortifications decided upon.

### AUGUST.

- 1—New Vancouver coal miners hold mass meeting to discuss proposed reduction of wages; bimetallic convention opens in Chicago.
- 3—Nanaimo miners arrive at an amicable settlement with the management; slight earthquake at Cape Beale; cholera raging in France.
- 4—France raises blockade at Bangkok.
- 5—B. C. underwriters decide to rate sawmills.
- 7—U. S. Congress meets.
- 8—President Cleveland recommends repeal of the Sherman bill.
- 12—Martin V. Rowland, the stage robber, escapes from the Westminster penitentiary.
- 14—General Hamley, the hero of Tel-el-Kebr, dead; East Wellington miners accept a reduction in wages.
- 15—Behring Sea Arbitration make their award; great silver strike in the St. Mary district, Kootenay.
- 17—Maple Bridge dyking contract awarded to protect 10,000 acres; Northwest Legislature opens.
- 21—Statue of Lincoln unveiled at Edinburgh; French elections; massacre of Italians by French miners at Aignes Mortes.
- 23—Storms play frightful havoc on Atlantic coast; greatest salmon run ever seen on the Fraser; Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg-Gotha dies and is succeeded by the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 25—First sod of San Francisco Fair trenched.
- 26—Sir John Thompson returns from Paris; cloudburst at Lytton.
- 28—Fourteen-year contract concluded with Canadian-Australian line by Dominion Government; U. S. House of Representatives repeal the Sherman law.

### SEPTEMBER.

- 1—Irish Home Rule Bill read a third time in the Commons.
- 2—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell commissioned to visit Australia on trade matters.
- 4—Roman Catholic Congress opens in Chicago.
- 7—Port of Rio Janeiro blockaded; Sir C. H. Tupper and others knighted for services in connection with Behring Sea arbitration.
- 8—Lord Aberdeen embarks for Canada to assume the viceroyalty; House of Lords rejects the Home Rule Bill.
- 25—San Francisco Union seamen explode a dynamite cartridge in a water front boarding house; death of Owen E. Murphy, the principal witness in the McGreevy-Connelly conspiracy case.
- 25—Unsuccessful attempt in Barcelona to assassinate General Campos by anarchists; valor of the Duke of Connaught at Tel-el-Kebr impugned in the House of Commons.
- 27—The Westminster exhibition opened by Governor Dewdney; Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone makes a big speech in Midlothian inveighing against the House of Lords.
- 29—Nihilists attempt to blow up the Austrian Reichsrath.

### OCTOBER.

- 12—Terrible gales and storms, with loss of life in the Southern States; disastrous boundary limits.

### NOVEMBER.

- 12—Terrible gales and storms, with loss of life in the Southern States; disastrous boundary limits.

### DECEMBER.

- 12—Terrible gales and storms, with loss of life in the Southern States; disastrous boundary limits.

### NEWS OF SEIZURE BY U.S.S. PETREL IN BEHRING SEA OF SEALER E. G. WHITE, OF SAN FRANCISCO; JUDGE PATTERSON, SUPREME COURT OF CANADA, DIES.

- 26—Panic in Wall street.
- 27—Free fight on floor of Imperial House of Commons over the Home Rule bill, which passes committee; French fleet blockades Bangkok.
- 29—Biggest run of sockeyes on the Fraser for years.
- 30—Siam agrees to concede French demands; General Herbert returns from England; Esquimalt fortifications decided upon.

### AUGUST.

- 1—New Vancouver coal miners hold mass meeting to discuss proposed reduction of wages; bimetallic convention opens in Chicago.
- 3—Nanaimo miners arrive at an amicable settlement with the management; slight earthquake at Cape Beale; cholera raging in France.
- 4—France raises blockade at Bangkok.
- 5—B. C. underwriters decide to rate sawmills.
- 7—U. S. Congress meets.
- 8—President Cleveland recommends repeal of the Sherman bill.
- 12—Martin V. Rowland, the stage robber, escapes from the Westminster penitentiary.
- 14—General Hamley, the hero of Tel-el-Kebr, dead; East Wellington miners accept a reduction in wages.
- 15—Behring Sea Arbitration make their award; great silver strike in the St. Mary district, Kootenay.
- 17—Maple Bridge dyking contract awarded to protect 10,000 acres; Northwest Legislature opens.
- 21—Statue of Lincoln unveiled at Edinburgh; French elections; massacre of Italians by French miners at Aignes Mortes.
- 23—Storms play frightful havoc on Atlantic coast; greatest salmon run ever seen on the Fraser; Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg-Gotha dies and is succeeded by the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 25—First sod of San Francisco Fair trenched.
- 26—Sir John Thompson returns from Paris; cloudburst at Lytton.
- 28—Fourteen-year contract concluded with Canadian-Australian line by Dominion Government; U. S. House of Representatives repeal the Sherman law.

### SEPTEMBER.

- 1—Irish Home Rule Bill read a third time in the Commons.
- 2—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell commissioned to visit Australia on trade matters.
- 4—Roman Catholic Congress opens in Chicago.
- 7—Port of Rio Janeiro blockaded; Sir C. H. Tupper and others knighted for services in connection with Behring Sea arbitration.
- 8—Lord Aberdeen embarks for Canada to assume the viceroyalty; House of Lords rejects the Home Rule Bill.
- 25—San Francisco Union seamen explode a dynamite cartridge in a water front boarding house; death of Owen E. Murphy, the principal witness in the McGreevy-Connelly conspiracy case.
- 25—Unsuccessful attempt in Barcelona to assassinate General Campos by anarchists; valor of the Duke of Connaught at Tel-el-Kebr impugned in the House of Commons.
- 27—The Westminster exhibition opened by Governor Dewdney; Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone makes a big speech in Midlothian inveighing against the House of Lords.
- 29—Nihilists attempt to blow up the Austrian Reichsrath.

### OCTOBER.

- 12—Terrible gales and storms, with loss of life in the Southern States; disastrous boundary limits.

### NOVEMBER.

- 12—Terrible gales and storms, with loss of life in the Southern States; disastrous boundary limits.

### DECEMBER.

- 12—Terrible gales and storms, with loss of life in the Southern States; disastrous boundary limits.



EAST KOOTENAY VALLEY, WILD HORSE CREEK, NEAR CRANBROOK—HYDRAULIC GOLD WASHING.

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**  
A box of  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
for  
Biliousness,  
Headache,  
Indigestion,  
Constipation,  
and all  
the ailments  
connected  
with the  
bowels.  
Sold  
everywhere.  
Prepared  
by  
J. C. Beecham,  
LONDON.  
Solely  
imported  
for  
Canada  
by  
J. C. Beecham,  
LONDON.  
Solely  
imported  
for  
Canada  
by  
J. C. Beecham,  
LONDON.

LUMBER EXPORTS.

A Large Quantity Shipped to Australia—Cargoes Loaded at the Victoria Wharves.

The Season a Comparatively Slack One, but the Prospects Favorable.

Although lumber has been somewhat depressed this year, there has been a considerable amount exported from British Columbia where prices have been very low, the local demands for building purposes not having been equal to former requirements. Some of these have been made to Australia and South Africa. These exports have been satisfactory as they have been the means of keeping some of the leading mills employed, even at a small margin of profit. This, it was considered, was preferable to shutting down, which always involves a certain loss to capital outside of the interest on investments; inasmuch as the closing down itself and the subsequent getting into operation again involves a very appreciable expense. The British Columbia mills have to congratulate themselves that they have not alone experienced the slackness as business on Puget Sound has been no better than here. That the demand from Australia has not been greater is due to the depression that has prevailed in those colonies, the recovery from which, however, is a question of time, when it may be expected that not only will there be more extensive inquiry for lumber but for other articles the products of this province and the Dominion. It might here be remarked that the idea of reciprocal trade between Canada and Australasia, if it did not originate here, was materially strengthened by the resolutions passed by the B. C. Board of Trade and forwarded, not only to the Government at Ottawa, but to most of the Boards of Trade in the Dominion. There can be no doubt that this province will always have a large lumber trade, of excellent quality and abundant quantity of the article that it has to supply making it a most important producer. But in connection with these long voyages to Australia and the United Kingdom, it is only when advantage is taken of low freights that the trade can be done satisfactorily. Much, however, in connection with the export lumber trade as well as other interests depends upon tariff modifications abroad, but the more inquiries there have been made as to our products the better have they commended themselves. Among others, Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., have shipped numerous cargoes during the season, sixteen of them on their own account besides others on behalf of customers. Included in other shipments may be mentioned 10,600,000 feet to Port Pirie, Australia; 2,500,000 to Port Adelaide, 1,500,000 to Sydney and 1,300,000 to Glasgow, Scotland. Messrs. Ward & Co. have at the present time two vessels under charter to carry about a million and a half feet to Australia. During the year two vessels the first in many years—took on cargoes of lumber in the harbor of Victoria. The lumber was from the Sayward Co'y, which contemplate great extensions to their mills and machinery with the object of going extensively into the shipment of foreign cargoes. This is a saving of four or five hours time in getting out to sea, and besides secures a material economy in towage fees and insurance charges, as any one who considers the matter will appreciate. It is expected that hereafter there will be numerous cargoes taken here for foreign ports when these special advantages are understood. The B. C. lumber fleet for the year has been as follows:

Table with columns: Vessel, Tons, Destination. Lists various ships and their cargo destinations.

THE POST OFFICE

Its Statistics Indicate Steady Progress During the Past Decade. As an index to the commercial growth of the city the Post Office returns are always reliable. Taken in this way these returns are highly creditable to Victoria. The annual income at the city Post Office for the past ten years shows a steady increase as follows:

Table showing Post Office statistics from 1883 to 1893, including income and other metrics.

"A FULL HAND."

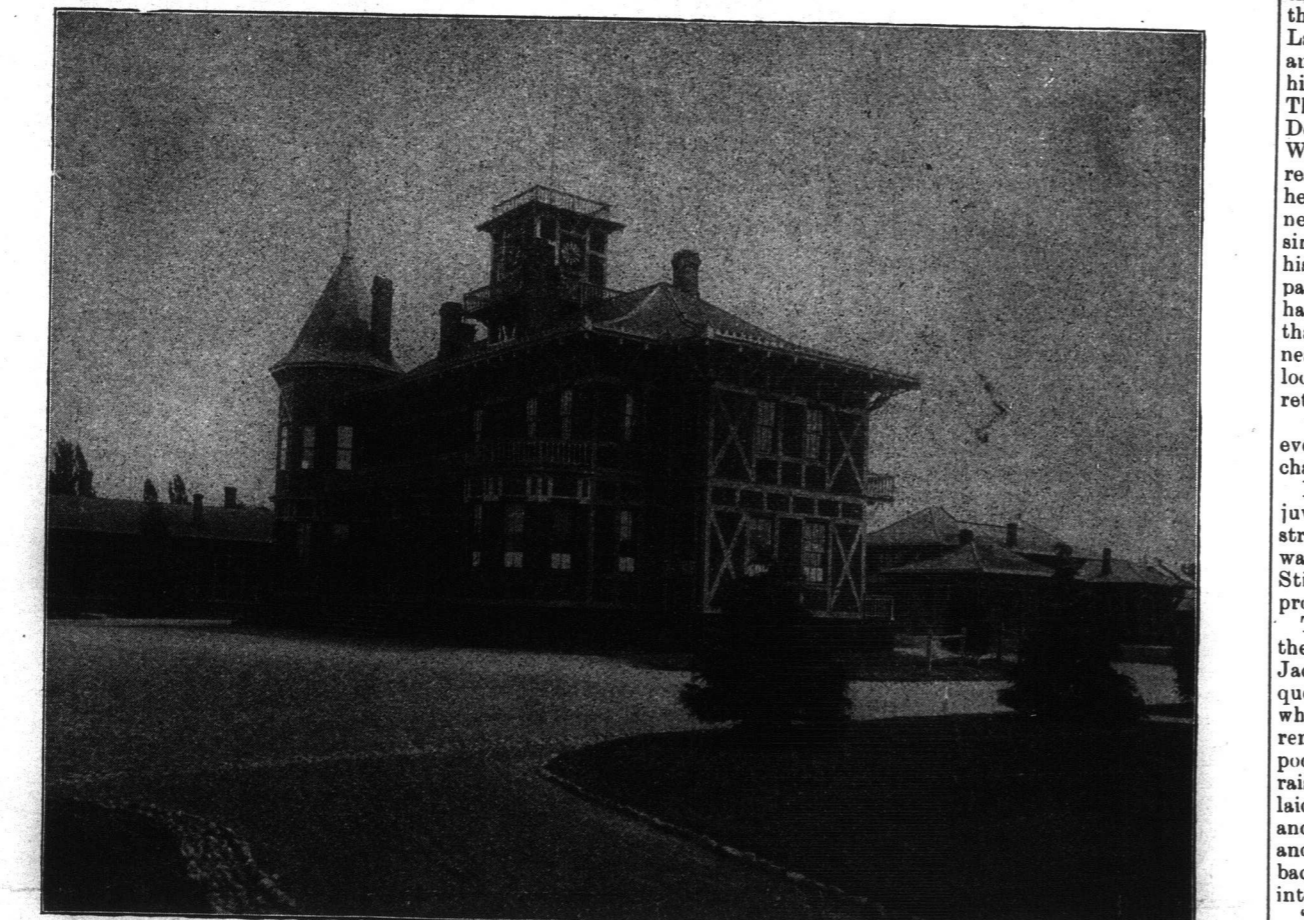
Or the Story of a New Year's Game of Poker.

By the author of "A Winning Maid."

She was as nice a girl as you could meet in a day's walk through the city. She had a neat figure, charming face and frank, pleasant kind of manner. Frank on the matrimonial market and left to take her chance on her own merit, she would have been certain—in the language of mothers with grown-up daughters—"to do well," that is, she would soon have met with some well-to-do, personable young man, whom she would have learned to like well enough and attractive of wives, and all this would have taken place without any bother if she had not been, too, for her father had a big one, not counting, simply, naturally a big one, for he was about fourteen, left all his wealth to his only child. Her name was Mary, but no one ever called her anything but "Merry." She was so full of life and merry ways. She had been left to the guardianship of her father's only brother, and so had come up here to make her home in his household. There would be no use in trying to enumerate or describe her lovers, they were past counting, simply because every man who came near her, old or young, fell in love with her sooner or later; but then she never believed it was herself they were in love with—but her money—and though this belief did not cause her to grow cynical or morbid,

annoy her in any way. Well Griggs took her seat exactly opposite, and though I signed for her to go away, she pretended not to see, but kept her staring eyes straight on the old lady's face all the time. I just sat in fear and trembling, knowing she was certain before long to make some mal apropos speech, and sure enough, when at last Mrs. Curtis told her that when she was a little girl she was taught it was rude to stare at people, Griggs answered pertly that it must have been so long since she was a little girl she should think, she would have quite forgotten what she was taught then. Of course I sent her out of the room at once, but Mrs. Curtis departed, too, in high dudgeon, muttering audibly about "people who did not know how to bring up their children properly."

until it is too late for him to put in an appearance here again to-day, so let us toss up, which of us is to take his place beside the lady of our desire, who I see is at present without a cavalier." "Heads!" cried Mr. Wilcox, and so won the first move. Merry did not receive him very graciously when he sat down by her side on the garden seat, still, as he was her uncle's partner, she did not consider it well to give the direct snub which she felt inclined to administer to the flattery his looks and tones implied. She was looking decidedly bored, when presently Griggs marched up hand in hand with a juvenile companion, and taking in the situation with her usual perspicacity, the corners of her mouth went scornfully down, and as soon as she met Mr. Wilcox's eye addressed him with: "You haven't dyed your moustache to-day, its awful red."



THE PRESENT PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

still it was fast turning her into such a little sceptic; that she had serious notions of never marrying at all, but in a few years—as soon as worldly pleasures began to pall upon her joining some nursing sisterhood. Her uncle was principal partner in a large mercantile firm and had a fine house in the fashionable suburb of the city. He, too, had an only child, a girl of ten, who was as impertinent and mischievous as a fox terrier, and never so happy as when teasing something or someone, even the cousin she loved better than anything else in the world. One afternoon Merry was sitting on the shaded verandah sewing and singing as merrily as a lark, when Griggs came tearing round the corner of the house, pursued by half a dozen dogs of all breeds and sizes, and dashing up the steps, flung herself into her cousin's lap, regardless of needle pricks or snips from sharp scissors.

Now, if there was one thing Mr. Wilcox dreaded, it was to have his hair considered red, and as it was only by a constant washing in water with a strong solution of soda, that he was enabled to keep it piled into a golden hue, this was a cruel hit at his most cherished weakness, and though he disclaimed a reply, he scowled so furiously at his tormentor, that it spurred her on to further effort, and she sang, "A man he wuld a weeing go whether the lady liked him, or so but soon he cried, 'I am here.' For another man came, and he got it f."

from him, and it naturally had the effect of making her think of him, and value his society a good deal more than she might otherwise have done, and so these conspirators were becoming foiled with their own weapons. The summer days went by and were succeeded by autumn rains and gales; good boating, lawn tennis and garden parties became things of the past, as far as the year was concerned. November came and departed, and Christmas and New Year festivities were close at hand. Griggs was in a state of exuberant delight at the prospect of sundry juvenile gaieties in which she expected to participate, and the obtrusive exhibition she made of her pleasure, and the extravagance of her language called down many a reproof from her long suffering mother.

red and white tent. Someone was playing on a piano in the parlor and half a dozen couples were languidly whirling round to the strains of "Verliebt und Nerlarren." Merry, who danced like a fairy, was amongst them, and her partner happened to be a young doctor who had lately begun to practise in the place. "A poor, struggling practitioner," as he was designated by some of the prudent matrons present, but somehow Merry seemed to like his company better than that of some of her more prosperous admirers, and certainly accorded him plenty of encouragement. "I told you that girl was a flirt at heart," said a young lawyer named Palham to a friend, upon whose arm he was leaning and who, though no relation, looked as like him as two peas in a pod, and happened to be the identical Mr. Wilcox, who was Griggs' especial bete noir. "Every woman is at heart a rake," quoted that gentleman, with a cynical twinkle of his blonde moustache. "She has been carrying on with that young medico lately," said his friend, with a swift side glance at his companion's face. "Don't you think you are a little bit put out about yourself? I fancy you have been cherishing hopes in that quarter also."

and springing to her feet, she hurried the mischievous imp away to a retired part of the garden, and bestowed a severe reproof upon her. For some time Griggs' only reply to this was a rebellious pout, but finally growing repentant, she flung her arms round her cousin's neck, regardless of rumpled finery, and said, "I'm awfully sorry Merry, but he's such a beast, and I know he upset old Mrs. Curtis just for spite, and so that Doctor Despard would have to leave you and attend to her, for Julie Kavanagh and I were standing close to him and Mr. Pelham a little while before, and they were talking about you and Doctor Despard. "I can't tell you exactly what they said, but it was something about making a league (whatever that is), against him, because he was out of the way, they were to draw lots, which of them was to marry you, and he had to pay the other one some of your money. They did not think I was taking any notice, because Julie and I were playing cat's cradle, and I did not pretend to be listening, but I heard every word all the same, and they went right off and upset Mrs. Curtis, and I know they did it on purpose, for Mr. Pelham had had to leave you and go home with her, and they are beastly, and I hate them both, and Merry darling, please, don't marry either of them."

from him, and it naturally had the effect of making her think of him, and value his society a good deal more than she might otherwise have done, and so these conspirators were becoming foiled with their own weapons. The summer days went by and were succeeded by autumn rains and gales; good boating, lawn tennis and garden parties became things of the past, as far as the year was concerned. November came and departed, and Christmas and New Year festivities were close at hand. Griggs was in a state of exuberant delight at the prospect of sundry juvenile gaieties in which she expected to participate, and the obtrusive exhibition she made of her pleasure, and the extravagance of her language called down many a reproof from her long suffering mother. On New Year's day she was permitted to appear at the late dinner, and arrayed in a frock of white lace over crimson silk, made good use of this unusual opportunity of being allowed to assist in entertaining her mother's guests. Two of them, namely the redoubtable Messrs. Wilcox and Pelham, would have found much pleasure in dispensing with her presence, for she had of late made herself a veritable thorn in the flesh to them on every occasion of their meeting. Doctor Despard, on the contrary, appeared to have met with especial favor in her eyes, as she took almost forcible possession of a seat beside him at dinner, and hung on the back of his chair afterwards, in the library, where some of the party joined in a game of "poker." The parlor opened out of this room, and in there Merry formed one of a group round the piano, who were singing, "For Auld Lang Syne." But by and by she left, and strolling into the library, stood beside her uncle's chair watching the game. There were five at the table—her uncle, Doctor Despard, Mrs. Curtis and Messrs. Wilcox and Pelham. The game had reached quite an exciting phase, when her uncle was summoned on some business of importance; so he left, after desiring Merry to take his place and play his hand till his return. Half an hour passed. He was still absent, and Merry had met with such a stroke of ill luck, that her uncle's pile of winnings had nearly disappeared, and she began to look forward with compunction to his return. "Have a 'jack pot,'" cried out the ever vigilant Griggs, "and give Merry a chance to get back father's money."

he felt sure of his ground, and standing straight before her, said: "Then I mean to claim the pledge." But at this, confusion again took possession of Merry, and rising from her seat, she endeavored to rush away, but he was right in her path, and taking her in his arms, kissed her repeatedly. "Am I to have my ring?" she murmured, with her face buried in his coat collar. "Am I to have yourself instead?" he answered, laying his cheek on her bright hair. "And right in the doorway stood Mr. and Mrs. Aston, surveying the tableau. Fortunately Griggs had lingered on the stairs to fondle a kitten. "Well, young people," said Mr. Aston, advancing with a half laughing half threatening expression towards the performers. "As a plan to get out of the receipt of this money, you had better get down and covering her face with her hands. "She has promised to marry me," said the doctor, and his bridegroom was privileged to kiss his promised wife. "It seems my consent was not considered necessary." "We counted on your goodness," said the lover deprecatingly. But just then Griggs boomed in on the scene, and catching the glitter of Merry's ring, cried: "You have given back her ring! Did she give you the five dollars?" "No," said the doctor. "Then you know," she exclaimed excitedly, "you must take herself instead. For she promised, you must, and I am so glad, for that pair of knaves cannot bother her any more!" "Griggs!" called out her mother warningly. But no warning voice could deter the faithful Griggs from expressing in her own forcible manner, her delight at the downfall of her enemies, and that her favorite had won the game.

ATHLETES AND ATHLETICS.

Victoria's Supremacy in the Field of Legitimate Sport.

With a climate mild and equable, permitting the continuance of out-of-door sports all the year round, and with a population intensely fond of legitimate athletics, it would be strange indeed were Victoria other than it is—a city eminent in the field of sport. Victoria's gunners during the year just past have demonstrated their superiority at the traps over the entire Pacific Northwest; Victoria's Lacrosse Club has brought to the Capital the championship of the Eastern cities; the Victoria Rugby Football Club have not been content with piling up a long series of victories at home but have visited Portland and vanquished the crack team of Oregon and the Sound country; Victoria's cricketers have maintained their prestige of other years; and Victoria's tennis players, oarsmen and baseballers have kept at the top. On the whole, 1893 has been a winning year for Victoria.

ENTERED AND CLEARED.

The Great Shipping Trade of the Port of Victoria Well Maintained.

The shipping interests of Victoria continue to attract notice by reason of the surprising magnitude which they have assumed. It will be noticed from the comparative figures given below that though there is a falling off in the deep sea entries and clearances, the coasting trade shows a very material increase:

Table showing shipping statistics for Victoria, including entries and clearances for various months.

LAST SESSION'S CHARTERS.

At the session of the Legislature in the early part of the year, charters were granted for the construction of many important lines, as follows: Bedlington & West Kootenay Railway—From Bedlington, on the international boundary, along the Kootenay river to Kootenay lake, following the west shore to its northern extremity, with branches to Bull Lake and Duncan rivers; the first section to be completed by 31st December, 1895.

ENTERED AND CLEARED.

The Great Shipping Trade of the Port of Victoria Well Maintained.

The shipping interests of Victoria continue to attract notice by reason of the surprising magnitude which they have assumed. It will be noticed from the comparative figures given below that though there is a falling off in the deep sea entries and clearances, the coasting trade shows a very material increase:

Table showing shipping statistics for Victoria, including entries and clearances for various months.

ENTERED AND CLEARED.

The Great Shipping Trade of the Port of Victoria Well Maintained.

Table showing shipping statistics for Victoria, including entries and clearances for various months.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The Roads Completed or Got Under Way During the Season Lately Closed.

A Long List of Charters for Important and Likely Projects.

Railway building, though not so brisk as expected, made encouraging progress in British Columbia in 1893, especially the Kootenay mining region. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard road, completed and now in operation, gives that continuous direct connection with the transcontinental railways on the south and makes it readily accessible at a distance from the coast. The Nakup-Slocan railway, serving another important part of the coast, is also well under way, and will very shortly reach completion. On the Island, the Victoria & Sidney railway has been vigorously taken hold of, and is no graded from end to end, with the rail laid for the greater part of the way, so that trains may be expected to pass over it very shortly. The financial stringency in the world's money markets prevented the commencement of work of many important enterprises, which are only temporarily held in abeyance, in some urgent cases where it was found impossible to raise the funds otherwise the Provincial Government has come to the assistance of the promoters with grants and guarantees of interest and other help. At the last session of the Legislature, for instance, a substantial land grant was made to the British Columbia Southern project, and in the cases of the Nicola Valley, the Nakup & Slocan and the Chilliwack railways, a Provincial guarantee of interest on the bonds was made, so that they might readily be floated on the most favorable terms. The greatest of all the British Columbia railway projects—the British Pacific—also was the subject of legislation, this extending the time for commencing work to the 1st of August, 1894, under certain conditions. A work of this magnitude is not easily financed during times of disquiet in the centres of capital, and it is not surprising that those who undertook the task found it more difficult than anticipated. While, however, there has been this difficulty in financing, it is encouraging to those interested in the project to know that it has on all hands been most cordially endorsed, and that those who are best acquainted with the country to be served are the most enthusiastic on the subject.

NEW APPLICATIONS.

The experiences of the railway promoters in this Province have not been such as to deter others from bringing new enterprises before the public, as shown by the list of applications to the Legislature now pending, which ask for authority, as stated below:

Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company (incorporated in 1891). Application by A. De Cosmos, president, for extension of time for construction.

For a line from the Gulf of Georgia, in Delta municipality, to New Westminster, with branches through Surrey, Langley and Matsqui—to Abbotsford.

To allow the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway Company (incorporated 1890), to change its corporate name; to extend the time for commencement and completion, and to change the point of connection with the Canadian Pacific railway.

For a line from the head of China Creek to some point near its mouth, in Alberni district, with authority to use the waters of the creek for generating electric power.

Mount Talmie Park & Cordova Bay Railway Company (incorporated 1893). To extend the time.

For a line from the town of Kaslo, at the main fork of Kaslo creek to Bear lake, and thence to the forks of Carpenter creek.

For a line from Gary Point, on the Fraser river, through Richmond, to South Vancouver and Burnaby to New Westminster, with a branch line to Vancouver.

B. C. Southern Railway Company, for power to construct a branch line from the forks of Michel creek to Martin creek.

Kaslo-Slocan Railway Company (incorporated 1892). For permission to alter the gauge authorized.

For a railway from the Silver King mine to Nelson.

For a line from New Denver to the Mountain Chief, Slocan Star, Alpha, Freddie Lee, Blue Bird, Bonanza King, Washington, Dardanelles, Wellington, and any other mines within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver, or to any town within the same radius.

LAST SESSION'S CHARTERS.

At the session of the Legislature in the early part of the year, charters were granted for the construction of many important lines, as follows: Bedlington & West Kootenay Railway—From Bedlington, on the international boundary, along the Kootenay river to Kootenay lake, following the west shore to its northern extremity, with branches to Bull Lake and Duncan rivers; the first section to be completed by 31st December, 1895.

Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley Railway—To extend the time, commencement to be within four years and completion within seven.

Kaslo & Slocan Tramway—To be commenced within two years and completed within four.

Kootenay, Lake Shore & Lardo Railway—From the international boundary near the Kootenay river, along that river and lake to its northern extremity. The first section to be completed within three years.

Lardeau & Kootenay Railway—From Lardeau city, at the northeast arm of the Upper Arrow lake, through Lardeau pass, to the northwest shore of Kootenay lake, with power to extend to Nelson, and also to build a branch along the Incomapleux river, or Fish creek, to some point near the head waters of the same.

The first section to be commenced within two years and completed within three.

Nakup & Slocan Railway—From

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The Roads Completed or Got Under Way During the Season Lately Closed.

A Long List of Charters for Important and Likely Projects.

Railway building, though not so brisk as expected, made encouraging progress in British Columbia in 1893, especially in the Kootenay mining region. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard road, completed and now in operation, gives that country a direct, continuous connection with the transcontinental railways to the south, and makes it readily accessible at all times of the year.

That the experiences of the railway promoters in this Province have not been such as to deter others from bringing new enterprises before the public is shown by the list of applications to the Legislature now pending, which ask for authority, as stated below.

For a line from the Gulf of Georgia, in Delta municipality, to New Westminster, with branches through Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to Abbotsford.

For a line from the head of China Creek to some point near its mouth, in Alberni district, with authority to use the waters of the creek for generating electric power.

For a line from Garry Point, on the Fraser river, through Richmond, South Vancouver and Burnaby to New Westminster, with a branch line to Vancouver.

At the session of the Legislature in the early part of the year, charters were granted for the construction of many important lines, as follows:

Bedlington & West Kootenay Railway—From Bedlington, on the international boundary, along the Kootenay river to Kootenay lake, following the west shore to its northern extremity, with branches to the Lardeau and Duncan rivers; the first section to be completed by 31st December, 1895.

Nakusp to the forks of Carpenter creek. To be completed within three years. Nelson & Arrow Lake Railway—From Nelson to New Denver and through Nakusp pass to the Upper Arrow Lake. The first section to be completed within three years.

OTHER PROJECTS PENDING. Besides the charters above mentioned there are the following passed at previous sessions for important projects not yet carried out but being advanced as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Chilliwack Railway Co. (1891)—From Mission branch C.P.R. to Chilliwack, to be commenced within two years and completed within three.

Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway Co. (1888-1891)—Lower Kootenay river to Columbia river, near Fort Sheppard; branch line to Nelson via Salmon river; power to extend to Hope, on Fraser river, and end at Burrard Inlet; also branch line Elk river to Tobacco plains.

Nicola Valley R'y Co. (1891)—From Spence's Bridge, C.P.R., S.E., following valley Nicola river to W. extremity Nicola lake, with branch at junction Nicola and Coldwater rivers, in S. direction, along valley Coldwater to junction Voght and Coldwater rivers; to be commenced within three years and completed within five.

Vernon & Okanagan (1891)—Vernon to Osoyoos lake; to be commenced within four years and completed within five.

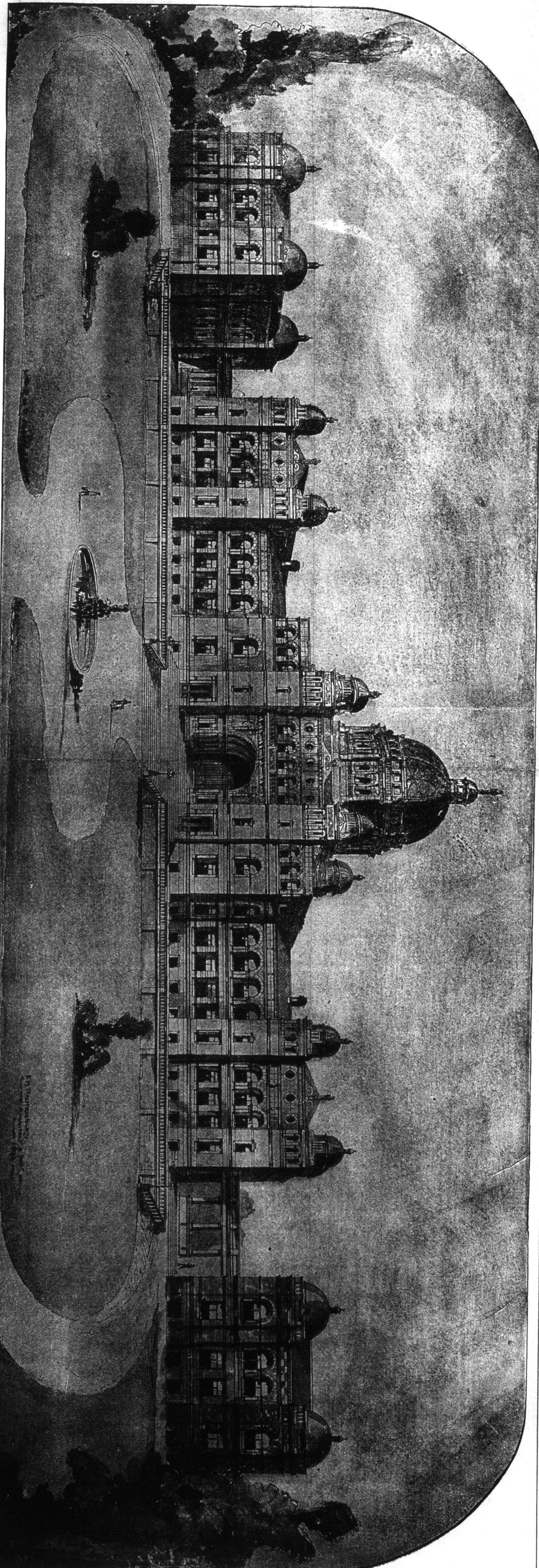
Hot Springs & Goat River Tramway Co. (1891)—From Hot Springs Mining Camp, West Kootenay lake; from Goat River mining camps to Kootenay river; to be commenced within three years.

Kaslo & Slocan railway (1892)—From town of Kaslo to mines near Slocan lake; to be commenced within two years and completed within four.

Kootenay Power Co. (1892)—Tramway, etc., in vicinity of Nelson; to be commenced within four years.

Shipping Registered at the Port of Victoria During 1893. The appended list of vessels added to the Victoria fleet during 1893 speaks for itself and for the continued growth of the shipping interests of the British Columbia capital.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.



THE SEALING CATCH.

Operations in Japanese Waters Make the Season's Results the Greatest on Record.

Comparison with the Previous Year—The Total American and Russian Catch.

Sealing brought in the year just closed greater results than in any twelvemonths previous, and the catch was more than fifty per cent. in excess of that of the season of 1892. This is accounted for by the fact that in 1893 for the first time the British Columbia sealers as a fleet visited the waters of Japan, they having been driven to seek new fields by the continuance of the modus vivendi prohibition against entering Behring Sea.

In the season of 1893 there were 55 Canadian vessels operating against 63 in 1892, excluding in both cases the independent operations of the Indians in canoes. Twelve of the fleet of 1892 did not go out in 1893, three having been wrecked, six detained by seizure and three by other causes; and there were four vessels out in 1893 that were not in the fleet the previous year, the Vera and the Casco, two handsome and fast schooners converted from traders into sealers; the City of San Diego, a United States sealer acquired during the year, and the little San Jose.

VESSELS.

Table with columns: VESSELS, B. C. Coast Catch, Japan Coast Catch, Russian Side Catch, Total, 1892, Total, 1893. Lists various vessels like Carlotta G. Cox, A. Macdonald, etc., with their respective catches.

\*Then called "Sea Lion." The 55 vessels out in 1893 employed 806 whites and 432 Indians, against 952 whites and 600 Indians in the fleet of 65 out the previous year. The following is an analysis of their catch by localities:

Table with columns: British Columbia side, Asiatic side, Total. Shows totals for 1892 and 1893.

The following is a statement of the American and Russian sealing catch for 1893:

Table with columns: VESSELS, Landed at Alaska, Landed at Russian side, Total. Lists vessels like Kotik (for Russian Seal Co.), Farallon (Pribiloff Island), etc.

Of the sealkins landed on the American side, 43,404 were delivered at San Francisco, 6,386 at Seattle, 37 at Astoria, 280 at Alaska, and 260 at Victoria.

It sure of his ground, and standing right before her, said: "Then I mean to claim the pledge." Then at this, confusion again took possession of Merry, and rising away, but she endeavored to rush away, but was right in her path, and taking her arms, kissed her repeatedly. "Am I to have my ring?" she murmured, with her face buried in his coat.

PHLETES AND ATHLETICS.

Victoria's supremacy in the field of legitimate sport. With a climate mild and equable, permitting the continuance of out-door sports all the year round, and with a population intensely fond of legitimate athletics, it would be strange indeed were it other than it is—a city eminent in the field of sport.

With their honors to hold the emblems of Victoria in the various sports of the field, their very best efforts have the satisfaction of knowledge that the public appreciate their efforts. This is especially evident by the success which has attended the club during the past season.

For a line from the head of China Creek to some point near its mouth, in Alberni district, with authority to use the waters of the creek for generating electric power.

For a line from Garry Point, on the Fraser river, through Richmond, South Vancouver and Burnaby to New Westminster, with a branch line to Vancouver.

ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Table with columns: Entered, Cleared, Deep Const., Deep Const., etc. Lists shipping arrivals and departures.



JUNCTION OF NORTH AND SOUTH THOMPSON RIVERS, NEAR KAMLOOPS.

MANY MILLIONS

Represented by the Companies Incorporated in the Province During the Year.

An Eloquent Tribute to the Recognized Stability of British Columbia.

Among the interesting statistics of the various industries throughout the Province for the year 1893, one of the most satisfactory is the list of companies incorporated for the purpose of carrying on business ventures of various kinds. This list, which is given below, shows that 85

certificates of incorporation have been issued during the past twelve months. The amount of capital stock represented in these companies is in round numbers \$67,540,000.

Among the general features may be noted the number of societies that have applied for certificates under the Act providing for the "incorporation of benevolent and other societies." Twelve such certificates were issued during the year. Mining is well represented, showing in fact more than half of the entire amount of capital stock. Several strong investment companies have evinced their faith in the Province by establishing with heavy capital within its borders. The various industrial pursuits are also covered by companies, with stock ranging from a few thousands to a million.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Date of Incorporation, Principal Place of Business, Capital Stock. Lists various companies like B.C. Coal, Petroleum and Mining Co., and others.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Year of Immunity From Serious Loss Under This Head.

The loss by fire in Victoria during 1893 was remarkably light, though the total was about double that of the previous year, if from the latter there be excepted the \$40,000 item of the tramway conflagration. The vigilance and activity of the brigade, and the gradual extensions of the water service, have brought about this comparative safety.

Table showing fire statistics by month: Months, Alarms, Loss, etc.

THE ESQUIMALT DOCK.

Vessels That Have Occupied It During the Year Just Past.

The year which passed into history yesterday has witnessed the inauguration of an important work which will meet the demand for an auxiliary dock at Esquimalt—the Esquimalt Marine Railway, which has already been fully described and explained in the COLONIST. The graving dock has been in use 75 days less

during 1893 than in 1892, this being accounted for by the absence of serious mishaps to Her Majesty's warships, which occupied the dock for repairs during a considerable portion of the former year. The following statistics, kindly furnished by Captain Devereux, show how and when the dock has been in use during 1893:

Table showing vessel arrivals and departures: Vessel, Tonnage, Days.

The Ruling Passion.

Boston Globe: A woman who started to jump into the river to drown herself suddenly remembered that she had left the cat in the pantry, and hurried back home. She afterward said: "The idea of my struggling in the water and thinking that that cat was licking the cream off my milk in the pantry at that very minute was more than I could bear."

Several of Them. Harper's Bazaar: Mamie—I believe in woman's rights. Gertrude—Then you think every woman should have a vote? Mamie—No; but I think every woman should have a voter.

RECORD BREAKING.

British Columbia's Salmon Pack the Greatest in Its Entire History.

The Fraser River Piles Up Some Enormous Totals—The North Up to the Average.

Along no one line has British Columbia made a more favorable record during the year 1893 than in the salmon canning industry. The totals for the year show an increase not only over the figures for 1892, but over all previous records by a heavy per centage. There are at present 43 canneries in the Province. Of these 26 are located on the Fraser river; 8 on the Skeena river; 3 on the Neas; 3 at River's Inlet, and one each at Lowe Inlet, Albert Bay and Nanos Bay. While completed statistics for the year are not yet at hand, estimates in round numbers place the entire pack for the Province at 27,676,000 pound-weight tins, which when packed give 576,584 cases.

Of these 26,600,000 lbs. came from the Fraser river. When compared with last year's figures this shows an increase of nearly 60 per cent. The catch when divided among the 26 canneries, shows an average of over 19,000 cases each. In the north the catch will fall about 1,000,000 pounds under that of the previous year. This must not, however, be taken as an indication of any real falling off in the resources of the fishing grounds as by turning back a year or two further it is found that '92 was an unusual year for the northern waters, and that the catch of '93 is quite up to the average.

In a conversation with Mr. J. McNab, Inspector of Fisheries, from whom the above estimates were secured, some interesting predictions were obtained. "I have been," said he, "for a number of years closely observing the conditions which govern the catch or rather 'run' for any given year. To a great extent it depends upon the general conditions which prevail at the spawning time which occurs in October and November. If the conditions at that time are favorable then four years from that date a good run may be expected. As the result of my observations I quite confidently predict the following: In '94 the run will be fairly good though not so extensive as that of the present year. In '95 there should be a good year, one in fact showing a slight increase over '94. But in '96 the run will be a very poor one. In figuring up the catch for the year it must not be forgotten that no one year is a test for a river, and the north can be said to be holding its own."

The British Columbia salmon fleet, consisting of ten vessels, disposed of something over 400,000 cases of the season's catch. Of the remaining 175,000 or more cases, the greater number went overland to supply the eastern markets and for re-shipment to the old country. Australia took several thousand cases. This latter trade is beginning to assume a most favorable shape. It has been tried several times before, but cannot be said to have fairly opened before this year. In this direction those who handle the British Columbia salmon pack hope for a steadily increasing and remunerative trade.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has recently drafted a set of rules to govern the British Columbia fisheries. These it is proposed to put in operation as soon as they have been revised along the lines of practical suggestions which have been asked for from those interested in and familiar with this industry.

Table titled 'THE SALMON FLEET' with columns: Vessel, Cases, Value, Destination.

Copied From a Gravestone.

The inscription on the monument of two little girls in England runs: "To the memory of Emma and Maria Littleboy, the twin children of George and Emma Littleboy, of Hornsey, who died July 16, 1783. Two Littleboys he has, Yet strange to say, These Littleboys are girls."

Very True. Texas Siftings: Mr. Murray Hill—There is one virtue no one can boast of having. Mr. Murray Hill—What is that? Mrs. Murray Hill—Modesty, for as soon as a person brags of having it he hasn't got it any more.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A Fortunate Absence of Serious Crimes—Misdemeanors in the Majority. Record of Arrests by the City Police—Provincial Jail Statistics.

The statistics of the police department during 1893 fortunately present no alarming features, there having been few serious crimes, and the peace on the whole well preserved. During the fall a number of highway robberies were reported, and though the footpads were not convicted here, they were identified and "run out of town," next appearing in Nanaimo, where they were caught napping and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The most serious arrest of the year was that of Arthur Carruthers, for the murder of Wee Don; misdemeanors made up the major portion of the list, which is given below:

OFFENCES CHARGED. Vagrancy, 30; drunk and disorderly, 427; creating a disturbance, 2; for lodgings, 73; for safe keeping, 14; as necessary witnesses, 9; Indians in possession of intoxicants, 72; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 25; of unsound mind, 9; malicious injury to property, 11; fighting, 16; assault, 52; aggravated assault, 15; larceny, 93; in possession of stolen property, 13; burglary, 2; attempted burglary, 1; embezzlement, 1; arson, 4; using threatening language, 13; using obscene language, 4; obtaining money under false pretences, 8; obtaining goods under false pretences, 4; indecent exposure, 3; selling lottery tickets, 1; refusing to pay wages, 5; refusing to pay inspector of weights and measures, 1; refusing to pay employees' tax, 1; violating city laws, 187; carrying concealed weapons, 5; cutting and wounding, 2; pointing a revolver, 1; illegally discharging firearms, 1; receiving a Government rifle from a militiaman, 1; suspicious characters, 4; uttering counterfeit money, 1; deserting from H. M. Navy, 5; absent without leave from H. M. Navy, 5; insubordination on shipboard, 1; assault on police, 2; obstructing police, 3; assisting a prisoner to escape, 1; malicious assault, 1; murder, 1; abduction, 1; malicious damage to Corporation property, 2; breaking out of quarantine, 1; frequenting house of ill repute, 6; cruelty to animals, 3; housebreaking, 6; incest, 1; perjury, 1; forgery, 2; infraction of the Customs Act, 1; of the Revenue Tax Act, 38; and of the Liquor License Regulation Act, 2.

IN THE CITY LOCK-UP.

The offenders received at the City lock-up during the year may be catalogued as below:

Table showing monthly statistics of offenders: Months, Whites, Indians, Chinese.

THE PROVINCIAL JAIL.

Table showing monthly statistics of provincial jail: Months, Average, Received, Discharged.

A Juvenile Commentator.

Two little boys were discussing Scripture characters and one of them, who took a highly moral view of things, observed gravely that Abraham was a very good man. "No, he wasn't," replied the other, "he wasn't good at all, for he oughtn't to have had two wives." "Oh," was the triumphant reply, "but you know he had only one wife, the other was a porcupine."

A Reasonable Explanation.

Tid Bits: At a school examination the inspector asked a boy why the earth turned round the sun on its own axis. The boy answered with great promptitude: "Because it doesn't want to get roasted too much on one side."

THE NEWS OF THE YEAR.

(Continued from Page One)

ers in England on account of the coal strikes cause widespread alarm; new treaty arrived at between France and Siam; British farm delegates arrive in Vancouver to survey the country; Gov. Fisher farmers form a Mutual Insurance Company against destruction of their sheep; Annual Congress of Church of England opens in Birmingham; news received at San Francisco of the murder of a missionary at Cape Prince of Wales by Eskimos. 2—Pan-American Bimetallic convention opens in St. Louis; big shipments of ore being made from Kaslo; Cariboo election, Mr. Adams elected to the Legislature. 3—Hostilities open against the South African Chartered Company. 4—Anarchist Pallas, the Barcelona bomb-thrower, shot. 5—Chilliwack resolves to send no delegate to the Kamloops convention. 6—Solar eclipse. 7—France enters on a series of most enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of visiting Russian fleet. 8—U. S. Senate sits for thirty-eight hours discussing Silver Bill. 9—Hon. C. H. Tupper created a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George for services in Behring Sea arbitration. 10—Hostilities break out between Great Britain and the Matabele; the Irrigation Congress closes its session at Los Angeles, Cal. 11—Most of the collieries in Lancashire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire reopen after the great strike; British troops take the field against the Matabele. 12—Opening of Russo-German commercial treaty negotiations. 13—Field Marshal McMahon dies at Paris; enthusiastic reception of the Russian naval forces at Paris; death of the great composer, Charles Gounod. 14—A Seattle firm undertakes to lift the San Pedro; betrothal of the Czarevitch to Princess Victoria. 15—The Prime Minister of Italy defines the foreign policy of his government; Lucy Stone, "the first woman's rights agitator" dies. 16—Terrible railway accident near Battle Creek, Mich.; news received of political troubles in Guatemala. 17—Time extended on the Chinese exclusion from the United States; Justice McCarthey offers to resign the leadership; trouble between the Moors and Spanish. 18—Austro-Russian commercial treaty signed; National Socialists' Congress opened at Cologne. 19—Fierce fighting between Moors and Spaniards. 20—Miners robbed of gold dust at Fort Steele by "road agents." 21—Steamer City of New York wrecked at Golden Gate; martial law proclaimed at Rio; political troubles arise in Nicaragua. 22—Prince Bismarck completes his memoirs. 23—Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, assassinated by a crank. 24—Sir J. C. Abbott dies.

NOVEMBER.

1—Hon. C. H. Mackintosh sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories; funeral of Carter Harrison, Chicago's murdered mayor; Lobenguela reported fleeing northward. 2—Havana steamer City of Alexandria, burned, with loss of 60 lives. 3—Double murder reported from Savary Island; reassembling of Imperial Parliament; U. S. Congress closed. 4—The Golden Eagle mine (China Creek), bonded for \$60,000; Robert Gibson crushed to death at Comox. 5—H. Brawler killed by a fall from Stoney Creek bridge. 6—Australian cricketers in B. C. 7—News received of massacre of American and French traders in the New Hebrides; Ben. Kennedy's trial for the Reed Island murder opened; East Wellington miners stand out against reduction of wages. 8—Kennedy sentenced to life imprisonment; steamer Dreadnaught sinks in Coal Harbor. 9—Heavy fighting between Government and insurgent forces in Brazil; Newfoundland Government favors confederation. 10—U. S. S. Columbia develops the greatest speed of any warship afloat. 11—Sangster found guilty of manslaughter at Vancouver. 12—Indians Pete and Jack found guilty of the Pittendrig murder at Westminster and sentenced to be hanged; news received that the Miowera has been floated. 13—The first trial of Albert Stroebel for murder results in a disagreement of the jury; terrible storms off the British Coast; first cars pass over the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway. 14—The surrender of Lobenguela demanded. 15—Thomas McGreevy and N. K.

Connolly sentenced to one year's imprisonment; Martin defeats Campbell in the by-election at Winnipeg. 16—Accidental shooting of James Kinard at Englishman's river; the Carlin party rescued. 17—Queen Liliuokalani's statement of her death nemesis reaches Washington. 18—Earthquakes in Eastern Canada. 19—Stevens replies to Blount's report.

1—New French cabinet formed, with Casimir Perier as prime minister. 2—Professor Tyndall dies; President Cleveland sends an important message to Congress; death of Lieut. Governor Boyd. 3—Revolutionists fighting with Government troops in Mexico. 4—July secured in the Crain case; Hawaiian troops called to arms. 5—Capt. Zainski, pneumatic dynamite gun inventor, retired; Cronin trial opened. 6—The fight opens for the Andrew Davis' millions. 7—A bomb explodes in the French Chamber of Deputies. 8—Rioting breaks out in the streets of Rome; war brewing between Peru and Ecuador. 9—\$2,000,000 to be spent in strengthening the British navy. 10—Immense body of ore uncovered in the Slovan Star, B. C.; Big Brazilian battle begun. 11—Trouble arises in the Mexican border; Chamberlain discusses Gladstone's policy. 12—Bridge at Louisville, Ky., collapses killing many workmen. 13—The Queen reported in feeble health. 14—Brazilian Consul to Canada summarily dismissed. 15—Capt. Williams killed by the Matabele. 16—Anarchists arrested at Barcelona. 17—Women vote for the first time in New Zealand. 18—Italian troops defeat the Soudanese; the N. & F. S. R. R. makes first round trip. 19—Development of plan to remove negroes from the United States to Congo free states; Russian spies discovered in the United States. 20—Matabele completely subdued; Harrison announced to run for President again. 21—Carnot to be re-elected; widespread rioting in Sicilian towns; a heavy engagement between government forces and insurgents at Rio. 22—Evans, the noted train robber, escapes from jail; Northfield coal mines shut down by the miners. 23—Death of Sir Samuel Baker.

INLAND REVENUE.

Comparison of the Receipts for Three Years—A Steady Increase.

The following table of inland revenue receipts for the past few years shows a steady increase in Victoria of the branches of trade covered by the returns:

Table showing monthly inland revenue receipts for 1891, 1892, and 1893, categorized by Spirits, Tobacco, Licenses, and Inspectors' Fees.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Victoria During 1893.

The vital statistics for the year just closed are of a satisfactory character, for while they show about the same number of births as in 1892, the deaths are fewer, and the marriages—a good index of the general prosperity—far exceed those of the year previous:

Table showing vital statistics by month: Months, Births, Marriages, Deaths.

THIRTY-SIXTH

A NEW CONFEDERATION

Energetic Endeavors Making to U... the Five Republics of Central America.

And Still the War Goes On in East Between Nicaragua and Honduras.

New York, Jan. 3.—The World that for the first time in many months representatives of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, were long irregularly held in old capital building in San Jose, in Guatemala, have been able to reach some like an understanding. At the final conference, which will come very shortly options for some weeks, the new Central Republic of Central America, comprising the five independent states of revolution-racked region, is expected assume something like constitutional shape. The new constitution provides for a president with a term of four years. Santos Salinas, well known as the vice-president of the Nicaraguan senate, advocated a year term for the chief magistrate and eligibility to re-election, and this provision was adopted in the forty members of a senate composed of four members from each of the high contracting states with a term of six years each. The popular branch of congress is to be chosen by universal suffrage. The judicial power will be vested in the supreme court, and preparations for the assembling of delegates are actively making and Senator J. Led the most influential Costa Rican that represented his country in Salvador, formally extended an invitation to President Duran of the Salvadoran chamber of deputies to visit the Guatemalan capital. In the latter place Vice-President L. Flores has been formally receiving such the foreign representatives as have been arriving. The stately capital buildings at San Jose capital of Costa Rica, and at Nueva Guemala, will thus become the theatre of no complicated intrigues before many weeks. It is believed that the Ezeas is overlooking his in the congress (which, the way, numbers some forty members, a deliberative authority only) his only walk their schemes will be by uncompromisingly opposing federation. But his own power is now trembling in the balance, and the Guatemalan leaders as President Salazar, the supreme court, and General Mendez have come out in direct antagonism to a president. Guatemala is the most important of the countries involved, and whatever the does not hardly fail to decide the fate of the federation scheme. For about twenty years Guatemala has been known as the confederator of Central America, and the prosperity of every country which was included in that union has declined since its dissolution. Revolution has come again, and commerce and trade no longer flourish. Senator Jose Vargas, of Costa Rica, will, it is announced, proceed to Guatemala in interests of federation and during the Congress is to urge hostility to the United States of America. This ardent gentleman was very bitter against this country, and the Chilean imbrolio. He accuses Uncle Sam of being selfish and of asserting the Monroe doctrine in unworthy motives. The adherents in the Costa Rica chamber of deputies (a few of whom are in San Jose this winter to vote for the new federal constitution) are likewise enemies of the Nicaraguan eagle. Indeed, it is curious that the interest in the efforts of the five Central American governments to form a nation.

The drift of opinion is that General Barios will be made first president of the new republic. One of the Ezeas would probably give rise to a moderate party, pledged to repudiate all present leaders and elect military officials under the federal constitution when it has finally been made the law of the land. In Honduras and in Salvador, where the people are suffering from revolutionary adventures, this policy favors most favor. But these facts are both minor importance. The Herald's special cable from Managua, Nicaragua, says: Already Estorero Bonilla, leader of the Honduran insurgents, invaded Honduras from Nicaragua, and has captured the towns of corpus and Yucatan, has set up a provisional government in the former place and President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has recognized his authority. Bonilla's insurgent forces, aided by a body of Nicaraguans, captured Yucatan, only this afternoon, and immediately President Zelaya issued a decree formally recognizing the provisional government of the victorious general. The provisional government was set up in the town of Corpus on December 24, the day on which that place was captured by Bonilla, after five hours' siege. President Vasquez's losses in that engagement were twenty-three men killed and fifty wounded. The invaders had two killed and several wounded. Bonilla's men are now surrounding Choluteca and cutting off communication. They made a desperate attempt to take Carcel, which was successfully defended by General Ytillo. General Bona was killed in this engagement. The besieging army has not given up hopes and will try to gain. They are camped around the town, and are endeavoring to starve out Vasquez's troops. President Vasquez's haughty challenge to Nicaragua in his decree of October 30 was accepted by the Nicaraguan army, and the decided to invade his territory and help Bonilla and his Honduras rebels. The thousand Nicaraguan soldiers, commanded by General Ortiz, occupied San Juan de Copacino on December 24, awaiting Vasquez's threatened invasion of Nicaragua by loyal troops from Choluteca and Corpus and a battle near Choluteca seemed imminent. The invaders are now trying to gain possession of Amapala, and in the meantime Nicaragua is recruiting more troops to send to the frontier.

PLACER MINING.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Right Rev. Francis McNamara, bishop of Albany, died at 3:30 o'clock last night in this city from typhoid pneumonia.