The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1890.

LIBERAL VS. LIBERAL.

The organ of the Opposition still harps upon matters educational without bringing forward one single fact to prove that the power of the Government over the teachers is used by it for political purposes. It corrects none of its glaring misstatements and it retracts none of its false accusations. It says that we used the "tu quoque" style of argument. We did nothing of the kind. We never thought of justifying the acts of which the Government is accused, but which it never committed, by saying that similar acts were committed by the previous Government. We did just the contrary, we gave the Administration which invested the Governor-in-Council with power to cancel certificates and which established the system of examinations and re-examinations with which our contemporary finds such faults, credit with an honest desire to give the province a good system of education. It is true that the Government of which the Hon. Mr. Beaven was a member, abused that power, but we did not say a word about his unjustifiable treatment of the school teachers. What we wished to do, and what we think we succeeded in doing—was to direct public attention to the fact that what the Times denounced so laboriously as the defects of the school law, was the work not of either the Davie Government or the Robson Government, but of the Walkem Government, composed of men whom the Times honors and supports. We went further than this—we defended the late Liberal Administration from aspersions cast upon it by the Times. It declared as forcibly as it was able, that the powers granted to the Superintendent of Schools, to the Minister of Education, and to the Governor-in-Council, by the Liberal majority in the Assembly, were undue, unfavorable to the teachers, and intended to transform the Education Department into a political machine. We contended that those provisions were necessary for the the proper regulation of the schools, and were designed to give the Province a body of well-qualified, well-living teachers. The Times so conducted the controversy that we found ourselves under the necessity of taking up the cudgels for the late Liberal Administration against the unjust attack made upon it by the organ of the present Liberal Opposition. In condemning the School Act, which its friends had given the province, the Times was acting the part of the bad bird which fouls its own nest. It is just possible that the education editor of the Times was so stupid or so blinded by partisan spite that he did not see that in condemning the law which gave the late Government in matters educational even greater powers than can be exercised by the present Government, it was condemning the Liberals who framed the School Act and made it the law of the land; but its stupidity or its blindness cannot alter what is clearly and undeniably the fact.

MR. MULOCK'S MOTION.

As a great deal has of late been said and written about the desire of Canadians for annexation, Mr. Mulock, a prominent member of the Liberal Party, thought that Parliament should formally give the lie to the statement that had been so extensively circulated reflecting on the loyalty of the people of the Dominion of Canada. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was passed by a unanimous vote of the House of Commons:

MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly in our own name and on the part of the people whom we have the honor to represent, to renew the expression of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's person and Government.

May it please Your Majesty, we have learned with feelings of the most sincere and earnest disapproval that various public statements have been made, calling in question the loyalty of the people of Canada to the political union now happily existing between this Dominion and the British Empire and representing it as the desire of the people of Canada to sever such connection.

We would, therefore, assure Your Majesty that such statements are wholly incorrect representations of the sentiments and aspirations of the people of Canada, who are amongst Your Majesty's most loyal subjects, and are devotedly attached to the political union existing between Canada and the rest of the British Empire, and earnestly desire its continuance.

We would, therefore, express the hope that Your Gracious Majesty will be pleased not to allow any such statements, should they have been communicated to Your Majesty, to impair Your Majesty's confidence in the unswerving loyalty of your Canadian subjects to Your Majesty's person and Government, but would be pleased to accept the assurances contained in this humble address, representing correctly (which they do) the contentment of Your Majesty's Canadian subjects with the political connection between Canada and the rest of the British Empire, and of their unswerving determination at all hazards and sacrifices to aid in maintaining the same.

We pray that the blessings of Your Majesty's reign may, for your people's sake, be long continued.

Mr. Mulock may have thought it necessary for the Liberal Party of the Dominion to express their loyalty and their desire to maintain connection with Great Britain in some formal and authoritative manner, the young Liberals of Toronto having in a sense compromised the party to which they belong by passing a resolution favoring Canadian independence. In this matter we believe that the House of Commons expressed the feelings and desires of the great majority of the Canadian people. There has of late been some talk about independence and it has been said that there are many Canadians who favor annexation to the United States. If either the advocates of Independence or the annexationists are at all respectable as to numbers they are wonderfully undemonstrative. There is not a newspaper in the Dominion that publicly advocates annexation or independence, and there is not a constituency in the country which would think of returning a representative to parliament because he favored severing the bond which unites Canada to Great Britain. In these days the body of men holding peculiar political opinions must be very insignificant indeed if it has not its newspaper mouthpiece, and if it does not strive to obtain representation in the councils of the country. The annexionists of Canada having neither the one nor the other can hardly be considered worth noticing in parliament, or anywhere else. We are, therefore, not surprised to see that there are sensible men both in and out of parliament who consider that Mr. Mulock has, by his resolution, given them undue prominence and attached more importance to what they say, and what is said of them, than is warranted by either their number or their standing, intellectual or social.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUTCHERS.

Our respected correspondent's ("Chee-Chako") protest against the wholesale destruction of game in British Columbia is well worthy the attention of not only sportsmen, but all who have the good of the province at heart. According to him British Columbia has become the game preserve of the continent, or, to speak more correctly, it can be made such if the butchers are kept in check, and butchery made as nearly as it can be made impossible. It is discreditable to the province that the slaughter of game out of season is not prevented and that some restraint is not placed upon the killing of the larger animals, at any rate, during the open season. Our correspondent's remedy for this appears to be the only one that has any chance of being effective. If an embargo were laid upon deer and other great game and their skins and heads, the butchers would not have the inducement to kill animals for their heads and hides that is now held out to them. We do not know whether a law having this object is within the jurisdiction of the provincial Legislature, but if it is not, we think that there would not be much trouble in getting the legislation required from the Dominion Parliament. His suggestion as to license is worthy the attention of the provincial authorities. Properly managed there would not, we think, be much difficulty in enforcing such a law. There is in every settlement of the province some intelligent and energetic man who deplores the wanton destruction of game and who would do his best to prevent it if he were invested with the necessary authority by the Government. The preservation of the game over a certain area could be made his care. He ought not to be unreasonable as to the remuneration he should receive. The money paid for game licenses could be set aside by the government as a game preserving fund. In a few years we venture to say it would amount to quite a large sum, and would be sufficient for the purpose. We must, that no time will be lost in doing something to enforce the regulations already existing and in enacting new laws.

We see that the butchery of game that is going on in this province has attracted the attention of sportsmen abroad. A late issue of Forest and Stream, which is published in New York, contains a leading article on "British Columbia Butchers." In this article instances are given of the deplorable destruction of large game that is going on in this province. The writer says:

On certain tributaries of the Similkameen River, deer, sheep and white goats have in the past been quite abundant. In winter these animals are driven into the valleys by the deep snow, where they are slaughtered by the whites and Indians for their meat, for their hides, for their heads, and for feed for the settlers' hogs. One white man killed a year or two ago, in the beginning of the winter, ninety-three deer. The weather was cold, the carcasses frozen, and the man taking his traps into the mountains, snaked down the frozen carcasses to his house, a dozen at a time. These deer were used to feed and fatten his hogs in the winter. Glide hunting goes on without let or hindrance. It was begun by white men and has been taken up by the Indians. A few years ago, the latter killed only what meat they needed to cut fresh and to dry for winter supplies, but now having been taught by the whites, they have become as bad as they.

The writer shows that the game can be made a source of wealth to British Columbia, but if the animals are destroyed at the present rate, there will be soon no game to hunt. He complains that the game laws of the province are not enforced, and worse still, there is no strongly expressed sentiment in these matters. In this he is mistaken. There are very many in the province who are indignant at the butchery that has been going on and who would like to see some effectual means taken to prevent it, and to punish the butchers. The editor of Forest and Stream is of opinion that if men of position and influence—"would explain to the white and Indian population of this district that the game preserved means money in everybody's pocket, and that game destroyed means, that a revenue which at present is steady and regular will be cut off, we venture to say that the Indians and whites would become a very effective body of unorganized game keepers, and the skin hunting, head hunting, and wanton butchery of all descriptions would be so frowned upon that before long they would altogether cease."

Perhaps the New York sportsman is right, but we have our doubts. The improvidence and short-sighted greed of some apparently intelligent people are almost incredible. They cannot resist the temptation to kill when very little indeed is to be gained by the slaughter. Something may be done with these persons by moral suasion and a well directed appeal to their pockets, but we believe that our correspondent's remedy would be far more effective. Let these butchers be made to feel that the law is vigilant and that it cannot be violated with impunity and they will perforce become humane and forbearing. Expostulation and advice are thrown away upon by far the greater number of them. The only thing that is calculated to open their eyes and soften their hearts is a stringent law rigidly enforced.

From Bad to Worse

SCROFULA leads to consumption. From three to six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will cure scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas, boils, pimples, blotches, tetter, shingles, scald head, sore eyes, and all skin affections, by cleansing the system and removing all impure matter that causes bad blood. swt

Failed For a Big Amount.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—John Bled & Co., one of the oldest ship building firms on the Clyde, have failed with heavy liabilities.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The important and the inglorious position that the Opposition occupies in the local House of Parliament is recorded daily in the division lists of the House, but it is still more to be noticed in the tone and temper of the speakers on the different sides of that assembly. From the Government benches we have had broad and generous speeches and measures, but from the Opposition benches we have had only small, haggling, peddling and pettifogging carpings at the proceedings of the Government. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Beaven, is a man of a parochial mind, and naturally to him, only the smallest of small details seem to be of importance to the party which he leads, and to the country in which he lives. It is quite natural, in such a state of things, that the Opposition should assert, that though they, unfortunately and very, very clearly, are in a small minority in the Provincial House, still they have a powerful following in the country. All minorities do this; for what else can they do? They know that in debating power they are weak and watery, and they are of course more fully convinced that in voting power they are absolutely nowhere, being in fact only the "rump" of a party. The Opposition then, is conspicuously weak in intellectual power, and in fighting power it is a ragged regiment—some with helmets and some without, some with muskets and some without.

The easiest thing for the Opposition to do then, having confessed their extreme weakness—or having it confessed for them daily in the debates, and also in the division lists—is to assert, and to boldly assert, that though they are beyond hope, and undeniably debilitated at James Bay, still they are, as a party extremely robust in the country at large. The bye-elections do not bear them out in this, but "as contraire." So, then, how are we to estimate the position occupied by "Her Majesty's Opposition?" The voters have shown in all the bye-elections that they don't like them, so there is nothing for us to do but to turn to the press of the province and find out what it says, and how it says it. To begin with, the Times is of course the chief malcontent, we might almost say, the only malcontent in the province. The Editor every evening moves a vote of no confidence in the Government of the Hon. Jno. Robson, but as may be seen from the extracts we published in yesterday's issue from the papers of both parties, no other Editor seconds it. He is like the Scotch terrier whose master said of it that it led a very unhappy life, for "it never could get enough o' fechtin." But "fechtin," with no results, is a tiresome business, and evidences of weariness often appear in the Times.

On Monday evening it said of us that we put the teachers of the province on a very low level because we call them civil servants. You would never, it says, speak of the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England, in England, as if they were servants of the state. Why not? The "Public Worship Regulation Bill" of Mr. Disraeli defined the position of the clergy of the Church of England in the clearest terms, and everyone and then some unfortunate Clergyman is sent to prison by the civil powers for violation of the "Rules and Regulations" laid down for their guidance. They have to observe the "daily markings," or to suffer accordingly; so how is their position superior or better than that of public servants? With the exception of the Times, and in a modified way of the Truth of New Westminster, all the papers of the province are fair and even generous in their criticisms of the present Government, more especially of their Educational policy and its administration. The News Advertiser of Vancouver, which is not a recognized supporter of the Government, on Saturday last, made most contemptuous references to the Opposition as "giving notices of useless or at least trivial questions" and then spending two or three hours in their discussion; and the Daily World, published like the Advertiser, directly under the nose of Mr. Jas. Orr, and amid his constituents speaks of the motion he lately made in the House for information about the representation bill as "stupid and impertinent" and as a "buncombe" resolution.

The Truth of Westminster, not a Government organ, says:

"Mr. Beaven would have held a vastly more dignified position in the House and in this country, too, if he had not opened his mouth at all, in the debate on the address."

The "Kootenay Star," the "Kamloops Sentinel," the "British Columbian" and the Nanaimo "Free Press" are all equally warm and generous in their support of the present Government, and equally outspoken in their condemnation of the course pursued by the Opposition. So, as we have already said, the whole of the press of the Province, except the Times, joins the whole of the representatives of the people, except five or six, in supporting in every way the present Administration.

THE CAUCUS.

The Manitoba Free Press, commenting upon the fact that the Government to which it is bitterly opposed intended to hold a caucus on the evening before the opening of the Legislature, says:

"The caucus has become part of the political institutions of the country, and when not abused it can be made to serve a useful purpose. As long as we have Government by party just so long will it be necessary to submit to the caucus which is an off-shoot of it. It is often expedient that the leader of a party should invite his followers to a full and frank discussion of some question of proposed policy; this is done in the caucus. It sometimes happens, too, that the caucus is used for the settlement of differences, or for an agreement to disagree. A leader, however astute, cannot always hope to shape his course to the entire satisfaction of his followers. When differences of opinion arise it is not improper or inexpedient that they should be freely canvassed; it is possible that the differences may be removed on explanation, and in any case the disaffected followers are given an opportunity to set themselves right with the rest of the party. Confined to this limit it cannot be said that the caucus is demoralizing, or that it is not under many circumstances a rather useful adjunct of the party machinery, provided, of course, that the distinction between the use and the abuse is always observed."

Here we have an opposition newspaper frankly admitting the usefulness of the caucus even when it is held by the leader of the Government immediately before the meeting of the Legislature, and that, too, to discuss some question of "proposed policy." This is a very different course from that pursued by the Opposition in this province, which, though believing in the caucus, and making frequent use of it, hold up their hands in affected horror when they are frankly told by the leader of the Government that he thinks it necessary to consult his supporters on so important a subject, and one that so nearly affects them all, as the re-adjustment of representation. The frankness and honesty of the organ of the Manitoba Opposition is in striking contrast with the hauteur and the hypocrisy of Mr. Beaven and his followers in this province.

STILL AHEAD.

The return which was brought down to the House yesterday by the Provincial Treasurer should be studied by thinking men both on the Island and on the Mainland. When mere bragging is required, Vancouver is never behind hand. Its citizens have learned well the art of blowing their own trumpet. But when official returns are called for to show the relative wealth and importance of the cities of British Columbia the superiority of Victoria becomes conspicuous. This is seen in the returns of customs and excise, in the improvements that are being made, and in the assessments for the purposes of provincial taxation. The return which we publish to day which is made up from official documents shows that Victoria as regards realized wealth is far and away ahead of any city of the province. If any one, without having this return to refer to as his authority, had ventured to say that Victoria possesses very nearly seven times as much property as Vancouver, he might expect to be covered with abuse and ridicule by the journalistic and other boomers of the terminal city. They would certainly say, at the very least, that the valuation of Victoria was ridiculously high, and that the valuator was either a knave or a fool. But when it comes to valuations, not for booming purposes but for the requirements of taxation, it is seen that Victoria takes her proper place as the premier city of the province. As regards matters of trade it is the same. Official figures put Victoria in her proper position. But when it comes to boasting and booming the capital of the province is nowhere. We are not blind to the tricks of our neighbors to keep Victoria in the background, and not to allow her relative importance to be known. Every stranger who visits Vancouver is made to believe that Vancouver is the first city of the province, and that Victoria is a town of fossils and moss-backs, which is rapidly falling into decay. In articles written about British Columbia by persons who have been stuffed by the boomers of Vancouver, or who have been paid by parties who are interested in advertising Vancouver, Victoria, if noticed at all, is mentioned in terms of disparagement. But these attempts to magnify Vancouver's importance at the expense of Victoria are futile. The principal city of the province cannot be ignored, let its enemies and detractors try ever so hard to belittle and to draw public attention from it. The facts and figures that the public documents reveal prove that it is ahead, and is likely to keep ahead of the much boomed city of the Mainland. We do not envy that city whatever measure of progress it has made, we sincerely rejoice to see it prosper, but we must confess that we do feel annoyed when we see the dishonest attempts that are being continually made to make it appear that it is the only city in the province that is worth talking or writing about, and to disparage and ignore Victoria, which, as all British Columbians know, is in every respect the first city of the province, and which bids fair to continue to occupy that proud position.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

It takes very little indeed to set the Opposition in the Assembly talking. They asked for information respecting the bridge across the branch of the Fraser river that has been carried away. The Government consented to give them all they asked and an enquiry besides, but they would not accept the liberal offer until after they had talked over the matter for half an hour. The debate was a sheer waste of time. There really was nothing to say, and the whole business could have been done less than five minutes.

USEA

We are much pleased to see that the board of aldermen contemplate appointing Mr. Northcote to the position of permanent assessor and inspector of works and buildings. The creation of such an office is most judicious. The man who fills it, if he understands his business and does his duty faithfully, will save his salary ten times over. Mr. Northcote is well fitted for the position. He is a man of ability and experience, and his integrity is unquestioned. We trust, therefore, that the board of aldermen will carry out their intention in this matter. We have long seen that a permanent assessor was required, and that an inspector of buildings could do the city good service. The city council will, we are convinced, search a long while before they find so good a man as Mr. Northcote for the position.

We conclude from an editorial that appeared in the Times of a late date that the Corporation intend to carry the school-contribution case to the Supreme Court of Canada. This appears to us to be a wanton waste of the ratepayers' money. The provincial judges have been unanimous in declaring the provision of the law to which the Corporation takes exception perfectly constitutional. No one of them has expressed the slightest doubt about its validity. Their decisions have been remarkably clear and as strongly expressed as is consistent with the dignity of judicial utterances. We cannot see how aldermen can reconcile further litigation on the subject with their duty to the ratepayers. If there had been a single dissentient judge, or if any judge had expressed himself doubtful on one of the points brought under his consideration, there might be some excuse for prolonging the contest and for incurring more law expenses; but as the decisions of the Courts as well as the strong common sense of the people are in favor of the law we cannot see what pretext the Corporation has for carrying the case to Ottawa and piling on more law costs.

DOING DEATH'S WORK.

Flames Destroy Secretary Tracy's Mansion.

Mrs. and Miss Tracy Victims of the Fire.

A Sense of Horror in the American Capital—Universal Expressions of Sorrow and Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It was about 7 o'clock this morning when flames were seen issuing from the windows and roof of Secretary Tracy's handsome residence at 1634 Fourth street, northwest. The neighborhood had not yet awakened and all around was still. Within the residence not a sound was heard, except the crackling flames, as with great tongues they came out of the windows on the top floor. Soon the front door of the mansion opened and two servants rushed out and ran for their lives, while figures robed in white appeared at the windows.

THE FIRE GAINED HEADWAY

rapidly, and although the fire department responded promptly the residence was enveloped in flames when the firemen reached it. Secretary and Mrs. Tracy occupied the back room in the second story. Mrs. Tracy, it is thought, was the first awakened by the suffocating smoke. The Secretary was at the time unconscious, and Mrs. Tracy

WITH HEROIC DEVOTION

attempted to drag the body of the secretary to the window. In this she was partially successful. Half dazed and blinded by the smoke, she opened the window, and just as the firemen were putting up a ladder to rescue her, she leaped to the sidewalk, and her body was picked up, with severe internal injuries and a broken leg. She was taken to a neighboring house, and without recovering consciousness, died within an hour. The ladder which would have saved her life, had she waited but a brief moment before leaping to the sidewalk, was soon placed under the window, and strong hands lifted the body of the secretary through and carried it to the sidewalk. The secretary was at first

THOUGHT TO BE DEAD,

but it was discovered that a small spark of life still remained. He was removed to the residence of Mr. Bancroft Davis, near by, and at noon was reported as improving, though at that time he had not regained consciousness and was of course unaware of the death of his wife. Miss Tracy, the Secretary's unmarried daughter, occupied the third storey front room and met a fate that was terrible indeed. The young lady could be

SEEN AT THE WINDOW

in the light that flickered in between the blinding smoke and the flames, clad in a white robe; her hands in the attitude of prayer and her face uplifted to heaven. The flames gradually hemmed her in, and she sank to the floor only to be recognized later by her charred remains.

A French maid, Josephine, met a similar fate in an adjoining room, where her blackened remains were found. Mrs. Wilmerding, the Secretary's married daughter, and her child, Miss Alice, occupied the second storey front room on the same floor with the Secretary and Mrs. Tracy. Both she and her daughter jumped from the window to the grass terrace below and, while the shock to both was severe, neither received, so far as known, any serious injury. Mrs. Wilmerding had her right wrist badly sprained. She is lying hysterical and in a half dazed condition, but is rapidly improving under treatment. Miss Alice is suffering from the shock. The bodies of Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy have been removed to the residence of Attorney-General Miller. Mrs. and Miss Wilmerding are at Dr. Baxter's, but will during the day be taken to the residence of the Senator Hale. Secretary Tracy remains at Mr. Bancroft Davis' home. Around all these residences great crowds congregate.

Government circles are to day enshrouded in darkness and gloom. President Harrison, as soon as he heard of the calamity, sent assistance from the Executive mansion to the aid of the bereaved family and followed himself to inquire what assistance he could render, and is still with Secretary Tracy. The members of the Cabinet, with whom Tracy was very popular, were among the first to call. They were all shocked beyond measure at the calamity, and placed their respective homes at the disposal of the afflicted family.

THE SECRETARY WAKES.

LATER—12 noon — Secretary Tracy has regained consciousness and was given a quieting opiate, under the influence of which he is now sleeping. Very little else can be will be forwarded to the Executive mansion. The Secretary has not yet been informed of his terrible loss and affliction. The house was completely wrecked, and the furniture is a total loss. Its value is estimated at $80,000. The house was magnificently furnished, all of the articles being new.

A newspaper correspondent found $600 near the spot where Mrs. Tracy fell. It is supposed she had the money in her hand when she leaped from the window. Several streams of water were played upon the flames and every effort was made to check the fire and to rescue the inmates. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued when it was known all the members of the family were in the house. The firemen behaved like heroes and went through the fire and smoke, searching for them in different apartments.

THE CHIEF'S STORY.

Chief Parris of the fire department told his story as follows: "I paid no attention to the fire until I heard there were people in the house. I felt my way through the smoke to the second floor and found a man in bed. I tried to pick him up, but he was almost as heavy as lead. I managed to drag him into the back room, where there was more air, and I then broke the window out and called to Lowe, who was in an alley, to run up a ladder, and then they took the man out and it proved to be the secretary. I could'nt move him any further, for I was exhausted and full up to the neck with smoke. Then I went back into the smoke and fire again, and found a young lady, Miss Mary Tracy they tell me it was. As I caught hold of her wrists to lift her up

THE FLESH CAME OFF

her burning hands. She had been burned. I got her out, but she was dead."

Dr. Ruth, at the solicitation of friends, visited the undertaking establishment and identified Miss Tracy. He made a hurried examination and found she had died from suffocation. Mrs. Tracy was found to have died from the rupture of blood vessels.

A gentleman who saw the fire, said: "Never in my life did I see or hear of such a sight. It seemed as though hell had broken loose and sent its fiery tongue to earth. The whole building seemed

ONE SEETHING MASS OF FLAMES

bursting from every point. Scream followed scream, each one more bloodcurdling than the other, from the interior of the building. Only a few people were passing at the time and they seemed bewildered. The engines soon arrived. You know the rest.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal to-day Cameron announced the recent affictions in the families of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, and moved the adjournment, which was unanimously agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Owing to the calamity which befell the family of the Secretary of the Navy this morning the president and members of the cabinet have abandoned their intended visit to New York to take part in the exercises which have been arranged incident to the judicial centennial which is to be celebrated in that city to-morrow. It is understood that a movement is on foot by the justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. to have the ceremonies, banquets, etc., postponed for at least one day.

BREAKING THE AWFUL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—9 p. m.—President Harrison at 9 p. m., returned from the bedside of Secretary Tracy, whom he reports resting as comfortably as could be expected. At about 11 o'clock Mr. Tracy recovered consciousness and asked President Harrison where Mrs. Tracy was. The President could not answer the question. Mr. Tracy, evidently feeling that her escape was almost impossible, then asked: "Is she dead?" Still, the President could not answer the question of his friend, and Mr. Tracy, apparently realizing the truth from the President's silence, at once swooned and remained unconscious for half an hour. Recovering, he asked for his daughter, and was told that his daughter Mary was dead, and again he swooned. Secretary Tracy's physicians say that he is out of danger.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Midnight—President Harrison this afternoon, in view of the terrible affliction which has come to Secretary Tracy, recalled all invitations to the dinner in honor of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was to have taken place at the Executive mansion on Thursday of this week. The remains of Mrs. Tracy and those of her daughter, Mary Tracy, will be conveyed to the executive mansion tonight and placed in the east room, where they will remain until the funeral arrangements shall have been completed. It is quite probable that the funeral will take place from the executive mansion. General Catlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., brother of Mrs. Tracy, who will decide about the funeral arrangements, is expected to arrive here to-night.

THE COUNTRY'S GRIEF.

The calamity that overwhelmed Secretary Tracy has caused profound grief throughout the country and many telegrams of condolence have been received by the President. The fire in the Tracy mansion is believed to have started in the front parlor, near the open fire place, and whether it originated from the open grate or from overheated furnace pipes is not known. The frame work adjoining the mantel was where the fire started and it no doubt burned some time before it was discovered. The furnace is in the basement, directly under where the fire originated, and the pipes leading to the upper stories pass in the rear of the woodwork of the mantel. The firemen generally think that the woodwork caught fire from the over-heated pipes.

Theory that Burglars Fired the Tracy Mansion.

Widespread Grief Expressed in Washington Society.

Secretary Tracy Recovering, but Only the Keener to Feel His Loss—Funeral Arrangements.

AFTER THE CALAMITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Tracy appears to be considerably improved this morning and rapidly recovering from the effects of suffocation. As the effects of the opiates wear off he begins to realize more keenly the loss of his wife and daughter. The re-action from the opiates administered naturally leaves him physically weaker. His son, Frank, reached Washington at about 1 o'clock this morning and remained at the executive mansion through the night. This morning he went to the house of Bancroft Davis and joined General Catlin, Mrs. Tracy's brother, and a few friends, who remained with his father. President Harrison will probably join them there after the funeral of Mrs. Coppinger. He is now attending and arranging for removing the secretary to the executive mansion. The latest reports from the others who were injured at the fire state that they are doing nicely.

AN AWFUL SUGGESTION.

There are various theories as to the cause of yesterday's conflagration. The suddenness with which the fire broke out in all parts of the house and the apparent stupor of some of the inmates seem to demonstrate that incendiarism had followed an attempt at, if not a successful, robbery. A large sum of money was found in the back yard, and it is argued that the persons in danger of their lives, as were Secretary and Mrs. Tracy, would never think of throwing money out of the window. Every theory which has so far been advanced will be carefully considered

FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

The funeral of Mrs. and Miss Tracy will take place from the President's mansion at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The services will be held in the East room. The remains will be placed temporarily in a vault in the Rock Creek cemetery.

WIDESPREAD GRIEF.

The effects of Monday's awful tragedy are widespread in the city. The carrying of the bodies of the two ladies to the White House and their burial from there, virtually ends the official hospitalities season. Were it otherwise, President and Mrs. Harrison in the face of the successive calamities in the cabinet households, could not feel able to go on with any works of a public social character. As soon as the deaths of Mrs. and Miss Tracey were known in the city, all the prominent families who had cards out for parties that would occur this week sent private and public messages to withdraw them.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Rev. Dr. Douglas of St. John's Episcopal Church will officiate at the funeral of Mrs. Tracy and daughter. The pallbearers for Mrs. Tracy will be Secretaries Proctor, Noble, Windom and Rusk, Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Admirals Porter and Rogers. The pallbearers for Miss Tracy will be eight naval officers. The Schubert quartette will be present and assist in the services. The funeral will be private and only officials and personal friends of Secretary Tracy will be invited.

BLAINE DOUBLY AFFLICTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Coppinger, wife of Col. Coppinger and daughter of Secretary Blaine, died to-day.

Tried! Tested! Proved!

A Year ago last summer I was troubled with dysentery. I procured Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and took according to directions, which completely cured me. ROBERT E. GREEN, Lyndhurst, Ont. This medicine cures all bowel complaints of the bowels. sw

Elected.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—In to-day's election to fill the vacant seat in the Senate for the Seine, M. Dreyfulle was elected.

CAPITAL NOTES.

No Trouble Anticipated over Alaska Boundary.

Division on Free Corn gives Government only 16 Majority.

The Government Printers gives $1.00 Advance per Week—S. C. Members urge Free Mining Machinery and no Increase on Flour Duty—[illegible] from an Ottawa Correspondent—Prince Edward Island Government Have Six Majority.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—In reply to Mr. Charlton, Hon. Mr. Dewdney stated that he did not anticipate any trouble over the Alaska boundary. The Dominion government had made a proposal to the United States government to have it defined, but as yet the proposal had not been accepted. The government took its stand on the Russian treaty.

The closest division this parliament have had was taken this evening on Landerkin's resolution in favor of free corn to farmers using stock for export. The division was unexpected and the government's majority was only 16.

Private advices from Prince Edward Island say that the government have a majority of six. Ferguson is elected sure.

The Government has decided to give the printers at the bureau $12 per week, an increase of $1, and pay for three statutory holidays. The compositors accepted the offer to-night.

Messrs. Earle, Barnard and Gordon interviewed the Government this afternoon and urged the abolition of duty on mining machinery and no change in the flour duties. Hon. Mr. Dewdney said the representations would receive due consideration.

Fred Williams, the Montreal Gazette correspondent, is sued by Mr. Van Horne, president of the C. P. R., for libel. Williams published in good faith a letter said to have been written by Van Horne in which the latter told the Northwesterners that they need not go to hell. Van Horne says the letter is a fabrication.

Haldimand election on the 20th February.

L. E. Masson, ex-Governor of Quebec, has been appointed Senator vice Rodier.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Church in Ashes.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—The fatal destruction by fire of the magnificent Catholic parish church of St. Beauport, between this city and Montmorenci Falls, is the greatest calamity that has befallen this district for many years. The loss is estimated at $250,000; insurance, $48,000.

Senator Macdonald Dying.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—No hopes are entertained for the recovery of Senator Macdonald, of Toronto. He was very low at the last report.

Confirmed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 3.—The rumors of a possible reconstruction of the local government to suit the interests of the Northumberland County opposition are confirmed by advices received in this city.

A Verdict for Two Thousand.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The now famous Taylor-Johnson seduction case was finished in the civil assizes to-day. The jury gave a verdict for the ruined girl's father for $1,200, in addition to the sum of $800 which had already been given in behalf of the defendant with a view of compromising the case.

On Foot and Penniless.

STRATFORD, Ont., Feb. 3.—A large number of Canadians are returning to Stratford from the Michigan lumber woods to-day and penniless, having failed to obtain work owing to the open winter.

Fine Rolling Stock Destroyed.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3.—Fire in the car sheds of the C. P. R. here caused a loss of between $60,000 and $70,000. The passenger cars and the car "Jamaica," Lady Macdonald's private car, and the official car "Ottawa," were totally destroyed. The "Jamaica" and "Ottawa" were valued at $18,000. Several other cars were badly blistered, but quite a number were drawn of danger in time, uninjured.

Together They Go.

CORNWALL, Ont., Feb. 3.—George A. Tudhope, a well-known lacrosse player and one of the best men in the Cornwall team, has left for parts unknown, after borrowing several large sums of money and buying a valuable diamond ring, for which he forgot to pay. Mrs. Allen, wife of Captain Edwin Allen of the Northwest Mounted Police, left the same day and it is supposed the couple have left together. Before her departure Mrs. Allen disposed of her horses and furniture and carried all her personal property with her. She leaves three young children behind. Captain Allen, who is in the northwest, has been telegraphed for.

With Stakes An' A'.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 4.—Three rinks from St. Paul are coming to attend the big bonspeil next week.

The Red Men's Ward.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 4.—An American officer is at Fort McLeod to recover a child, the daughter of an American colonel, who fell into the hands of the Indians on the death of her father.

Death is His Desert.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The law will be allowed to take its course in the case of Kane, the Toronto wife-murderer, who will be hanged on the 11th.

La Grippe Among the Indians.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 4.—The Indians north of Lake Nipegon are suffering seriously from la grippe.

Libelled for $40,000.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4. — The steamer Ocean, which was towed here Sunday evening by the Circle, has been libelled in the Admiralty court for $40,000 by counsel acting for the Donaldson line, owners of the Circle.

In the Balance.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 4.—The result of the provincial elections at present stands: Fourteen Opposition to sixteen Government. Two of the latter are rather doubtful.

A Devout Catholic.

QUEBEC, Feb. 4. — Premier Mercier has received from Rome his authority to have holy mass celebrated at his home.

Deserted the Opposition.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 4. — E. J. Tweedie, lately elected in Northumberland on an alleged Opposition ticket, has formally accepted office as Surveyor General in the Blair government.

To the Great Majority.

TORONTO, Feb. 4. — G. Howard, of High Park, died yesterday. The old gentleman was a well-known citizen of Toronto, of which he had been a resident many years.

Surpassing Fiction's Wonders.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—A French girl named Marie Anne Jeanne Cattelier, aged 15, has come into a fortune. Her grandmother, aunt and mother lived together for many years. Her grandmother died eighteen months ago, her aunt last month, and the mother two days later. After the death of the latter and when the house was cleaned up there was an interesting find. Thirty bags were hauled out of their hiding place and inside of each was a tin box. The whole was found to contain over $13,000.

Fastest and Best.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—In an interview today President Van Horne said that this winter had demonstrated the fact that the Canadian Pacific was the only transcontinental road that could be operated every day in the year without interruption. Speaking of Nellie Bly's feat of circling the globe in 72 days, he said that a copy of the London Times two years ago was sent around the world via the Canadian Pacific in 60 days, and if the effort were made he had no doubt that the time could easily be bettered now by the Canadian road.

Colonist Excursions.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—The colonist excursions to the Northwest will commence running on the last Tuesday of this month.

Lost in the Snow.

CLARK'S CROSSING, Feb. 4.—Two freighters who left Moose Jaw on January 9th for here, have not been heard of since, and it is feared that they are lost in the snow. Search parties are out.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

NO CHANGE IN POLITICS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The completion of the speeches now being delivered by the Conservative leaders throughout the country, indicate that the coming session of parliament is to be a lively one. The policy outlined in the speeches is an aggressive and harsh adherence to the elements of the Government programme, which has been consistently followed in the past, while at the same time there are various side issues introduced, which will serve to occupy the time of parliament and interest the country, without accomplishing much for its good or harm. The Tenants' approval of the scheme of paying salaries to members of the House of Commons, indicates that, that measure will be allowed to take up a good deal of time, possibly with the object of catering to the radical element in minor particulars the kindly utterances of Lord Salisbury in regard to woman suffrage have also some much probable object in view. The Liberals, however, are in no mood to demand a succession of deeper lying reforms embodied in their platform, and will doubtless rebel against side-tracking of important issues while questions of more theoretical than practical value are debated.

A PATTERN FOR JOURNALISTS.

George Augustus Sala has assumed the editorial charge of the Sunday Times, and is expected to make of the somewhat old-fogy sheet a brilliant example of modern journalism.

ALBION WILL BE RESPONSIBLE.

Owing to the dismissal of the Cork board of guardians the Nationalists are considering the plan of having all the boards in Ireland resign, thus throwing upon Chief Secretary Balfour the burden of responsibility for the administration of the board's duties.

OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The ship canal between the White Sea and Lake Oneiga is now under construction.

THE LILY IS BETTER.

Mrs. Langtry passed a fairly satisfactory night and her condition to-day is favorable.

AT HATFIELD HOUSE.

William Henry Smith, Government Leader in the Commons and Arthur Jas Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, are visiting Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House.

IN NEED OF REST.

The friends of the Premier deny that he is ill, but it is positively known that he has been ailing for some time past and is greatly in need of rest.

TO FRAME THE SPEECH.