

CHILD

ABLY LOSING FLESH DO TAKE ITS FOOD NO DEBILITATED

EMULSION?

THEY WONDERFULLY

ing youth, but one who is not a
ble addition to the citizenship.
Mission City News.

W. Henry, president of the Mission
fruit growing and canning associa-
tion last Tuesday for Spokane to at-
tend the fruit growers' convention of the
S. Roper, of Victoria, the provincial
director of animal diseases, passed

ugh here yesterday on his way to
wack. Mr. Roper is a genial busi-
nessman, and understands his business,
and is always on hand when his
service is required. He makes a cap-
tious officer.

(Kootenay Star.)
The bridge over the Illecillewaet river
constructed by the Revelstoke lum-
ber company, was expected to be finished
at last.

"Rah for Kellie! Rah for Dave!
the government! What's the mat-
ter with celebrating our victory to-night
with a torchlight procession, headed by
remnants of the Revelstoke brass
band?"

rm reports the boys at the Silver
have struck it richer than ever was
in the claim before. She is a veri-
"Silver King," and if the owners
have a chance of making a fortune
at Lake she will be one of the
best ore shippers in the district.
Four or five prospectors in search of
yellow metal have gone up to the
Fork of Lardau creek.

(Verdon News.)
The weather has been much colder
the last week than it has been for
time—six degrees below zero.
There have six inches of snow, and the
timers say they never saw it lie so
on the bottoms as at present.
Mountain sheep are down very low in
the bands. Some very fine heads are
seen amongst them, and the two
women's guides are busy looking for
some season. It would be well to
who intend to make a hunt in the
to make arrangements with them
now.

Genrell, Trout creek, lately trap-
ped a specimen of a wild cat, which
he sent at the Victoria hotel. It
third cat caught in this district.
The city council have forwarded to
essor Saunders, public analyst at Or-
angeville, B.C., for examination of
the B.C. creek for examination of
are in receipt of authentic informa-
to the effect that the Deep creek
will be pushed forward this sum-
mer, and that large gangs will start
work on the boundary creek road at the ear-
liest possible date.

timers predict an early spring.
adi Gimes was celebrated in Lumby
dance at the Ram's Horn.

Honor Judge Stokes, president of
Verdon Gun club, has received from
G. B. Martin, M. P. P., a reply to
letter to the proposed amendment to
game laws. Mr. Martin's letter is
very satisfactory, and gives assurance
that the suggested changes will be fa-
vourably considered.

FROM THE ORIENT.

ship Victoria Arrived in Last
Evening From Yokohama.
The steamship Victoria arrived here at
O'clock last night, a little over 15
from Yokohama. She left that port
before the Empress of China
brought no news not covered by the
bes received by the latter. She
ht 1800 tons of cargo of which Vic-
got 450 tons, and 55 steers pass-
engers. Pursue Galt raised the fol-
lowing statement of the trip:
ft Hong Kong 23rd January at noon;
27th January at 2:30 a.m.;
29th January at 6:30 p.m.; Kobe,
January at 6:30 p.m. and arrived at
Nanaimo Feb. 1st at midnight, having
fresh northerly and north-easterly
and thick rainy weather while on
China coast.

ft Yokohama Feb. 2nd at 11:15 a.
After leaving Yokohama northerly
northwesterly winds prevailed un-
the 7th instant when a heavy gale
the north was experienced with
ry sea, which continued until the 9th
at. Crossed the meridian in 49 de-
north latitude on the 9th. The
port fresh westerly winds and high
wing sea was experienced. Passed
Carmanah 6 p.m., Feb. 10th, arriv-
in Victoria 11:15 p.m. Time of voy-
15 days 5:12 hours. The
the steamer left for Tacoma at 3
this noon.

Lost in Alaskan Wides.
The steamship City of Topeka, which
reached the Sound, brings news of
loss and probable death from expos-
ure of M. Gross, a Canadian pros-
pector, with four companions, who
went with the City of Topeka, left
Portage on the 20th of last month,
ry intending to hunt, fish and per-
do some prospecting. When they
to Portage they made permanent
up. It was early in the morning, and
as told his companions that he in-
tended to dive a little into the interior
would be back before night. He
cautioned against going out alone,
it was known that he was not fam-
with the surrounding country and it
feared that he might get lost in the
dis. He disregarded the advice of his
panions, however, and at six o'clock
evening the other members of
party heard a shout from a distance
miles distant. They hailed and by
signs tried to guide Gross back to
camp, but were unsuccessful. The
le of the next day was spent in
ch, which had finally to be given up.
is said to have been from Victoria,
also that he was last year a member
the Canadian survey party sent up
Alaska to officially determine the ter-
ry's boundary.

Thamesville, May 28th, 1892.
CK & CO., Montreal.
Gentlemen—I have been using several
kinds of your Blood Purifier, and find
the best condition powder I ever used.
Yours truly,
GEO. M. CRAWFORD.

English Spain Liniment removes all
d, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes
in horses, blood spavins, sprains, inflam-
bone, swollen joints, sprains, sore
swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save
use of one bottle. Sold by Langley &

STALWART LIBERALS.

Grand Rally of Reformers at Nanaimo
Last Night.

PROTECTION ON DISSECTING TABLE

Stirring Speeches by Men of Thought—
The Folly of Protective Tariffs—
The Curse of Canada's Working
People.

Nanaimo, Feb. 16.—The smoking con-
cert given by the Liberals in Co-Opera-
tive Hall last night was a brilliant suc-
cess. The attendance exceeded the expec-
tations. Letters of most sanguine
support and inability to be present were
received from Dr. Milne, M.P.P., W. Tem-
pleman, T. Keith, M.P.P., Ex-Mayor
John Hilbert.

W. Marchant, being called upon, said
he was glad the Liberal association in
Victoria was flourishing satisfactorily.
He outlined Senator McInnes for his
work for the new association. He paid
T. R. McInnes a compliment and trusted
he would carry on the good work of
the association. He then dealt with the
free trade policy. He spoke of the last meet-
ing of the association, which had resulted in
Winnipeg from such a policy. He told his
hearers that the Times ("a good paper
and I hope you will all take it") pub-
lished a very good report from the Win-
nipeg side of trade, which he urged
nipeg to read. The visit of the two cab-
inet ministers and their decisions, he
ridiculed unmercifully. He criticized
the tariff policy as explained by the
visitors, quoted the statements made by
Mr. Anglin and showed their absurdity.
He referred to the statement made by
A. Haslam, M. P., that protection keeps
up wages. If protection keeps up wages
why has it not done so in Nanaimo? He
admitted that there was no free trade
trade on the wages. The wages
in British Columbia were higher
than in any other part of the Dominion.
He asked how it was that England paid
higher wages than any other European
country, even those made trade, there-
fore more labor, consequently better
wages. He denied that free trade took
money out of the country. His remarks
on the tariff on imports were repeatedly
applauded.

He dealt humorously on the
exchange of commodities and division of
labor. He pointed out the situation of
the United States under a protection tar-
iff. Protection, he claimed, was an im-
moral policy and caused much suffering
among the different nations. In conclu-
sion he urged them to use every effort to
take a stand in the coming general elec-
tion, against keeping on the fetters,
which now bound them.

Senator McInnes excused himself from
delivering a lengthy address as it was
only after sending a letter of regret at
two urgent letters and strained a point.
Another reason for not speaking on poli-
tics was because the audience was
not large enough to hear him, and he
was pleased to say Mr. Marchant was
the political orator of British Columbia.
(Applause.) Senator McInnes referred
to the efforts he had made in the past
with regard to free trade, and he was
glad to see they were at last bearing
fruit. He urged the audience to fight
the protective tariff that was Nanaimo.
(Applause.) He spoke of the
action of the Tory government in regard
to the land question and the protection
rights, and the result of the latter.
He succeeded in pledging Hon. Mr.
Laurier, the coming premier, to give
legislation the squatter a right to all
minerals up to a certain date. The poli-
tical battle would be fought on the
line of time of peace and preparation for war.
He believed when the Dominion Govern-
ment next met they would do something
to revise the tariff, and then they would
bring the election on them. He spoke
of New Westminster and Vancouver and
he believed they would return Liberal
members at the next election. He be-
lieved Tory Victoria will give a good
account of itself at the next election.
They were gaining ground steadily, as
could be seen by the votes obtained at
the last general election, and he believed
they would return one if not two Lib-
eral members at the coming election.
The list they went to the country on at
the last election was three years ago,
and he was afraid it was not a good
list. He urged the club to select a
candidate at an early date and to tell
of the manner in which many of the Con-
servatives were kept in the traces by
promises of lucrative positions. These or-
ganizations must result in good and he
advised them strongly to go in for that
party which had taken free trade as its
cardinal policy. (Applause.) Those who
claimed Canada could not exist if there
was free trade with the United States most
grossly insult every Canadian. (Hear,
hear.) He pointed to the progress made
by the great manufacturing centres in
England and Scotland when they threw
off the fetters, and the same would
result to Canada if she swept away the
wall between her and the big republic.
Nanaimo with her 5,000 population
would increase to about 50,000 in ten
years under a free trade policy. (Ap-
plause.) He showed where the cotton
manure was being deliberately stealing
under the 35 per cent. duties. The sen-
ator was loudly applauded.

The election of an executive committee
then took place.
R. Smith heard the Miners' Associa-
tion and John Jones heard the Liberals
and together with the other members
ends. Practically they were joined in
their common demands, and he felt con-
fident the meeting to-night had drawn
them closer together. He mentioned the
Labor Bureau bill and while he thought
it was a good bill he felt it would be with-
drawn. He referred to the condition of
the working men and the only solution
to the workers was for them to band
themselves together and demand what
they most earnestly needed. The cause
of the difficulties was protective tar-
iffs. (Applause.) He mentioned he had
not the knowledge of Canadian politics
some had, but as far as he could see, the
real subjects of Canada did not belong
to the protective class, as he had been
led to believe before he came to this
country. He physicians on account of
the effects of the protective tariff on the
working classes and urged all present to
do their utmost to throw off the yoke
they were now burdened with and it

seemed to him that the Conservatives of
Canada were political tricksters, and his
observations of this Provincial Govern-
ment confirmed in this belief and they
were continually engaged in trickery to
remain in power.

W. Hunter, B. A., spoke on the tariff
question, and said he could not see how
any intelligent Conservative could claim
that a country exporting goods into an-
other country which put a tariff on the
goods imported, paid the duty. He said
the reason why so many Canadians went
to the United States was because they
had less competition there than they had
at home and in consequence they got on
better. He commended the previous
speakers for their eloquent addresses.
He was a staunch opponent of a protective
tariff. A few remarks by the chair-
man and three cheers for Hon. W. Lau-
rier brought the meeting to a close.

LIFE IN A LUMBER CAMP.

The Hardships and Dangers Which Be-
sought the Early Settlers, and How
That Caused Years of Pain and Suffer-
ing.

Mr. James Fitzgerald, a prosperous and
respectable merchant of Victoria Road, a
pretty little village in Victoria county,
has for some years been suffering from a
peculiar ailment which has been kept
secret until given to the house, but for
all that no apology is necessary for giv-
ing to the public a little earlier than
would otherwise be the case the details
of a measure which is of great impor-
tance to all parts of the Dominion.
Speaking, if the term can be applied
to what one writes, of public documents,
I notice that the press of British Colum-
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Some years ago the late Hon. Thomas
Laurier pressed upon the attention of par-
liament the idea of distributing all the
blue books as soon as they were printed,
so that the matter therein contained
might be given to the public at once.
He pointed out that the custom which
had been rigidly observed since confeder-
ation, namely, giving them to the mem-
bers of the house, prevented them from
being thoroughly reviewed by the press, as
the attention which was required to be
paid to the proceedings of the house
would allow neither the time nor the
space to do justice to the annual reports
of the different departments. The mat-
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ing newspapers of the Dominion and other
members of parliament, so that the gov-
ernment, during the session of 1889, if I
remember rightly, agreed to adopt the
new system as advocated by Mr. White.
Readers of the Times may remember
that I pointed out at one time that Mr.
Laurier's plan was not a new one. It
arrived at parliament, so far as the
distributed his report to the government
organs first, before the opposition news-
papers were allowed to see it. Since
then the practice has been repeated. But
before this was done a copy of the re-
port was sent to his Excellency the
Governor-General. That is always the
first rule to be observed. In addition a
copy follows to all the newspapers in
Canada and for very many years, 15
cents, I think, for the public accounts,
any of the blue books can be purchased
from the leading booksellers. Prior to
the change in the mode of distribution,
no report was put upon any blue book.
The financial crisis of the opposition was
also furnished with a copy, so that not
only are His Excellency, the opposition
and the press given copies of the blue
book before any use is made of it by the
government, but the opposition news-
papers can have the same upon payment of
a very small sum from any bookseller.
A large number, however, are given away
free.

THERE'S NOTHING TOO RICH FOR BABY.

Though the world all its beautiful treasures
may bring.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He sits at the table and rules like a king.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
When the turkey is carved till its frame is
a wreck.
You'd better believe that the child is on
deck.
He gets all the white meat while you get
the bone.
There's nothing too rich for the baby!
And at night they give "Tootsie" your side
of the bed.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He stakes out his claim from the foot to
the head.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
And at midnight you wait on the carpet a
spell.
Either laughing a rattle or jingling a bell.
He clings to your hair with a wild-west
show yell.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
I buy costly playthings and toys by the
score.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He pulls out their works and keeps crying
for more.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He chokes the life out of a ten dollar pup.
He bites out the side of a beautiful app.
And my diamond ring he will suck and
suckle till it's up.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
When the minister's calling they bring the
kid in.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
Of course he shows off his original sin.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He sticks his head foot through the clergy-
man's shoes.
He climbs on his collar and mashes it flat.
He spies a bald head and he sneezes at
it.
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
—Latest Popular Song.

Great Demand for Spurgeon's Sermons.
The publishers of the late Mr. Spurgeon's
sermons have been able to keep pace
with the demand. A thirty-ninth volume
of them has been issued, and there are still a
good round dozen volumes of them to come.
The weekly reporting of his sermons began
22 years ago, and went uninterrupted un-
til his death. He was in the habit of revis-
ing them very carefully before publication.
Each sermon of each volume averages about 30,
000 copies. The number of copies which have
been printed from first to last is said to be
over 70,000,000. So many of the copies
were bought by persons outside the pale of
the denomination that it would be impossible
to estimate, but it may safely be assumed that
the bulk of the sale was to members of
the church. But into whatever class of
society they went, the enormous sale shows
the wide influence of the man upon the
religious side of the age. Week after week
the voice from the Metropolitan Tabernacle
went forth to lecture halls and meetings, and
into the hearts of millions of people. Pro-
gressives in religious speculation and
enthusiasts in religious sentiment, and
but the fact that there was a world outside
hanging upon his life testified that the age
needed him.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney
and bladder diseases relieved in six hours
by the "New Great South American Kidney
Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise
and a delight to all who are afflicted with
in the bladder, kidneys, back and joints.
It is the only remedy that is safe in male or
female. It relieves retention of water and
pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold
by Langley & Co.

TREATMENT OF BLUEBOOKS.

Ottawa Affords no Precedent for Premier
Davie's Action.

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SESSION

Heavy Debating and a Long Session
Likely—Opposition Gains in the Bye-
Elections—Some Chance for New
Revelations.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—My last letter was
devoted to a survey of the insolvency
bill, which Mr. Foster has had drafted
in his department with a view to submit-
ting to parliament next session. It is
needless to say that the minister of finance
did not give much of the document, which
was intended to have been kept secret
until given to the house, but for all that
no apology is necessary for giving to the
public a little earlier than would otherwise
be the case the details of a measure which
is of great importance to all parts of the
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A large number, however, are given away
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This, then, is how the blue books are
distributed at Ottawa. The number of pri-
soners received from the city police court
of Victoria, who have by law the option
of a fine, and for whom a charge of
fifty cents per diem is made for the main-
tenance of such prisoners. The total
amount for the keep of prisoners was
\$1,578.14, or \$22.23 less than for the
year ending October, 1892, although the
number of prisoners received from the
city police court exceeded that of the
previous year by seven, a majority of
whom were committed for breach of the
peace. The total charge made for the
provincial government against city
municipalities for the keep of this class
of prisoners.
"I suggested the necessity in a pre-
vious report of increasing the number of
prisoners. With an increased experi-
ence and constant study of prison char-
acter in general, I have become convic-
ted that it would be in the interest of the
prisoners and of the society at large, if
prisoners were more strictly than it is at
present. The daily association of pris-
oners, both old and young, in the cor-
ridors of the jail is not, in my opinion,
conducive to the correction of those ad-
dicted to vice, and should not be per-
mitted when possible to prevent. The
principal provincial jails in the province
should be such in fact as well as in
name, and with efficient regulations ad-
ministered by intelligent officers should
serve to correct and assist in the reform
of many a prisoner sent up for
disobedience, who otherwise, through the
laxity of the present regulations, has no
great fear of the provincial jail. More
especially is this true as regards those
prisoners who have more than one con-
viction registered against them, and who
frequently happens that there are pris-
oners in this jail who have served sen-
tences in Nanaimo and New Westmin-
ster jails, as well as in our prisons."

The jail receipts for the year from all
sources were \$6,768.47, of which the ex-
penditure (inclusive of salaries, \$6,870.00,
\$11,830.95. The average cost of main-
taining prisoners in food and clothing
alone is found to be, per diem 13-7-8
cents; or 73-14 cents when an average
is struck upon the total cost of main-
taining the jail.

the other hand, the Liberals will fight for
the maintenance of the status quo, and
the ultimate issue will be the issue
will be clearly drawn between both poli-
tical parties. The debate will be the
most important that has ever taken place
within the walls of the Canadian parlia-
ment. It will undoubtedly be a long one,
but it will not be ended until the people decide
the issue by their votes at the polls.
The public has also been promised
some startling revelations before pro-
nouncement takes place. Some of these high
in authority will have to answer for their
alleged wrongdoing, and if committees
of the house are granted for the purpose
of ventilating these scandals, then there
will be such a session as will totally
clipse that of 1891.

Since Parliament prorogued there
has been a number of changes in both houses.
In the popular chamber the Reform lead-
er will have increased his following by
the addition of two stalwart Liberals,
out of the four elections which have taken
place. In the first place Mr. Haslam will
take his seat for Vancouver Island, vice
Mr. Gordon, deceased. Hon. Joseph
McMillan will sit for Winnipeg instead of
Hugh John Macdonald, resigned. Coming
eastward to Ontario, Sir James Grant
will replace C. H. Mackintosh for Onta-
rio city. The only other change is in
the province of Quebec. Mr. Harwood
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in 1891, was returned at the bye-election
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was again elected and will come to Ottawa
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menced after the last general election.

Turning to the Senate, at the close of
the last session there were four vacancies.
Three were filled by the appointment of
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in 1891, was returned at the bye-election
which followed. Mr. McMillan was in
charge of the government in Quebec, and
was again elected and will come to Ottawa
to finish the parliamentary term he com-
menced after the last general election.

Turning to the Senate, at the close of
the last session there were four vacancies.
Three were filled by the appointment of
Hon. John Macdonald, resigned, coming
eastward to Ontario, Sir James Grant
will replace C. H. Mackintosh for Onta-
rio city. The only other change is in
the province of Quebec. Mr. Harwood
has been elected for Valcartier in the
last general election. He was unseated
and Mr. McMillan, his political opponent
in 1891, was returned at the bye-election
which followed. Mr. McMillan was in
charge of the government in Quebec, and
was again elected and will come to Ottawa
to finish the parliamentary term he com-
menced after the last general election.

PROVINCIAL JAILS.

Supt. Hussey's Fourth Annual Report
Examined.

The annual report of S. S. Hussey,
superintendent of police, has just been
laid before the legislature. It says:
"The provincial prisons are all in a
well kept state and the sanitary con-
dition of each has recently received the
most careful attention, and I am pleased
to report that the general health of the
prisoners is excellent. A women's
jail was erected at a cost of \$10,000, and
will be completed and ready for occupa-
tion about the end of February. Better jail
accommodation is badly needed at Kamloops,
the present building being far too small
for the number of prisoners confined there."
To avoid overcrowding of
prisoners in this jail it has been neces-
sary on several occasions during the past
year to remove convicts to New West-
minster prison to complete their term of
imprisonment.

The total number of prisoners dealt
with during the year ending October 31,
1893, at the four provincial jails, in Vic-
toria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and
Kamloops, was 1,105. Nanaimo had 479,
Victoria, 479, New Westminster, 219,
and Kamloops, 138. The most serious of-
fences are thus enumerated: Murder 11;
attempted burglary, 1; arson, 1; abduc-
tion and rape 4; burglary, 8; embezzle-
ment, 2; forgery, 6; house and cattle
stealing, 5; housebreaking, 10; larceny,
144; robbery, 13; robbery with a
weapon, 2; threatening and seditious
language, 10.

The prisoners in the Victoria jail were
received as follows: From the city police
court, 146; from the provincial police, 66;
from the sheriff, 9; and from the
city of Kamloops, 22. The total number
of prisoners received from the city police
court in which he says:
"The cash receipts from the sale of
broken stores and from the sale of sur-
plus produce amounted to \$2,768.95,
which is the largest sum realized since
the establishment of a jail in Victoria. The
amount paid in for the keep of prisoners
amounted to \$3,170.72, being considerably
less than for the keep of prisoners last
year. This is mostly accounted for by
the falling off in the number of pris-
oners received from the city police court
of Victoria, who have by law the option
of a fine, and for whom a charge of
fifty cents per diem is made for the main-
tenance of such prisoners. The total
amount for the keep of prisoners was
\$1,578.14, or \$22.23 less than for the
year ending October, 1892, although the
number of prisoners received from the
city police court exceeded that of the
previous year by seven, a majority of
whom were committed for breach of the
peace. The total charge made for the
provincial government against city
municipalities for the keep of this class
of prisoners.

"I suggested the necessity in a pre-
vious report of increasing the number of
prisoners. With an increased experi-
ence and constant study of prison char-
acter in general, I have become convic-
ted that it would be in the interest of the
prisoners and of the society at large, if
prisoners were more strictly than it is at
present. The daily association of pris-
oners, both old and young, in the cor-
ridors of the jail is not, in my opinion,
conducive to the correction of those ad-
dicted to vice, and should not be per-
mitted when possible to prevent. The
principal provincial jails in the province
should be such in fact as well as in
name, and with efficient regulations ad-
ministered by intelligent officers should
serve to correct and assist in the reform
of many a prisoner sent up for
disobedience, who otherwise, through the
laxity of the present regulations, has no
great fear of the provincial jail. More
especially is this true as regards those
prisoners who have more than one con-
viction registered against them, and who
frequently happens that there are pris-
oners in this jail who have served sen-
tences in Nanaimo and New Westmin-
ster jails, as well as in our prisons."

The jail receipts for the year from all
sources were \$6,768.47, of which the ex-
penditure (inclusive of salaries, \$6,870.00,
\$11,830.95. The average cost of main-
taining prisoners in food and clothing
alone is found to be, per diem 13-7-8
cents; or 73-14 cents when an average
is struck upon the total cost of main-
taining the jail.

the other hand, the Liberals will fight for
the maintenance of the status quo, and
the ultimate issue will be the issue
will be clearly drawn between both poli-
tical parties. The debate will be the
most important that has ever taken place
within the walls of the Canadian parlia-
ment. It will undoubtedly be a long one,
but it will not be ended until the people decide
the issue by their votes at the polls.
The public has also been promised
some startling revelations before pro-
nouncement takes place. Some of these high
in authority will have to answer for their
alleged wrongdoing, and if committees
of the house are granted for the purpose
of ventilating these scandals, then there
will be such a session as will totally
clipse that of 1891.

Since Parliament prorogued there
has been a number of changes in both houses.
In the popular chamber the Reform lead-
er will have increased his following by
the addition of two stalwart Liberals,
out of the four elections which have taken
place. In the first place Mr. Haslam will
take his seat for Vancouver Island, vice
Mr. Gordon, deceased. Hon. Joseph
McMillan will sit for Winnipeg instead of
Hugh John Macdonald, resigned. Coming
eastward to Ontario, Sir James Grant
will replace C. H. Mackintosh for Onta