HE EMPRESS OF JAPAN

es in Victoria on Time, and With a Clean Bill of Health.

President Shaughnessy Speaks of he Immense Possibilities of Trade With the Orient.

e Empress of Japan arrived in port, rday afternoon, shortly after three k, and almost a full day in advance of hedule time. Her passenger list was ; she had thirteen on the saloon list, of whom landed at Victoria, en route acoma. There were eight second-class. ngers, five third-class, and 186 Chi Sixty-four of the Mongolians were d for Vancouver, and the remainder aking Victoria their home. The pas- r list was as follows:

G. Shaughnessy, vice-president C. ; the Misses Kirkpatrick, Mrs. J. l, Dr. Adams, C. Schlee, W. H. Ma- er, S. M. Jarvis, Schmidt, R. G. E. er, Coeg Port, J. F. Webber, A. J. ew, J. C. Brown, Walker, C. Baker, Morris and Rev. Father Benson.

pt. Lee reports a very uneventful voy- After leaving Yokohama, the wea- et in bad, and continued so through- he voyage, strong gales from S.W. and prevailing up to the 23rd, when the changed to S.E. and E., with heavy g seas. Although in the earlier stages he trip the wind was following ship, the seas were so heavy as p over the beam. There was no ss on board—except sea-sickness, and f any of the passengers escaped this. Empress of Japan, despite the bad her, behaved well, and fully sustained rst impressions she made as a first- sea-goer. The weather being pretty outside Capt. Lee deemed it advisable am into Esquimalt harbor, where his ship was brought to anchor.

ong the passengers was Mr. Thos. ghnessy, Vice-President of the C. P. R. iled with the Empress of Japan on her rip, in company with Mr. Galloway, n he left at Hong Kong, where increas- rade called for the establishment of l office. Shaughnessy, in conver- n with a COLONIST reporter, said that he ed the trip immensely. "You know," aid, "that none of our people had the trip, and I thought I would go to nd of the line. Yes, it is my first trip ina and Japan. I went on business, enjoyed the trip very much. I have inted special agents at the various im- nt stopping places. No; there are no plaints as to our service. There were e start, when we had all new hands, verything is going on smoothly now. is the dull season, but we are doing a trade, and no doubt it will be very a better—both passenger and freight. e is a great mistake which people to labor under, especially in the east, the weather one experiences at this of the year in crossing the Pacific. seem to think that it is as cold as it d be on the Atlantic coast, but such is he case. Here we are now, anchored ictoria, and during the whole voyage of us found it necessary to wear top or furs. The average temperature been about 35. From the time we left ouver on our voyage, we were not ten tes behind schedule time at any of the of call.

is the trade between this country, a and Japan on the increase since the blishment of this service?" was asked.

Yes," replied Mr. Shaughnessy. e trade has increased, and possibilities are immense. Con- for a moment the immense popu- n of China, and what a market it d be for our farming produce. The ese are beginning to use wheat and dstuffs largely, and they cannot grow emselves. It pays them better to raise and export it. Our lands along the fic are capable of producing excellent t, and it will find a ready market e. The Chinese will be great flour con- rs very shortly, and they are very rable to trade with this country. It is rket we should not lose. The Chinese straight business people. Their energy enterprise astonished me. The word of a ese merchant is his bond. I do admire business principles."

Was there much talk of the inland re- on of which we have heard so much ?"

r. Shaughnessy laughed a hearty laugh. he first we heard of it," said he, "was hanghai, and then the intelligence and e from London, England. There was ing thought of it there. It was owing ewspaper enterprise that we happened ear of it."

sted as to when the steamers would ably put in at the outer wharf, Mr. aughnessy said that as soon as it was n that they could come in with safety y would put in at that place. "The ther was rough outside to-day," he ed, "and that was the reason the ain anchored here. It is easier for the der to come alongside. Yes, I have rd that a contract has been entered into the further dredging at the wharf."

Mr. Shaughnessy said that he was going o Vancouver, and thence would start for ntreal, to-day.

here was nothing very startling in the spapers brought by the Empress. Her go, which is of a miscellaneous character, udes 250 tons of merchandize for toria. Of this there is a great deal of fire- ks, which will be used in celebrating the ese New Year, on Thursday next and ceeding days.

Fall of Rocks Near Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Dieppe s the great rocks on the cliff overhang- the western suburb of that town be- ne detached by the thaw, and plunged wn the precipice, at an early hour yes- day morning. The rocks crushed through dwelling houses, the inmates of which re all asleep. Two women were killed right, and twenty-five persons have n taken from the ruins, some badly in- ed. One man will probably die.

The Rossendale Election.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—J. H. Madden, Lib- l, was elected to Parliament, to-day, m the Rossendale district, recently de- red vacant upon the accession of Lord rtington to the peerage, by a vote of 66 to 4,841 for Sir Thomas Brooke, ionist, thus giving Mr. Madden the ndsome majority of 1,225. The contest this district has been most bitter, and victory is a most important one for the eral party. Before the election the pre- tion was made by both Liberals and Con- vatives alike that the way the contest o ssendale went so would go the coming ction.

CABLE LETTER.

The Work of Next Session—Difficulties in the Way of Certain Legislation.

Sweeping Land Reforms Demanded—England in Egypt—Sir Vernon Harcourt Makes a Deliverance.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, Jan 23.—There is every reason to attribute an inspired character to an article which appears in one of the London papers, this morning, declaring the intention of the Government not to press the Irish Local Government Bill forward, except as an uncontested measure. Of course no formal decision has yet come out on the matter, but the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour is so completely master of the situation that if he has given up all idea of forcing the bill through, his colleagues will certainly put no objection in the way. Some of them, indeed, may claim that his decision is a vindication of their own prescience, as they have scarcely been at the trouble to hide their dislike to the measure ever since it was first talked about. The question is whether Mr. Chamberlain has given his assent. It is believed, however, that the member for West Birmingham has throughout recognized the difficulties in the way of the Government. The bill will, in any case, be pressed to a second reading, as the Government are desirous of pushing the adoption of the principle in the present parliament. A leading Conservative member of Parliament states, this evening, that Mr. Chamberlain has been partly bought off from the Irish local government bill by promises of fresh legislation on the Crofter question, which Mr. Chamberlain has, to a certain extent, made his own. The Government are extremely anxious about their position in connection with the Scotch constituencies. The Conservative managers believe that things are looking rather better for the Unionists north of the border than they were a year or two ago, and they intend making a great effort to hold their ground. But the most interesting business of the session will be the Agricultural Smallholdings bill, which is extremely likely to be accompanied by some measure aiming at a compromise on the question of parish administration as a pendant to the District Councils' bill. The fact that Mr. Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, is going into the eastern counties to acquire information as to the feeling of the laborers upon the small-holdings' question may be taken as a very strong indication that the Government legislation is to be of a sweeping character. One of the most active of the East Anglian Conservative members said, to-day, of himself and colleagues: "We are all advanced radicals in this land question. In fact, a sweeping programme of land reform constitutes the only means by which the Government can hope to save themselves from disaster in the eastern counties in

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

A telegram was circulated this evening stating, with a claim to some knowledge of the views of ministers, that the general elections will take place in August. That is certainly unfounded. In fact it may be said, with perfect confidence, that the elections will not take place in the harvest month. That would be, it may be admitted, the surest way of defeating the rural laborer and depriving him of his vote, but it is not a device the government are the least likely to adopt. What will Lord Randolph Churchill do in politics? is a question heard on every side in the Tory clubs, since his return from South Africa—remarkable testimony to the fact that his political influence is not regarded as exhausted. It is, of course, possible that, after all, Lord Churchill may leave the House of Commons for an official position abroad, but there is a strong desire to hear what he has to say upon the eight-hour question, and upon the programme of the session. It is generally believed that he will earnestly support the Government in putting forward Irish local government, and that he will join, and possibly lead, those of the Tories who are demanding, at any cost, the time and opportunity for dealing with matters which they consider of first importance in regard to the election. Lord Randolph will disappoint many expectants if he shows himself at all squeamish as to breaking down constitutional practice upon the time of the dissolution of Parliament. Arrangements have been made by the Unionist Alliance to contest ten Irish seats at the forthcoming general elections, among the selected constituents being North County Dublin, North Mayo, West Mayo, and West Kerry. Sir. William Harcourt, in a speech to-day, gave what may be considered as the Liberal view regarding

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

He said: "Between the English nurse and his English tutor, Prince Abbas, ought to turn out a good worker. He is clear from the odium and suspicion which attached, however undeservedly, to his father's name, and may turn out to be the competent and popular prince of whom Egypt (and for that matter England) is in need. Should he turn out well, it will really be better for us to leave Egypt. We had peculiar personal obligations to Tewfik, and he was peculiarly and personally unpopular. Neither of these difficulties will hold good in the case of his son. On the other hand, this young man has uncles, and it will be necessary to plant him firmly in the saddle before we leave Egypt. If Egypt were now self-governing, it is almost certain that one of those uncles would assert himself, and there are men amongst them, who would not suit us at all. We have no such stringent obligations to Tewfik's successor as we had to him, and it is probable that the experiment of self-governing Egypt can be tried more safely by Abbas. The convention of May, 1887, provided for retirement in three years, and had it been signed, the last red coat would have left Egypt some time ago, but neither the French nor the Turks liked the conditions on which alone our government would agree to the convention; and it was consequently never ratified. A similar attempt, made in the latter part of this year, or in 1892, would, perhaps, be more successful. We are bound, a thousand times over, to make such an attempt. Two successive governments and both political parties in England have pledged themselves to it in the plainest terms. Before Tel-el-Kebir, at the Constantinople conference, England, in common with the other great powers, signed what was called a protocol of disinterestedness—a kind of self-denying ordinance—to the effect that no power sought in Egypt any territorial, nor any concession, nor any commercial advantage for their subjects other than those which the other nations can equally obtain. The pledges of withdrawal given by the Liberal Government between 1882 and 1885 were numerous and definite; but it is, perhaps, not generally understood that their Conservative successors were not one whit behind them. Thus, in June, 1887, Lord Salisbury said in the House of Lords that it was not open to us to assume the protectorate of Egypt, even supposing that such a course would be consistent with international law and the interests of this country. It was not open to us to do so, because Her Majesty's government had again and again pledged themselves that they would not do so. Again, in August, 1889, Lord Salisbury said that to declare our stay in Egypt permanent would be to pay an insufficient regard to the sanctity of the obligations which the government of the Queen have undertaken, and by which they are bound to abide. It is true that the Conservative speakers from Lord Salisbury downward now take on a different tone, but this does not alter the patent facts. We are pledged neither to annex nor protect Egypt, and to withdraw our troops as soon as we safely can; but, before we quit Egypt, we must first have a plain understanding with France. France must do two things. She must give us every possible pledge that she will not attempt to take our place, and she must recognize our right to military reentry, under certain circumstances; for instance, in case of insurrection. France is now apparently willing to give these pledges. Obviously, the next step for the British Government to take, is to approach France and see what can be done with her, and the Government which fails do that can not be acquitted of the desire to evade the fulfillment of its pledges by a conspiracy of silence and inaction.

LA GRIPPE AND ITS RAVAGES.

The frequent declarations made by eminent physicians that the cause and prevention of grippe are things beyond the ken of medical science, do not satisfy the public on this important point. There is a growing demand for the appointment of a royal commission to enquire into the possibility of relieving mankind from the scourge. The epidemic is somewhat less virulent this year than formerly, but to offset this, it is more widespread in its ravages, so that, on the whole, the visitation is more burdensome than before. There are thousands of victims among the employees of the underground railway, and thousands more among the post office clerks. These unfortunates are so badly crippled as to cause public inconvenience; but where nearly every business is affected it is hardly worth while to specify particular cases. The number of members of Parliament prostrated by the disease, is so large and the sanitary condition of the houses of parliament is so bad that the members are likely to postpone the Session, until the worst of the illness shall have subsided.

THE FUNERAL DIRECTORS

are, of course, reaping a golden harvest. It might seem that at such a time there would be less occasion, than usual to advertise their business, but, in fact, the increase of the demand for their services has had the effect of stimulating competition among them. A novel method of attracting custom has been adopted by one undertaker in the east end. He causes a hearse to be drawn through the streets, bearing a large sign with his name and address, and the announcement that his charges for conducting funerals are only twenty-four shillings and sixpence upward. The hearse is accompanied by three gloomy looking individuals, dressed compietely in black, and the device succeeds in attracting much attention.

THE CLARENCE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

A contest is raging in the newspapers, through the medium of letters and editorials over a singular proposal that has been broached from some quarter, to devote the funds raised for the late Duke of Clarence's wedding testimonials to furnishing a dower for the Princess May, whenever she shall be wedded. The Times, the Spectator, and some other papers, favor the idea, while the Pall Mall Gazette, the Standard, and other journals, denounce the project, and comment upon the indelicacy of "offering the Princess a purse in lieu of a lover." The Pall Mall Gazette declares the plan "worthy of a nation of shop-keepers" and suggests as a counter proposal, that the money, whose disposition is the subject of so much perplexity, be devoted to the erection of a memorial hospital.

Apartments in the St. James Palace are being prepared as the residence of Prince George.

MONUMENT TO NAPOLEON III.

The municipal council of Milan are in favor of a project for the erection in the Senate yard of a statue of Napoleon III., but have received a number of letters protesting against the idea. Threats are made in some of these communications that the statue will be destroyed by dynamite if erected. The situation recalls the fate of the tablet in memory of Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, which was placed in the wall of the house at Pavia, in which the King was born. The tablet became a target for the Radicals, and was removed by the present tenant of the house, for whom life had been made a burden by reason of its presence. The council are now suing the tenant, to compel him to replace the memorial.

SUICIDAL BREWER.

Councillor Brandies, a wealthy brewer, of Erfurt, has committed suicide in a cellar, on the same spot where his son killed himself some time ago.

MERCIER'S BOODLING.

Wholesale Corruption in the Neighborhood of Hull.

A Hull dispatch says: It appears that the benign influence of boodleism which reigned supreme under the dismissed Mercier administration was not without its effect in this district. One of the most important of the crown timber offices in the province is that situated in Hull, and from its coffers large sums are known to have leaked over the country to the benefit of the Grit party in both Federal and local elections. Since the advent of the De Boucherville Government an investigation has been going on of the affairs of the Hull office and evidence has been forthcoming of the most barefaced rascality that has ever characterized the conduct of a public office. Revenue amounting to nearly $100,000, which should have gone into the coffers of the Province, have found their way into private pockets. Just how far the officials and the Mercier Government profited by the transactions, will probably be made known by the Royal Commission. But an expert accountant has, it is understood, examined the accounts, and reports irregularities amounting to $90,000. For instance, it is alleged that a cheque was issued from the Department of Crown Lands at Quebec in favor of a certain man who was represented to be in the employ of the Ottawa agency, that no such man was ever connected with the agency, and that the cheque made out in his name and mailed to his address in Hull never reached such a man, but, on the contrary, fell into other hands.

Denman Island, which is growing almost as famous as the Green Isle itself for fine potatoes, has enjoyed a remarkably pleasant winter. The potatoes this year are to be bigger and better than ever.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Football Matches at Beacon Hill, Yesterday—Two Good Games.

Interesting News of Rowing—Coursing to be Abolished in England.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.

The Old Country boys beat the Colonials by five goals to one at Beacon Hill yesterday. The losers were minus Drake. They say, too, that this result does not show a fair judgment of the respective teams, and expect to turn the tables at the return game. The teams were as follows: Colonists—McConnan, Lorimer, Bennet, Traile, Clark, Miller, Spring, Cullin, Dalby, Howard and Heep. Old Country—Raynes, Bullin, Sproat, Foukes, Perkins, Martin, Selkirk, Punnett, Goward, Clifton and Allan.

An eleven of the Victoria Association Club will play Corrig College on Beacon Hill next Saturday. Kick-off at 2:30 sharp.

RUGBY.

A game of Rugby football was played yesterday afternoon at the Hill, between a team captained by Genn, and another captained by Stevens. After a good game the latter were victorious by a score of a goal and three tries to a goal and a try. For the winners, Stevens, S. McCullock, Engelhardt and Franck played up well, while Wriglesworth, Moore, Anderson and Genn were conspicuous for the losers.

AQUATICS.

A Worcester paper states 'Rastus Rogers, the ex-amateur sculler, is very anxious to have a match with John Teemer, and that he will obtain backing for a match with George Hosmer in the Spring.

John Teemer, the well-known professional, has written a challenge to row either Hanlan or Gaudaur a race of three or four miles, for $1,000 a side, on any course in America, the race to come off in the latter part of May or June.

Stephenson, the Australian oarsman, states that he is prepared to row Ten Eyck a three-mile race over the Alameda course for $500 a side. The latter, according to late t advices, is anxious to row any of the second-class scullers.

The eight-oared shell in which Harvard rowed to victory over Yale in 1891, weighed 250 pounds, all ready for manning, and at that weight was the lightest on record. The boat of 1892 will be twenty pounds lighter. Davy, of Cambridge, Mass., the builder, thinks the construction of eight-oar shells is in its infancy, and that, with aluminum as a material, marked improvements will be made.

An Eastern authority on rowing matters speaks of professional sculling contests as follows: Genuine matches are a rarity, and it would not be unreasonable to say that there has not been a professional race on the square rowed in three years. This seems to be an extraordinary thing to contemplate, when we take into consideration the amount of enthusiasm that was evolved in an international race ten or a dozen years ago. Then there was plenty of milk in the cocoanut, and everybody had his share. But greediness on the part of some of the talented scullers was paramount to everything else, and, in their eagerness for more than their due, they resorted to "jobbing," with the result that professional rowing is to-day about as dead as a door-nail. Most of the professional oarsmen recognize this and are providing against such an emergency as choosing between work and the workhouse by engaging as trainers in the various rowing clubs. Thanks to the reputations they have acquired for unfairness, some of the more reputable clubs are loth to accept their services.

COURSING.

The fact that the abolition of rabbit coursing in England, on account of its cruelty, is being agitated, and that the Queen has written a letter condemning the sport, have drawn attention to the Royal Buckhounds, a pack which has been maintained for ages. The master of the Royal Buckhounds is a salaried officer of state, and the office is in the gift of the Prime Minister, the honor being always bestowed upon some peer of high standing. The Buckhounds hunt nothing but tame deer, reared in the Royal parks at Windsor. When there is a stag hunt a deer is taken from the herd and conveyed to the place of the meet; there it is turned in a strange locality and compelled by fear to run for its life—as the deer no doubt thinks—pursued by a pack of fifty stag-hounds and a large number of titled ladies and gentlemen on horseback. The object being to catch, not to kill the deer—it is considered very bad form to allow the staghounds to kill the animal—the frightened quarry suffers all the terrors of the chase except actual death, and many be compelled to endure them may times. On the contrary, rabbits are killed when caught and suffer so much the less. Many critics think the Queen should begin preventing cruelty to animals by abolishing the Royal Buckhounds.

ATHLETICS.

A ROYAL SPORTSMAN.

English athletes are discussing a plan to hold a big athletic meeting every four years, similar to those in Germany. The plan includes an invitation to American athletes to participate. The recent good showing made by Americans in England and France, and the hospitable way in which the English athletes were received in this country, have suggested the idea of admitting Americans in the contest. The Prince of Wales, who takes a great interest in all outdoor sports, is said to favor the plan, and will give it his support. The first festival will probably be held in June, of this year.

HERE AND THERE.

GOOD ADVICE TO LOCAL MEN.

A very popular Canadian sportsman, Dr. Wesley Mills, of Montreal, writes to the Forest and Stream as follows concerning dogs and dog shows: "The Canadian Kennel Club, on my motion, adopted a rule uncommonly similar to Rule 12, of the A. K. C., as it now stands, but with this important difference, that while the veterinarian will be the sole judge in the matter of the contagiousness of a disease, it rests with the committee to determine whether the dog's condition, from any point of view, unfits him from being on exhibition. It is only too well known that many veterinary surgeons know but little about the points of dogs as breeds, that they care little for shows, and, in fact, little for dogs as dogs (and not 'cases') at all, while the committee is usually selected just because the members can appreciate all these things. A dog may not be a menace to the health of other animals in a show, yet be in a condition calculated to do much harm to dog shows; in fact, liable to disgust the visitors to the show, as witness several dogs, the property of one kennel, exhibited at Hamilton and Toronto last September. Yet these dogs were admitted to the show by the veterinarian appointed. It is true that under a strict interpretation of the new rule, these dogs could not be admitted now in a show in the United States (much less in Canada), but a dog may still, in spite of the specifications of eczema, as well as mange, etc., be in a very unfit condition to meet the public eye, and why should not the committee decide as to his fitness, or the reverse, for exhibition? It seems a pity that Section 5 of Rule 17 was not amended, so as to exclude challenge dogs from the open class in any case. It is to be hoped that in these rules, the correct term "veterinarias" will be substituted for "veterinary," which is surely very questionable English. Upon the whole the amendments will probably be accepted as improvements.

THE "SILVER QUEEN" SOLD.

Montreal Capitalists Chiefly Interested in the New Company.

The B. C. Gazette contains the incorporation notice of the "Silver Queen Mining Co., Ltd.," the members of which are composed principally of prominent Montreal capitalists, and J. E. Boss, of Spokane; William Dalby and Fred. J. Claxton, of Victoria, and Dr. Lefevre, of Vancouver. Mr. Claxton of Dalby & Claxton, recently visited Montreal, and was successful in floating the "Silver Queen" mine, one of the Toad Mountain group, and an extension of the famous "Silver King." It is understood an excellent figure was obtained for the property, and that the company, which has been formed, will thoroughly develop the same. The capital stock is placed at $1,000,000, the head office of the company being in Victoria, the trustees being Messrs. W. Dalby, F. J. Claxton, and J. M. Lefevre, M. D.

The placing of this mine with Montreal capitalists will mean, in the event of success, that that city will furnish a large amount of money for investment in British Columbia mines. Up to the present it is the boast of Washington State papers that Kootenay district is being opened out by American enterprise. This reproach is, to a certain extent, true, although provincial capital is largely invested in Kootenay. Once the confidence of Eastern Canadian capitalists is secured, Montreal and Toronto will be as good fields in which to float legitimate mining enterprises as the cities of the western mining states. Dalby & Claxton are to be congratulated in being pioneers in this important matter.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

A horse slaughter house has been discovered in Bergen county, N. J., situated in a dense forest of the Palisades at a point between Fort Lee and Leoni. A reporter who visited the place was sickened by the peculiar odor that prevailed. A horse's head was seen in a barrel the flesh having been cut off.

A New York Times Lockport, N. Y., special says that stories of the terrible sufferings and pitiable condition of lumbermen in the lumber camps of Georgian Bay and the backwoods of Canada from the ravages of la grippe have been received there that are vouched for by lumbermen and pulp agents who have recently been there.

In the five weeks that E. M. Field has been confined in the Ludlow street jail, he has lost nearly seventy pounds of flesh. His weight when he entered was 220 pounds, but it is now hardly more than 150. His appetite is as good as ever.

The ship Wamphray (British) from Glasgow for San Francisco, foundered off Cape Horn, on Oct. 13th, in a storm. Her cargo shifted, throwing her on her beam ends. One man was drowned, and the rest of the crew were picked up by the German ship Fritzerger, and landed at Iquique.

Mrs. Albert G. Grentz, of Chicago, charges Mrs. Annie C. Myer, member of the Woman's Advisory Board of the World's Fair, with alienating the affections of her husband's, she says also, that her husband squandered her money, and she has caused his arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses.

The U.S. Secretary of the treasury has submitted estimates of $175,000 for construction and equipment of a revenue steamer for service at San Francisco and in Alaskan waters; $150,000 for one for Puget Sound; $100,000 for another for Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river; $160,000 for a steamer for boarding service at San Francisco.

Acting Governor Murphy, of Arizona, has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of a clue looking to the capture of the brutal murderer or murderers of Mrs. Morgan and Joe Miller, at Duncan, last week. The latest information from that section indicates that the horrible crime was committed by two Mexican halfbreeds.

Mrs. Geo. Collins, who, with her husband and two children recently removed from Mobile to Pensacola, Fla., was burned to death Wednesday night. She was seated at a table on which a lamp was burning. One of the children threw a marble across the room, and the missile broke and overturned the lamp. The burning oil ran over the woman's clothing, which was ignited. She ran screaming into the street, completely wrapped in flames. Assistance was too late to be of any service, but a small patch remaining of the underskirt adhered to her back, and her stockings were burned down to her shoe tops. Her body was crisp, and she died in great agony within an hour.

THE ROSEBUD AND THE DEWDROP.

The dewdrop loved the rosebud and the rosebud loved the dew;
But the frost king, hoary-headed, came between the lovers true.
Oh, a million jewels brought he to entice the rosebud sweet,
Ten hundred thousand diamonds and cast them at her feet.
The dewdrop's tender opals paled before such kingly show;
The rose but chose the diamonds, as rosebuds will, you know.
And now? Oh, well, the sequel can be whispered in a breath—
She had her hour of splendor, and she paid for it with death.

—St. Catharine's Star.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

Pacific Asphalt Co. vs. McGregor and Jeeves—To fix day for trial before Judge and special jury. Thursday, February 4th, was fixed. Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff, Yates & Jay for defendant.

Davie and Bodwell vs. Turner—For judgment under order XIV. Order made, bill to be taxed immediately. A. P. Peacock for plaintiff, A. St. G. Hammersley for defendant.

There were a number of cases adjourned.

BYE-ELECTION DATES.

Constituency.	Nomination.	Polling
Kingston, Ont.	Jan. 21	Jan. 28
Halton, Ont.	Jan. 21	Jan. 28
Lincoln, Ont.	Jan. 21	Jan. 28
Laval, Que.	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Lenoox, Ont.	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
Prince Edward, Ont.	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
North Victoria, Ont.	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
South Victoria, Ont.	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
East Simcoe, Ont.	Feb. 4	Feb. 11
East Bruce, Ont.	Feb. 4	Feb. 11

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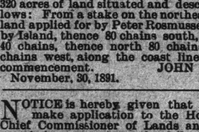
DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S



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SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres, more or less, beginning at a point in Bay, 4 N.E. of North Island, thence 80 chains north to T. H. Warner's S. W. post, thence 40 E. 50 south, thence following shore to point of beginning.

J. McCORKALL.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres more or less, beginning at J. H. Warner's N.E. corner, thence 40 E., thence following meanderings of shore S.W., then N. 60 to point of beginning.

T. C. NUTTALL.
Dec. 9th, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for p rmis-ion to purchase 80 acres more or less on Barclay Sound, beginning at a post on east side of Forbes Island, thence following meanderings of shore northerly, and thence southerly t akin in the whole island.

M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 10th, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at P. W. Dempster's northwest corner, thence south 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains to point of beginning.

J. BREDFORD.
Dec., 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, commencing at P. W. Dempster's north west corner post, thence north 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 40 chains to point of beginning.

C. WARNER.
Dec., 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, water front fractional grazing land, beginning at J. McCorkall's south west post, thence westerly 20 chains more or less, thence north 20 chains more or less, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains to point of beginning.

ELIZA BARNSLEY.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, beginning at F. C. Coles' N.E. post, thence north 80 chains, east 20 chains, south 80 chains, west 20 to post of beginning.

J. DAVIES.
Dec. 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres, more or less, beginning at a post 20 chains north of Ucuelet Arm, east side, thence 40 chains west, 80 N., 20 E. to shore, southerly, thence 10 chains due south to post of beginning.

GEO. FRASER.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in Bella Coola River, on the south side, starting from a stake on the northwest corner of John Rood's claim, running in an easterly direction 40 (forty) chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, then following the bend of the River 40 chains to the starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres, more or less.

THOMAS OSTROM.
Dated 13th November, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated at the north shore of the North Bentick Arm, Numamis Coast district, commencing at a post, N. E. corner, thence running south 40, west 40, north 40, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

MISS AMANDA ENGVIK.
Dated Bella Coola the 10th of Nov., 1891. de18

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated at the head of Bella Coola, 40 miles from the mouth, more or less, beginning at a stake, at the south fork of Stuich, thence east 40 chains more or less, north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south to place of commencement, 80 chains more or less.

JOHN ROOD.
Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 10th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from stake marked J. R., at N. W. corner of J. R.'s claim; east 40 chains, more or less; thence in a southerly direction 40 chains; thence west 40 chains thence in a northeasterly direction 40 chain more or less, following the bend of the river t place of commencement.

JAMES RUDLAND.
Bella Bella, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. de18 w

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commission of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from Frank Olsen's N.W. corner, thence following a side claim in an easterly direction 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following a bend of the river 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

JOHN ROOD.
Bella Coola, B.C.
November, 10th, 1891. de18.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres at the Head of Ucluelet arm, beginning at a stake on east side ½ of mile from head, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of beginning.

T. F. SINCLAIR.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres Barclay Sound, commencing at W. G. Pinders S. W. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.

J. CORBET.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres Barclay Sound commencing at P. W Dempster's N.E. corner post, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.

H. HARRIS.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at P. C. Bavidge's S W. corner thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

F. B. STRONG.
Dated December, 10th 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at W. G. Pinder's N.E post, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of beginning.

WM. POWELL.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres at the Head of Ucluelet arm, beginning at a stake on east side ½ of mile from head, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of beginning.

T. F. SINCLAIR.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres commencing at Henry Saunders S W. corner post near small Indian Reserve thence north 40 chains, thence along Saunders line thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement.

F. C. DAVIDGE.
Dated December, 4th 1891. de11

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres. Ocmmencing at the S. E. corner of Indian Reserve, east of Rowlands Islet Barclay Sound, and thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Wm. CHARLES BRYANT.
Dated 4th December, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres commencing at W. G. Pinder's N.W. corner post thence west 40 chains thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

CHARLES CURWEEN.
Dated December, 4th 1891. de11

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Daniel's Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast District:- Commencing where a post has been planted 24 chains east of a stream flowing into Hoxer Reach, opposite Amy and Mary Points; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the sea coast; thence easterly following the sea coast to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

HARRY M. PRICE.
25th November, 1891. de25-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at their next sitting, for a renewal of my license to the Horse-Shoe Hotel, Chemainus.

MATTHEW HOWE.
Dated Nov. 12, 1891. no20-w1m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land, more or less: Starting at the sea-shore at the southwest corner of section 2, range 2 west, northern division of Salt Spring Island; thence east one half mile; thence south one half mile; thence west to the shore; thence along the shore to the point of commencement.

ARTHUR WALTER.
December 30, 1891. ja23-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 320 acres of land Barclay Sound, commencing at Henry Saunders N. W. corner post, and thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

A. G. SARGISON.
Dated 4th December, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated and described as follows:—From a stake placed on the northeast corner of that land applied for by Donald Robertson on Moresby Island; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains, along the Coast line to place of commencement.

W. H. ELLIS.
Victoria, B.C., Nov. 30, 1891. de6

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 320 acres of land situated and described as follows:—From a stake on the north west corner of land applied for by Peter Rosmussen, on Moresby Island, thence 80 chains south, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence 40 chains west, along the coast line to place of commencement.

JOHN FLEWIN.
November, 30, 1891. de3

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, situated in Alberni district: commencing where a post has been planted about forty chains from the sea shore, between Cape Beale and P