## THE BUILDINGS CONTRACT.

### Report by the Committee of the Legislature Upon Its Present Condition.

### Differences Between the Architect and Contractor—The Progress Not Satisfactory.

The following is the report presented to the Legislative Assembly Friday afternoon by the select committee appointed to inquire into the affairs, there dealt with:

MR. SPEAKER:—Your Select Committee on the New Parliament Buildings beg to submit this, their second report.

Your Committee held ten sittings, and examined, under oath, the following witnesses:—W. S. Gore, F. Adams, F. M. Rattenbury, Jabez Spittlehouse, E. C. Howell, T. Lubbe, A. Paterson, and R. Drake.

The contract for stone and brick work was awarded to F. Adams for the sum of $380,000. Mr. J. C. Prevost, of the City of Victoria, is a partner of Mr. Adams', and has a half interest in the said contract (page 6 of the evidence). Mr Adams' tender for the work was $454,508 31, which was reduced to $380,000 by the Architect, with the consent of Mr. Adams, in order that the amount of the contract of the building might be kept within the estimated cost (*see* pages 6 and 7 of the evidence).

The deductions were made up as follows:—

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|---|---|
| Marble, and fixing same | $36,946 69 |
| Reduction of about 8 cents on the foot for stone | 10,000 00 |
| Reduction by bond being dispensed with | 15,000 00 |
| Reduction for extension of time | 3,000 00 |
| Reduction in labor sheet (*see* page 60 of specifications) | 1,464 50 |
| Reductions to be determined | 8,395 12 |
| Total | $74,508 31 |

All tenders were to be accompanied by a certified cheque for an amount equal to two per cent. of the amount of tender, and the persons getting the contract were to give bonds, with sufficient sureties for the due completion of the contract, in a sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the contract price. All tenders accepted were accompanied by the requisite marked cheque, and all contractors furnished necessary security by bond, with the exception of Mr. Adams, the contractor for the mason's work, in whose case the bond was dispensed with, in consideration of the reduction of the amount of the tender by the sum of $15,000. The reasons for the dispensing with the security, as stated by Mr. Rattenbury on page 40 of the evidence, are as follows:

"In the first instance it was not intended to dispense with them, but in talking it over with Mr. Adams he explained that he would have to pay to the banks ten or fifteen thousand dollars to obtain bonds, and we, considering that we had a marked cheque for $7,000, and that under the contract we were allowed to retain twenty-five per cent. of the work, we thought that we were amply secured the moment he began work. Mr. Adams said that if we waived the bond he wouldn't have to pay this amount, and that it was a better bargain."

While dealing with the agreement to dispense with the bond, your Committee beg leave to draw your attention to the results thereof, as stated in the evidence of the Architect in answer to questions (page 40 of the evidence):—

Q.—Then it was contemplated that the twenty-five per cent. should be retained in the absence of the bond? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can you explain why you haven't done that? A.—Simply to expedite the work.

Q.—You found it impracticable, did you not? A.—Perfectly.

Q.—So that the largest portion of your security is gone? A.—As to the security upon the building?

Q.—It is gone? A.—Yes sir.

| | |
|---|---|
| A return made by the Architect to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on all work done under this contract up to Friday, January 11th, 1895, shows the value of the work done | $118,290 00 |
| Extra allowance for use of plant to completion | 1,500 00 |
| Total | $119,790 00 |
| Deductions and payment | 117,763 67 |
| Leaving a balance due Mr. Adams without any retention | $ 26 33 |

And this balance is supposing there are no cheques outstanding (*see* pages 41 and 42 of the evidence).

The Contractor, Adams, claims he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the Architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment, unnecessarily preventing him from proceeding with the work; ordering extras without, in many cases, fixing prices, and in other cases allowing him very inadequate prices. This is denied by the Architect, who evinces his determination to compel the contractor to live up to the letter and spirit of the contract. The disputes thus existing between the parties should, in the opinion of your Committee, be arranged and settled without delay, otherwise serious complications may arise.

It is impossible for your Committee to arrive at any conclusions as to the amount already allowed for extras, or what is likely to be required therefor. The evidence of the Architect and Contractor Adams is very conflicting. The latter claims large sums for extra work (*see* page 12 of the evidence), and for change in stone: that is, for the rejection of the Koksilah stone and the substitution of the Haddington stone (*see* pages 24 and 35 of the evidence). The Architect claims the deductions in work and materials will offset the extras, and that substitution of stone will not entail any additional or any extra cost to the contractor, and thus the two parties are widely at variance.

The tenders for this contract were based upon fixed prices for Haddington and Koksilah stone, which was offered to the Government and accepted by them at the following prices:—For Koksilah, 50 cents per cubic foot of dimension stone; for Haddington stone, 58 cents for the same. The Koksilah stone was rejected, and only a very small quantity used in the building, and none in this contract. But as the matter is now the subject of litigation between the Koksilah Quarry Company, Limited, and the Government, your Committee deem it advisable not to make further comments, but merely to submit the evidence and copies of correspondence and documents as contained in the Exhibit "A" referred to in evidence of T. Lubbe.

Messrs. A. W. Huson, Henry Rudge, and Samuel Gray, the owners of the Haddington Island quarry, having failed to give security to the satisfaction of Adams for the delivery of the stone, in accordance with their agreement, the then Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Hon. F. G. Vernon, by a letter dated the 31st day of January, 1894 (*see* page 37 of evidence), directed the said Contractor Adams to proceed to bring the stone from the Haddington Island quarry, undertaking thereby to relieve him against extra costs of stone, by reason of the failure of the said parties to deliver stone; and subsequently, the said owners of the quarry having failed in their contract, an agreement was entered into between the said Contractor Adams and the Hon. F. G. Vernon and the said Huson, Rudge, and Gray, dated the 12th June, 1894 (copy of which is annexed to the evidence), by which, after certain recitals therein made, possession of the quarry was rendered to the said Adams by the said owners thereof and the said Commissioner of Lands and Works; and the said Adams agreed to work and operate the quarry, taking therefrom, from time to time, all stone required in the erection of the new Parliament Buildings, and agreeing to pay to the Hon. the Minister, for the use of said quarry and plant, a royalty of five cents per cubic foot upon all stone extracted from the quarry for use in the buildings, which royalty was to be held by the Minister for the use and benefit of the owners of the quarry. It was also agreed that the Contractor should have the use of all the engines, plant, and material found upon the site of the quarry for the purpose of extracting stone to be used upon the building, and upon termination of the contract he was to restore the same to the owners of the quarry in their then present thoroughly sound working condition, due allowance being made for ordinary wear and tear; and by the said agreement the Contractor released the Minister from all liability and responsibility for damage or otherwise in respect to his undertaking on behalf of the owners of the quarry for the supply of stone by them to the Contractor anterior to the date of the said agreement.

The bond alluded to in the letter of Hon. F. G. Vernon to the said Adams, dated 31st January, 1894, was executed by Henry Rudge, Samuel Gray, Alden Wesley Huson, John Turner, Alexander J. McLellan, Andrew G. Bechtel and W. J. Macaulay, to the amount of $19,000, and affidavits of justification by some of the sureties were attached to the bond.

Before taking possession of the quarry a sum of about $2,500 had to be paid by Adams for the Government, for wages due workmen at the quarry (*see* page 97 of the evidence). The Government also paid about $4,000, being amount of two mortgages on the quarry property, for which they hold a mortgage upon the said quarry (*see* page 96 of evidence).

The plant of the contractor, Adams, has been mortgaged to the Bank of B.C. for its full amount, to secure his indebtedness to the said bank.

Your Committee examined R. Drake, the contractor for plastering, slating and fireproof work. The contract price for this work was the sum of $59,000 00. This contract, like all contracts in relation to the building, is based upon the bills of quantities, and the amount of each contract may vary, thus either increasing or diminishing the contract cost of the buildings.

In putting in his tender, and after acceptance thereof and execution of his contract, Mr. Drake discovered he had made a mistake in extending the figures for fire-proof work. His tender was $10 per cubic yard, but in many cases it was extended on the basis of superficial measurement. The difference in this amounted to $5,910 90 (*see* pages 139 and 154 of evidence), and the Architect, being satisfied that a mistake had been made, recommended that it should be corrected and this sum added to the amount of Mr. Drake's contract price, especially as his tender was so much lower than the next higher tender. Mr. Drake has done extras to the amount of about $4,000.

The Architect gets one per cent. on the amount of accepted tenders for getting out quantities, which sum is included in the amount of the contract price, and in the case of Mr. Adams he received one per cent. on the amount of Adams' tender.

The work on the buildings is not progressing satisfactorily, and never has progressed at the rate it should have done, and according to the present rate of progress it will take about eighteen months for the completion of Adams' contract. (*See* evidence, page 59.)

By terms of the contracts the works have to be completely finished by the 30th of November, 1895.

Your Committee have only investigated the contracts of Adams and Drake.

We submit herewith two copies of the evidence, and exhibit "A" referred to in the evidence of T. Lubbe.

A. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

## CABLE NEWS

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope this morning attended mass in memory of Pius IX in the Sistine chapel.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The government recently sanctioned state purchases of grain to be used in providing for the public wants as well as for the army. The primary object of the purchases was to relieve the depression of the grain trade.

ROME, Feb. 7.—It is stated that the Prince of Wales will visit Rome in the spring in connection with the project to marry the Prince of Naples to one of his daughters. Princess Maude is said to be the lady destined to become the wife of the heir to the Italian throne.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sir William Harcourt, replying to the inquiry in the House as to whether provision would be made for the relief of the family of the Canadian Premier, Thompson, said that there was reason to believe that the Canadians have made provision for the family of the late premier in recognition of his services.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Seven men were killed by an explosion in the Timsbury colliery, near Bristol, to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The international one-mile skating match on the Cambridge fens to-day was won by Smart, the English champion, in 3 minutes 2 5 seconds.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Fishing smacks arrived at Lowestoft this morning with bodies of the Elbe's passengers. The body brought ashore yesterday is now believed to be that of musical director Hartmann, of the Elbe, and not of the ship's steward.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S RAILWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—All but $60,000 has been subscribed to the $2,000,000 fund of the San Francisco and San Joaquin valley railroad. The promoters will not commence the work of construction until the subscription from San Francisco amounts to $4,000,000. The interior towns of the state are expected to subscribe $2,000,000, so that the capitalization of the road will be $6,000,000. Claus Spreckels announces that he will endeavor to secure a subscription of $4,000,000 in San Francisco before actual work is commenced on the road. He will make an additional subscription of $500,000, making his total subscription up to date, $1,000,000. His two sons have also subscribed $100,000 each.

## "A COLD DAY FOR IRELAND."

CORK, Feb. 7.—Snow has fallen for fifteen hours in southwestern Ireland. Several trains are embedded in drifts, and no railway in the region is operating regularly. Communication with Killarney, Tralee, Mallow and Bantry has been suspended.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### No Conclusion Has Yet Been Reached Regarding the Dominion Elections.

### Return of Ministers From Eastern Townships—Seed Grain for the Northwest.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—Having become tired of the prevailing uncertainty with regard to a session or dissolution, an enterprising newspaper man in Montreal has gone so far as to decide the matter for the government, and telegraphs to the Ottawa papers that a decision has been reached and that a dissolution will take place, the nomination being fixed for April 12 and the voting a week later. If the correspondent had chosen April 1 he would have been just as near the mark. Your correspondent is in a position to state positively that no conclusion has been reached nor will a definite announcement be forthcoming until all the ministers have returned to Ottawa.

As anticipated, the case against Thomas J. Watters has been postponed by the police magistrate another week, bail being renewed.

Mr. Davin, M.P., is urging that a grant of seed grain be made to settlers in the Moosejaw and Regina districts. It is questionable, however, whether the request will be granted, as the impression is general that the settlers in the Northwest have done very well in this respect in the past and that it is about time to call a halt.

## STORMS AND BLIZZARDS.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 7.—The storm still rages here, slightly less than yesterday. The mercury stood at 18 below zero this morning. In other parts of the state it stood at from 20 to 28 below. At Custer, S. D., it registered 32 to 48 below this morning. There is no increased snowfall and not as much wind to-day. The trains were all late, some being 10 to 15 hours behind. The Wabash passenger was stuck in a Missouri snowdrift for several hours.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Altogether there are eighteen inches of snow on the ground. No freight trains were run out of Milwaukee on the Northwestern line to-night. The Ashland division trains were delayed from an hour to an hour and a half. To-night the road is being operated in a satisfactory manner. The St. Paul road's fast mail from the East was two hours late. The Wisconsin Central's trains were twenty minutes to half an hour behind time. The mails are from half an hour to two hours behind time.

DENVER, Feb. 7.—Eastern Colorado reports a blizzard with great suffering among the destitute inhabitants on isolated farms. The thermometer has been below zero for two days.

HASTINGS, Neb. Feb. 7.—Reports reached here to-night that a family in this county had perished from cold last night. Their names could not be learned. According to reports the father had gone to the village of Juniata for provisions, but was overtaken by the blizzard and froze to death, and his family perished during his absence. The weather is so bitterly cold that the coroner's investigation has been delayed.

CHAPPELL, Neb., Feb. 7.—The Union Pacific's Atlantic express was wrecked a mile from here this morning by a spreading rail. Four cars and the engine were overturned. The thermometer was 30 degrees below zero and the passengers suffered greatly.

## FEARFUL GALES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—With a blinding snow storm off Fire island and at Sandy Hook, it would be impossible to convey the tidings of the sighting of the overdue French line steamer La Gascogne, even should she make her way up through the ice floes. The marine observer at Sandy Hook telegraphs at 10 o'clock to-night that the weather is so thick that he cannot see the channel, and signals from any incoming steamer would be unobserved. The first news, therefore, would possibly come from the quarantine station should La Gascogne make this harbor to-night. Everything regarding her now is merely surmise, but the general impression is that she has broken down and will either make sail or be towed into some port.

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.—The Red Cross steamer San Domingo arrived at St. Johns, Nfld., from Halifax this afternoon and reports having encountered fearful gales. Her decks were swept, the wheel chain broken, and she went broadside in the sea and nearly foundered. She battled two days with the storm. The British steamer Alpha, from Bermuda, and the Norwegian steamer Barasoa, from New York, are overdue, owing doubtless to the strong N. W. gales of the past three days.

GENOA, Feb. 7.—A violent storm is sweeping along the coast. Twenty small vessels have been driven ashore near this port. Great damage has been done to buildings in exposed positions and to piers and breakwaters.

## PRIESTS AND BICYCLES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 7.—Rev. Father Sylvester Jaert, pastor of the church of the Sacred Heart of this city, has received a letter from Rome, in which he is informed that the Holy Father disapproves of Roman Catholic priests riding bicycles. The letter was in reply to one written to the Pope by Rev. Father Jaert seeking guidance on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Dr Rooker, private secretary to Mgr. Satolli, said to a correspondent last night: "I don't think the Holy See has intended to take any action against the use of bicycles by priests. The matter was brought up in a Hungarian diocese and taken to Rome for a decision. It was decided that the subject was local, but it was thought that it would be best for priests concerned to refrain from riding any more than was absolutely necessary. The reason for this," Dr. Rooker said, "was the peculiar costume which priests in Europe wear. So long as bicycles are used within their proper limits they will not be frowned upon. If a priest is unwise in this matter it is in the province of any local church officials to see that he corrects his deportment."

## POSTAL REFORMS.

HOBART, Tasmania, Feb. 7.—The Colonial postal conference resolved to-day that the time was not yet ripe for the realization of Henniker Heaton's famous scheme for reducing postage fees throughout Great Britain's colonial empire.

## CHINESE LOAN A FAILURE.

### Bonds Not Popular With Investors Now Offering at a Discount.

### Peace Envoys Fully Empowered to Treat With Japan, Which Holds Off.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Chinese loan has proved a failure. The public did not take half of it, and so the underwriters took steps to sell it. Already the bonds are at two per cent. discount.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says: "The missionaries of Tai Ho Chang on the border between the provinces of Shang Tung and Kiang Su are fleeing to the coast to escape the hostility of the natives. An American warship will meet them at Ngan Ting and take them aboard."

The Central News correspondent also says: "The Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen were struck with torpedoes in three fathoms of water. The peace envoys have now been fully empowered to treat, and will remain in Japan. Both countries are anxious to conclude the war, but Japan does not mean to leave China a loophole for backing out."

A dispatch to the Globe says the Chinese fleet has shelled the part of Wei-Hai-Wei which is occupied by the Japanese. Shanghai papers assert that Japanese General Nodzu was killed at Hai Cheng. Gen Tai, commanding the Chinese land forces at Wei Hai Wei, is dead.

The Globe publishes a dispatch from Marseilles which states that Chinese emissaries have arrived there en route to Paris, to persuade the European powers to arrange peace between China and Japan.

## POPE LEO'S OPINIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Le Petit Meridional, of Montpelier, reports a long conversation which Deputy Paul Vigne, Radical Socialist, had with the Pope during his recent visit to Rome. Regarding the question of Socialism His Holiness said: "If Socialism means the efforts made to improve the condition of the poorer classes in a progressive, prudent and reasonable manner; if you apply that idea to whatever has been done to realize more social justice in the government of men, then it is impossible to pursue a nobler aim. Such was the work of Christianity, which inaugurated the era of clemency and piety and true fraternity at a time when cruel paganism was supreme, and when the pitiless Roman world was in apogee. To occupy oneself with the social question with a clear conception of the grave responsibilities resting on all who hold wealth and authority, is to continue the work of the Divine master. It is what I have not ceased doing since my advent to the throne. As to the parties in France to which the name Socialist is given, I think their work will be sterile and they will be powerless as long as they do not lean on religion for support. Violent opposition to the government by those parties in France and Germany has become increasing and redoubtable; but it will all be vain, because religion has been banished from them. Your republic is a very acceptable form of government despite its errors, and I love it more than is supposed in France. Why should I not be solicitous? To seek to govern men without religion is the most dangerous of chimeras." As to science, the Pope declared: "The abyss between it and religion which some have created is not natural. Science can and ought to march with religion. The discoveries in the one can be nothing but the glorifying of the other."

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 7.—Judge Joaquin Calderon, of San Juan Bautisa, and staff are on their way to points near the Guatemalan border, where they will investigate the claims of private individuals against Guatemala. This is one of the many indications that a settlement has been virtually arrived at between the two countries. The universal opinion is that the danger of war is now over.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—General Barrios, special envoy of the government of Nicaragua to the British government, has gone to Paris. It is learned that his mission here has not been successful. There is still some friction between Nicaragua and Great Britain in regard to the arrest of acting British Vice-Consul Hatch by Nicaraguan authorities at Bluefields in September last, at the time of the disturbances. Hatch claimed the Nicaraguan authorities refused to inform him of the nature of the charges which caused his arrest, and at Greytown, Nicaragua, when the captain of the British warship Mohawk demanded his release, no attention was paid to the request. Hatch was eventually released, but he had to leave Nicaragua for Jamaica until the affair was settled. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, Earl Kimberly, declined to receive Gen. Barrios.

## MATTERS IN MEXICO.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—A Mexico City special to to-night's Herald says: "The city banks have now accumulated loanable funds to the amount of more than $30,000,000. Demand is light; mining share speculation continues active. Some important Pachuca mines make excellent statements, which stimulate confidence. Silver mining has received no checks as a result of the depreciation in the value of that metal. As the country is on a silver basis the silver sold abroad handsomely pays the miners, who gain the exchange. The only people who feel the depreciation are foreign holders of siver mining shares. European cables to-day announce steady activity in Mexican government six per cents, which remain firm in price. Well informed people do not believe that there will be a war with Guatemala."

## GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain over the delimitation of the frontier of British Guiana was the occasion of the passage of a joint resolution by the house today, recommending the parties to submit the controversy to arbitration. A joint resolution was reported from the committee on foreign affairs, and was in accordance with the suggestion of President Cleveland in his last annual message.

### Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A double tragedy occurred to-day in the Germania hotel, a resort for immigrants of the poorer class.

## THE YUKON COUNTRY.

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—G. A. Carpenter, editor of the Alaska News, of Sitka, in an interview with a representative of the Post-Intelligencer, says that there is considerable excitement is Alaska over the boundary question. The Canadian government claims that Forty-Mile creek is in British Columbia, and has sent two gold commissioners with power to make a report in relation to the gold discoveries and also as to the smuggling of liquors into that region. The general opinion of miners coming out of the Yukon river region is that Forty-Mile creek is in British Columbia. It is very near the line. Engineer Pratt, who conducted the boundary survey for the United States government, is of opinion that the camp is located in Alaska on American soil. If the claim set up by the British is correct, there is a prospect that Juneau will come within the limits of the territory claimed by the British under their interpretation of the description of the boundary. This description says that in the absence of a mountain range the boundary line shall be within ten marine leagues of the coast line. The American idea is that the line shall follow the meanderings of the bays and inlets.

The idea is, from what I can learn from William Ogilvie, who has charge of the Canadian surveying party, that the Dominion government is now anxious to find out the mineral wealth of the Yukon valley in order to construct a good wagon road, or a narrow gauge railway, from salt water on the coast to the headwaters on the Yukon river. In the first part of September last Ogilvie, with a surveying party skilled in the use of snowshoes, started out from Juneau for the head of Taku inlet to make a preliminary survey and topographical report on the Taku route for the construction of a road to the headwaters of the Yukon river. In case this road is built this year there is a possibility of a steamer being placed on the Yukon, connecting Lake Tesslin with Forty Mile Creek, and other newly discovered camps, so that the distance of 800 miles from Juneau to Forty Mile Creek can be made in seven days, as against the present time of from thirty to forty days in open boats by the Chilkoot route. The general opinion of residents of Juneau, leaking out from headquarters, is that it is England's intention, through the Dominion and provincial governments, to secure a foothold in Alaska territory by making these improvements for internal travel and so as to secure a seaport for her shipping and a place to establish a naval and coaling station.

American citizens think that if the loss is sustained this country is not deserving of the sympathy of the residents. Many of the most prosperous miners in the territory came from the Cassiar district in British Columbia, which was opened to inland travel from Wrangel, via the Stickeen river, by a well-constructed wagon road and line of steamers to the mining camps.

The people of Alaska feel that the American boundary survey parties have been careless and negligent in their operations in determining the boundary line, by reason of failure to send surveying parties into the interior from the coast for a distance of ten marine leagues, thus securing exact notes and descriptions of the coast range in the vicinity of the boundary line. Their observations have been confined to the use of field glasses from the quarterdecks of the United States survey steamers Patterson and Hassler.

The three Canadian boundary survey parties scaled the high coast range to the very summit of the mountains, in many cases subjecting the men so imminent danger to life and limb, in order to secure exact data relating to the highest of the mountain peaks, the nature of the topography and photographs of the important points, which would naturally make and mark a boundary line. The United States government should show a disposition to learn the exact nature of the territory in conflict by appointing a commission with power to look into the possibility of building roads and opening up the country properly, and by these improvements maintain the rights already possessed. It is a significant fact that the Ogilvie survey party has been sent out in the very middle of the present winter to make observations in the most dangerous and coldest section of Southeastern Alaska to make a report on the Taku route in order that it may be acted upon immediately.

## TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—(Special)—Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, arrived in Toronto yesterday accompanied by his party. He says he has had a wonderful reception ever since he landed in Canada. From Victoria, B.C., all the way to Toronto, nothing could exceed the heartiness of his welcome. He says of his colonization scheme, that the result of the inquiries upon his mind has been such that if the encouragement from the Dominion government necessary to his plan is forthcoming, he will start his over the seas colony in Alberta or Saskatchewan. When in Victoria, he met Premier Davie and cabinet. They were favorably impressed and a colony may be located in British Columbia.

A man named Hyam, of Montreal, is charged with attempting to secure risks amounting to $300,000 on his wife's life with the supposed intention of her death occurring shortly.

## CRISIS ENDED.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Feb. 7.—The Whiteway cabinet crisis was ended to-night and the new ministry will be gazetted to-morrow. The cabinet proper will be composed of Sir William Whiteway, premier and attorney-general; Robert Bond, colonial secretary; Henry Woods, surveyor-general; and A. W. Harvey, Edward Morris and George Emerson, members without portfolio. In addition, P. J. Scott will be receiver-general and Eli Dawes chairman of the board of works, without seats in the cabinet. The new cabinet is the same as that in the original Whiteway ministry, which was dissolved last year on account of the bribery convictions, except that George Emerson replaces James Fox. The legislature will meet to-morrow, when the new ministry will probably declare its policy.

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7.—(Special)—Mr. Dalton, of Neepawa, cashier in Dr. Harrison's bank, whose mysterious absence in the East created some surprise in certain circles, returned yesterday to the city.

The Manitoba convention of Y.M.C.A. is in session at Brandon.

All the trains are behind time, being delayed by the severely cold weather in the West.

A St. Andrew's, Man., correspondent writes: "While Sexton Ballendine was engaged in digging a grave for a burial he came upon an old coffin. The lid was partly open and in looking in he noticed that the skeleton in the coffin was turned face downwards. It is supposed that the body had been buried alive.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

### Return of a Janus-Faced Quebec Politician to the Liberal Side.

### Montreal Catholics Peremptorily Insist on Disallowance—Prohibition a Plank in Patrons' Platform.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—La Croix del Canada, the organ of the clergy here, insists upon the Dominion government disallowing the last Manitoba school act before March 6, when the year within which disallowance can take place expires.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—The Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association held their annual meeting here yesterday. John R. Smith, of Brandon, and A. Turner were elected vice-presidents for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories respectively.

WOODVILLE, Feb. 7.—The Eldon house, with all its contents, was burned to the ground this morning, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,000.

DUTTON, Feb. 7.—At the annual meeting of the West Elgin County Association of Patrons of Industry held here, it was resolved to ask the Provincial association to make prohibition a plank in the Patrons' platform.

QUEBEC, Feb. 7.—There is a difficulty between Hon. L. P. Pelletier and certain other members of the cabinet. It is rumored he will abandon the ministry and seek his fortune, in Mr. Laurier's company.

NORTH BAY, Feb. 7.—W. W. Gillespie, a prominent merchant, is missing. He started for Cornwall to attend the court; but did not reach there. He wrote his wife from Toronto telling her he had no further interest in life and intended putting an end to his existence.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Rev. Robert Johnson, of Lindsay, Ont., has been called to the vacancy in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church here, caused by the death of Rev. J. A. Murray.

## THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

The New York Recorder undertook to figure out the cost of the strike of the employes of the Brooklyn trolley roads and arrived at the following estimate, which is probably not far out of the way:

COST TO BROOKLYN, SECOND BRIGADE, THIRTEEN DAYS' PAY.

| Rank. | Pay. |
|---|---|
| Brigadier-General | $ 78 00 |
| Colonels | 260 00 |
| Lieut.-Colonels | 208 00 |
| Majors | 416 00 |
| Adjutants | 260 00 |
| Surgeons | 208 00 |
| Assistant surgeons | 312 00 |
| Captains | 1,560 00 |
| Chaplains | 156 00 |
| Lieutenants | 2,600 00 |
| Non-commissioned officers | 15 175 00 |
| Privates | 33,653 00 |
| Subsistence | 1,344 00 |
| Horses | 644 00 |
| Total | $ 55,844 00 |

COST TO NEW YORK STATE, FIRST BRIGADE, FROM FIVE TO NINE DAYS' PAY.

| Rank. | Pay. |
|---|---|
| Brigadier-general (sic) | $ 6 00 |
| Colonels | 405 00 |
| Lieutenant-colonels | 324 00 |
| Majors | 424 00 |
| Adjutants | 432 00 |
| Surgeons | 164 00 |
| Assistant surgeons | 330 00 |
| Captains | 1,635 00 |
| Chaplains | 124 00 |
| Lieutenants | 1,388 00 |
| Non-commissioned officers | 16,247 00 |
| Privates | 34,616 25 |
| Subsistence | 2,160 00 |
| Horses | 2,664 00 |
| Total | $ 60 210 25 |
| Second brigade | 55,814 00 |
| Total cost for military | $ 116,054 25 |

ESTIMATED LOSSES IN WAGES, TO BUSINESS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| For wages, 6,000 men at $2 per day for fourteen days | $ 168,000 00 |
| For railroad fares, 1,300 cars, average loss per day for fourteen days, $25 each | 455,000 00 |
| For extra police, 600 men, fourteen days at $3 per day | 21,000 00 |
| Estimated loss to business in Brooklyn, two weeks at $500,000 a week | 1,000,000 00 |
| Total estimated losses | $1 644,000 00 |
| Total military | 116 054 25 |
| Grand total | $1,760,054 25 |

## NOT DISINTEGRATING.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor is here. In an interview to-day he denied that the Knights are disintegrating. He declared that the United Mine Workers would form a new district of the Knights of Labor. Referring to the proposed bond issue, he said: "The Knights were opposed to it because it increased the burden on productive labor." In regard to the Brooklyn trolley strike, he said, "the demands of the men were just and added the day of successful strikes is past. Workingmen must depend on the ballot for redressing their grievances. He favored government control of telegraphs and railroads and municipal operation of cars."

## FRENCH STEAMER LOST.

PANAMA, Feb. 7.—Some two hundred passengers from the French steamer Amerique, which went ashore near Cape Augusta several days ago were landed at Colon yesterday by the ss. Ville de Marseilles. They say that the Amerique, her mails and her cargo are a total loss. The passengers, who were taken ashore in small boats, lost all of their clothing and most of their money, but none of them were drowned. The only person lost in the wreck was a sailor.

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