DISSOLUTION NO DOUBT.

THE LISTS BEING HURRIED UP AND A DATE NAMED.

Tupper Anxious to Meet Fraser in the Political Arena — How the Battle is Progressing in the Different Political Camps.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—An order-in-council has been passed placing anti-toxin on the free list, no matter by whom imported. Pending a decision on this question, boards of health have been allowed to import the article free. Now anybody can bring it into the Dominion.

The ordinance adopted by the Northwest Assembly last session in reference to irrigation has been disallowed on the ground that certain clauses are ultra vires and infringed on the prerogatives of the Federal Parliament.

A consignment of Lee-Metford carbines for the use of Mounted Police will arrive here this week.

An influential deputation from Montreal saw the Government in reference to the proposed immigration of 4,000 French-Canadians from Michigan to Northern Ontario.

Under the imperial order of 1892 the Government will press the right of our people to fly the Dominion red ensign on Canadian registered vessels. It was after persistent agitation that Her Majesty's Government three years ago conceded this right, but evidently the order is not being recognized. Recently the authorities at Bermuda hauled down and confiscated a Canadian flag which was flying on a Nova Scotia schooner, the Emma of Yarmouth. The flag was taken down by the police superintendent at Hamilton, and his action was indorsed by the colonial secretary on the island. It seems strange that in face of the order of 1892 such a blunder as has been committed in Bermuda should have been possible. The authorities of the island evidently acted under the instructions of 1889, which obliged British subjects to fly the red ensign without any defacement. Representations have been made to the Imperial board of trade that all the colonies be notified of the permission granted to Canada three years ago.

There were further developments in connection with the task of printing the voters' lists. In order to expedite this work it has been decided to print the lists for the several electoral divisions of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec in those cities. Two officers from the staff of the Queen's Printer will go to each city to act as superintendents and see that the lists are not tampered with. This has given rise to a rumor that the elections are at hand, April 2nd, being the date named.

A well-known sporting man offered to bet $5,000 to $2,000 that Laurier would be the next Premier. The wager was not accepted at the time, but next day "Doc" Johnson, a local sport who is quite wealthy, covered the money. The affair has caused considerable talk, as the gentleman who gave such tremendous odds is known among the sporting fraternity as a cool, shrewd man.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 21.—Fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in the horse car stables owned by the Nova Scotia Power Co. in the north end of the city. Three alarms have been sent in and it is feared that a large amount of property will be destroyed. A number of capitalists in the United States who hold bonds of the company are interested.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—The contest for the checker championship of Manitoba and the Northwest concluded last night, the score standing: Hood, 7; Norman, 5; drawn, 8.

The final games for the Walkerville prizes of the bonspiel were played last night. The winners were: Harstone, of the Granites, 1st; Carson, of the Thistles, 2nd; McDonald, of the Granites, 3rd, and Dr. Clarke, of the Granites, 4th. The points play was concluded yesterday. The prize winners were Dunbar, of the Thistles, 1st, 52; Brown, of the Thistles, 2nd, 44; McCulloch, of the Stonewalls, 3rd, 44; Whelan, of Fort William, 4th, 44; and Dr. Jamieson, of the Thistles, 5th, 43.

The Dufferin House, Manitou, was damaged by fire yesterday; loss $1,000; contents removed.

The Grand Council R. T. of T. commend a political alliance with the Patrons.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association will be held here.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—John Henn, M. P. P., elected for Haldimand, was unseated after an election trial at Osgoode Hall that lasted only 10 minutes. It was shown that he was an issuer of marriage licenses at the time of the election. He is not disqualified. Dr. Bazter, ex-Speaker, was Henn's opponent.

The Ontario Legislature meets to-day. The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Craig, of East Wellington, and seconded by McNish of West Elgin.

The student's boycott at Toronto University has been declared off.

Kingston, Feb. 21.—Letters received from Ottawa by Col. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, state for a certainty that there will be no session before the general election.

Huntingdon, P. Q., Feb. 21. Gavin Blackwell was found dead in a field near Allan's Corners. The previous evening the deceased left the post-office about 11 o'clock with Neil McCuaig, and after seeing him part of the way home he jumped out of the sleigh with the purpose of going home. Deceased was found about an acre from where he parted company with Mr. McCuaig. An inquest was held by Dr. Clouston, coroner, and a verdict returned of death from exposure.

Halifax, Feb. 21.—The Pictou Liberals nominated James W. Carmichael, of New Glasgow, and John D. McLeod, of Pictou, for the Federal elections. Sir C. H. Tupper is said to be after the nomination in Guysboro to oppose D. C. Fraser.

Napanee, Feb. 21.—D. W. Allison, Liberal M. P., has announced his retirement in favor of the Patron candidate.

Three Rivers, Feb. 21.—The Liberal demonstration here yesterday was an unprecedented success for a notably Conservative constituency. Messrs Laurier, Joly, Tarte, Bruneau and other speakers addressed a large meeting. It was a great contrast to the Conservative fizzle of a few days ago. Dr. Fiset, of Shawenigan, was chosen by the convention to contest Three Rivers and Sa. Maurice. He is a new man, and his chances for winning the combined counties for the Liberals are said to be excellent.

Hamilton, Feb. 21.—Bracey Bros. & Co. of Chicago contractors for the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway have assigned to lawyer Teetzel. A strike on section 20 precipitated the trouble. The assignee will carry on the work.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—There was another cabinet council yesterday lasting two hours. Premier Davie, of British Columbia, was appointed Chief Justice of that Province.

The Premier leaves to-day for Tweed, in North Hastings. A new Government candidate has been chosen in West Hastings.

The binder twine manufacturers of the Dominion have decided on a reduction in prices.

A French-Canadian politician who is well posted by Conservative friends, said that the Government, after hearing Mr. Ewart repeat his address on the school question of a year ago, will pass an order-in-council reciting the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and stating that the Governor-General-in-Council hoped the Manitoba authorities will take cognizance of the judgment and volunteer mode of settlement. They will then issue the election writs, and give the bishops a private, but written pledge that if sustained at the polls remedial legislation will be submitted to Parliament.

A firm of Ontario manufacturing chemists wish to import free cheap whisky duty free for the manufacture of patent medicines, but the Government will refuse.

There are good grounds for believing that Sir Oliver Mowat will be induced to lead the Ontario Liberals in the coming Federal campaign.

The International fishery commissioners are given until June 1st to hand in their report.

The Marine Department will undertake a hydrographic survey of Lake Erie during the coming summer.

Collingwood, Feb. 22.—Hons. N. C. Wallace and W. B. Ives addressed two meetings in the opera house here. Mr. Ives surprised the audience by announcing that the general election would not take place for some months and when it does come off the people will not need their overcoats. The addresses at both meetings were almost wholly devoted to the National Policy. As this is Dalton McCarthy's riding there was considerable feeling expressed among the audience at the afternoon meeting by interrupting the speakers whenever Mr. McCarthy's name was mentioned.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—It is announced that Lord and Lady Aberdeen may prolong their present stay in Montreal indefinitely.

At a caucus of Quebec Conservatives, presided over by Hon. J. A. Ouimet, the conclusion was reached that it was absolutely necessary to forego the session before election Mr. Ouimet explained also that no date for the elections can be fixed until the Government has finally received an official notification from the Manitoba Government on the position to be taken by it regarding the school question.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The first session of the eighth Legislature of Ontario was opened yesterday afternoon by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Fitzpatrick. The house is composed as follows: Government 52, Conservatives 38, Patrons 14, vacant Wellington and Haldimand. There was not a great deal of form about the opening, but there was a large attendance of fashionable people and the crush for places in the gallery was more than usually occurs. The members were all there except two Protestant Protective Association men. W. D. Balfour, of Essex, was elected Speaker, being conducted to the chair by Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. A. S. Hardy. The public accounts will be laid on the table next week. They will show, among other things, that the succession duties yielded about $150,000, whereas only about $56,000 was expected.

Winnipeg, Feb. 22.—At a Liberal convention held at Brandon yesterday C. W. Speers, of Griswold, was placed in the field for Selkirk constituency to oppose Hon. T. M. Daly. It is expected that Speers will make a good run. He is well informed and a good speaker, a farmer, and resides near Griswold. He is well known throughout the riding, having carried on farming operations and dealt largely in cattle as an exporter.

At the session of the Legislature yesterday R. H. Myers, member for Minnedosa, advised the Government, of which he is a supporter, to co-operate with the Dominion Government in the act of advancing the interests of the Hudson's Bay railway. He said this was the proper source to look for relief from the present high freight rates.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The general election campaign is now fairly on. There will be a dissolution beyond doubt before the House of Commons again meets. The Government is afraid of the effect of the reported deficits this year amounting to $5,000,000, and the further addition of $10,000,000 to the net debt of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, is not in good health and the fact that times are getting worse instead of better still further intensifies the feeling against the Government. It is positively asserted that a date has been fixed upon, but that it will not be published until after next Tuesday, when the Manitoba school question comes up for a hearing before the Supreme Court at Ottawa. The middle of May is generally regarded as the period for polling. The weather here is cool, dry and bracing, with considerable frost.

Quebec, Feb. 22.—News has been received from the Lower Saugenay and Labrador coasts to the effect that a wholesale destruction of fur bearing animals is being carried on by Indians. Settlers will petition the Government to appoint agents to look after the preservation of fish and game and prevent them from being completely annihilated.

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the Liberal convention at Portage La Prairie, Robert Ferguson, of Carberry, Patron, was selected to run in the interests of the Opposition for the Dominion House in the new constituency of Macdonald.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday Mr. Craig, of Wellington, moved the adoption of the speech from the throne. The motion was seconded by Mr. McNish, of East Elgin. Mr. Marter, the Opposition chief, then criticized the address, and after that Mr. Havcock, the Patron leader, delivered his maiden speech, in which he defended the position of his party and showed himself to be a clever speaker. The speech was then formally adopted and the House adjourned until Monday. It is understood that Treasurer Harcourt will deliver the budget speech on Thursday.

The P. P. A. party, composed of P. D. McCallum and A. T. Gurd, has arrived. "We will oppose some amendments to the school laws," said McCallum, "and ask for other reforms; I don't know just what they are yet." McCallum said that the Orangemen are people in his riding were much excited over the anticipated school legislation. "They believe the Manitoba Government is right and will support only candidates who believe that," said he.

The University question will be one of the first matters to be brought before the House. Mr. Willoughby has asked for an investigation. Mr. Whitney asked for all correspondence regarding the question and the subject will come up within a few days.

The grand board of Patrons will meet on Monday. The convention, however, which was to have been composed of members of the grand board and delegates from the different lodges, has been indefinitely postponed. Delegates will be in attendance at this meeting from the grand associations of Manitoba and Quebec to consolidate their strength for the general elections. The question of taking action against journals which made charges of irregularity against the order will be submitted.

The Grand Trunk railway has signified its willingness to settle with the widow of John S. Sheehan, the court stenographer, who died from the result of injuries received in the Weston disaster. The sum of $20,000 is mentioned. The claims of judges, lawyers and others who were injured will also be settled without having recourse to law.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Capt. Walbran has been appointed a fishery officer, with all the magisterial powers attendant thereon.

There is a lull in political matters. The Premier has left for Hastings on a few days' visit to his brother.

Judge Bole has gone to Oshawa for a short visit.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—At the meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to-day a half-yearly dividend of two per cent. was declared on the preference stock, but in view of the continued and unexpected large decrease in earnings, and the advisability of maintaining as strong a position as possible during this period of unusual depression in business, the board decided that it would not be prudent to pay any dividend on the ordinary shares for the last half of the year 1894.

GRAND PARENTS SPLICED.

Saratoga, Feb. 21. The marriage of a grandfather and a grandmother, the romantic result of an advertisement, took place here yesterday. The advertisement, which appeared in a local paper on the 5th of February last was as follows: A gentleman of means and good standing would like to correspond with a middle-aged lady who is also of good standing; money of no interest, as the object is to secure a good wife. The contracting parties are Samuel Massey, who keeps the St. Charles hotel at Ballston Springs, and Mrs. S. P. Flagler, of Saratoga. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Charles Pelletreau, of Christ Episcopal church, Ballston Springs, and Rev. William Orr Wark, of the Congregational church, Saratoga. Mr. Massey is upward of 60 years of age and his bride is a few years his junior. Mr. Massey's first wife died last summer, and Mrs. Massey's first husband about a year and a half ago. Mrs. Massey's first husband kept the Flagler hotel in this village for years.

Commissioner Chipman, of the Hudson's Bay Co., has left Winnipeg for England to attend the annual fur sales.

Martin, Mitchell & Co., of Winnipeg, are suing the Northern Pacific Express Co. to recover payment and expenses for a package containing $2,000 which mysteriously disappeared from the Wawanesa office.

"A little bilious?" This may lead to serious illness. Get a box of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges at once. 25c. at druggists'.

CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE.

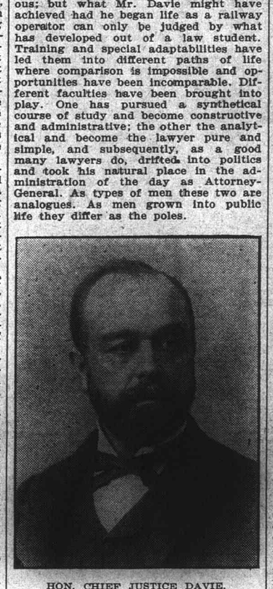
THE PREMIER ACCEPTS HIGH OFFICE ON THE BENCH.

He is the Youngest Judge in the Dominion—A Well Deserved and Popular Appointment—Sketch of His Life and Political Career.

A despatch to The World from Ottawa announces that at a session of the Cabinet, held on Thursday afternoon an order-in-council was passed appointing Hon. Theodore Davie, Q. C., Premier of this Province, to the position of Chief Justice of British Columbia. The Hon. gentleman was apprised of the fact last evening, and this morning he wired some of his friends in this city that he had accepted the position. As soon as the business which has accumulated in the Attorney-General's office, as well as matters requiring the attention of the Executive are disposed of—and that will be in a few days—Mr. Davie will leave the political arena and be sworn in as Chief Justice.

Several sketches of Mr. Davie have appeared in our columns from time to time during the last five years. At this period the following biography of this gentleman, which appeared in the last issue of the Western World, from the pen of its publisher, Mr. Acton Burrows, will be read with interest:

THEODORE DAVIE As he is best known and most familiarly spoken of, is unlike most men the writer has come into contact with, that is, he is essentially different in many respects; at the same time he is a good specimen of the type of Colonials, who in a new country have fought their way to the top unassisted by any of the potent influences which beget preferment in the old countries, and few men who have succeeded owe more to force of character, energy and indomitable will power. He is a man who illustrates in an eminent degree the policy known in very modern phraseology as that of "get there." His career is interesting as a study of human forces, and as our readers have recently had presented to them a pen sketch of Sir William Van Horne they will recognize many characteristics common to the great railway magnate and the Premier of British Columbia. There are the same subtile analysis of character, quick conception, rapid judgment and prompt decision; in both cases the brusque manner, vital energy and strength of purpose. In success and rapid advancement by virtue of these qualifications these men vie with each other. Sir William, by reason of more extended field of operations, has become the more famous; but what Mr. Davie might have achieved had he began life as a railway operator can only be judged by what has developed out of a law student. Training and special adaptabilities have led them into different paths of life where comparisons are impossible and opportunities have been incomparable. Different faculties have been brought into play. One has pursued a synthetical course of study and become constructive and administrative; the other has analytical and become the lawyer pure and simple, and subsequently, as a good many lawyers do, drifted into politics and took his natural place in the administration of the day as Attorney-General. As types of men these two are analogues. As men grown into public life they differ as the poles.



HON. CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE.

Mr. Davie was born in Brixton, Surrey, Eng., in March, 1856, so he is therefore, still a young man, more especially as Premier. He was only 15 years of age when he came to British Columbia in 1867, where his father and brothers were before him, having emigrated to the colony several years previously, leaving him, the youngest boy, at home to enjoy the advantages of an English education. Young Theodore belonged to a clever family, and, therefore, came honestly by those qualities which have brought him so rapidly to the front. His father, Dr. J. C. Davie, was a leading physician in the colony, and was a member of the Legislature in his day. His brother, the late Hon. A.E.B. Davie, whom Hon. Theodore Davie succeeded as Attorney-General, was for some years Premier, and was a man who carried to the grave the respect and admiration of all who knew him. Another brother, Dr. J. C. Davie, who took his father's name and profession, stands very high as a medical man, and as a surgeon has a reputation extending throughout the whole Pacific coast. It will be seen, therefore, that the subject of this sketch was cut out of good family timber. As a boy he was known as bright and active, but not too goody-goody. One of those youths who, after dissipating a surplus stock of energy, are sure to, contrary to the stories of the Sanford and Merton type, turn out well, and may be depended upon to hold their own and fight their way in the world. After his arrival in Victoria, he studied law in the office of Mr. Robert Bishop, a prominent member of the Bar there in early days, and made rapid progress. Having become a barrister, he went to Cassiar, in the gold mining days of that district, and practised his profession there for four years. Many of our readers may have a general notion of what life is in a mining camp, and some, no doubt, have had personal experience, but with the conditions that governed life in Cassiar, remote, inhospitable and subject to all the privations and hardships that a miner can endure, it is hard to realize the disadvantages of professional life under such circumstances. However, the experience which he gained in pioneer life, roughing it among the miners, moulded the man of to-day—full of resource, practical, hard-headed and devoid of frills, but possessing, withal, a warm heart under a blunt exterior. This latter is a characteristic of miners themselves as a class, who, despite their outward manifestations of brusqueness and roughness, have an unwritten code of ethics that never permits distress to go unrelieved or fails to extend a helping hand to "a fellow out of luck." To know a miner thoroughly is to know a genuine three-feet-to-the-yard man, and to have him as a friend is to have a friend indeed. While in the early mining days of Australia and California many men of disreputable character and desperadoes found their way into the mining camps, and lent to the whole fraternity of miners something of their own shady reputations and manner of living, yet the better class represented a very high type of manhood and in British Columbia these men were in the ascendency and the rule. They are scattered to-day throughout the Province, and are found in every walk of life, and when the historian comes to carefully analyze the forces which entered into the life and progress of the Province and gave the impetus to its future greatness they are the men to whom they will ascribe most of the glory and honor. As I have said, the experience of the mining camp, enduring the privations and sharing its rough bill of fare, left its impress on a character, of itself strong and unconventional, and Theodore Davie came back to Victoria well equipped to battle his way under most favorable auspices. His natural abilities early in life marked him out for a position of prominence, and at the age of 30 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the City of Victoria. Seven years later he became Attorney-General and three years later Premier. At that time, July, 1889, he was one of the youngest men in the House. Such, briefly outlined, is Mr. Davie's career up to the present. He has achieved by bounds what most men who succeed reach by hard climbing, a point at which many in their race for distinction are ready to lay down their arms, but at which he finds himself in the prime of life, full of energy and determination. Whether he will continue in political life, or accept the distinguished honor of filling the position of Chief Justice of British Columbia, now open to him, is a matter of speculation and for himself hard to decide, but no matter in what capacity he may choose to act, he cannot fail to be a man of mark and a prominent factor in public affairs. Upon the death of the late Hon. John Robson, an astute politician and a man of ability and great experience, Mr. Davie was called upon to succeed him in the Premiership, and there was a good deal of doubt expressed as to his success as a leader. It fact there was a somewhat general distrust on this point, because, up to then, although nobody doubted his ability as a lawyer or as a fighting lieutenant, he had never demonstrated any of those magnetic qualities which draw and cement men together. He was known to be shrewd, prompt in action and a hard worker, but personally he was not distinguished for popularity. Perhaps he had never sought it in that form. A lunt, hard-hitting, uncompromising fighter very seldom is popular. But where men oftentimes lack in policy, they make up in more enduring qualities, and while the new Premier despises soft sawder and political soothing syrup, he has demonstrated that a large body of the people admire and will support bold, self-reliant and plucky leaders in preference to those who are little else than political weather guages. Mr. Davie emphasized his accession to the Premiership by taking hold of the small-pox epidemic which had gained alarming headway in a manner which, although it earned for him the title bestowed upon him by the then leader of the Opposition of "the little czar," established him as a man of action, and as a leader capable of coping with emergencies. The country admired and applauded him on account of it. The then Mayor of Victoria, and leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, a man, by the way, of exceptional ability as a parliamentarian, but cautious and constitutional to the last degree, endeavored conscientiously to ascertain the exact limits to which his powers extended in the premises, but before he could fortify himself to his own satisfaction the disease had got beyond ordinary municipal control. The Premier did not wait for "authority" to stem the epidemic which threatened the life of the city, as well as the Province. He stepped in, made the law by order-in-council, and, what is more, he enforced it. He was successful in his policy of vigor, but he left to others the task of worrying over the constitutional violations involved.

Mr. Davie first made his mark as a lawyer. As such he is noted for cleverness and zeal and a persistency which never lets up. His fellow practitioners say that he never knows when he is beaten. Down him on one legal point and he bobs up serenely with another, and the opposing counsel has to be very tenacious or have a very strong case to come out victorious at the end. Nothing discourages him; he stays and fights, success often crowning his efforts when all hope would seem to have departed. The Premier carries the same qualities into the House and into the Government. He is an untiring worker, and his capacity in this respect is wonderful. He works all the time, everywhere he is, in the House, in the Attorney-General's office, in his private office, and at home. As a speaker he is neither fluent nor a parliamentarian in his style. He is, however, plain and vigorous; and invariably carries the war into Africa. In debate he is the best when in the midst of hot shot and shell. The more he is interrupted and abused the better he likes it, and the better he can speak. He is essentially a fighter. In a political campaign he was never known to shirk an opponent and no amount of opposition can daunt him. In fact, his very fearlessness and pluckiness earn for him a respect and a healthy fear where he is most cordially hated. But after all neither the hustings nor the floor of the House are the place where his talents show to best advantage. It is in court before a jury, though not eloquent, he has a great mastery of detail, and in a complicated case he is thoroughly at home marshalling the points of evidence dovetailing the facts together in a way that is at once clear to and forces conviction on the minds of his hearers. As a prosecutor entrusted with the administration of justice, he pursues criminals with unrelenting vigilence, and once having run them down he throws his whole energy into their prosecution. One of the most recent notable instances of this was the prosecution and conviction of Albert Strobel, charged with wilful murder. The evidence was entirely circumstantial in its character, but so convinced was the Attorney-General of the guilt of the prisoner, that after an exhaustive trial, in which the jury disagreed, he obtained a change of venue, and a still longer trial ensued, the defense fighting most stubbornly and very effectively. His summing up was a masterpiece of forcible logic. The evidence was taken up bit by bit and linked together so completely that every person in the court room felt that the Attorney-General was surely drawing a network about the prisoner that portended his doom; but when the climax was reached in an address that covered days and days of trial in which a great mass of evidence was piled up, and the Attorney-General sat down, it was with the certainty of conviction in the minds of all. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. Then it was that after the spell of the terrible arrament of guilt preferred by the Attorney-General had begun to wear off, a dread came over the minds of the people of the possibility of a great mistake having been made, and a strong sympathy with the prisoner began to make itself manifest, which was only dispelled by his suddenly and unexpectedly confessing his crime. It was a triumph for the Attorney-General, not only on account of the skill he displayed in securing a conviction, but in the unerring certainty concerning the man's guilt which had controlled his mind from the start. This is but one in many instances in which he has distinguished himself in this line, so much so that the completeness and success which have attended the administration of justice in British Columbia in bringing criminals to their reward have become a matter of comment, more particularly on the other side of the International boundary line, where the contrast to this state of affairs is only too apparent.

Mr. Davie has a pair of very expressive eyes, and they gleam responsive to his moods. His rising ire is expressed by their vigorous snapping, and nothing bitter indicates his appreciation of a humorous situation. It must not be inferred, however, that he is a man alone made to slay and be slain. On the contrary he is known to his friends as a very tender-hearted and generous-minded man. In matters which concern his heart and pocket he is only too easily imposed upon, and no one, no matter how poor or ill-dressed he is, who comes to him with a plea of distress goes away feeling that he has made an appeal in vain, even if his wants are not immediately satisfied. Perhaps one of the best tests of a man's true character is that effecting his domestic relations, and here we have the strong man of state, the bluff, almost gruff, lawyer at home. His residence away up Douglas street, just on the outskirts of the city of Victoria, is surrounded by a goodly plot of ground, but it is not imposing, or in any way ostentatious. It is comfortable, neat and well appointed—a home in which one may always be assured of genuine hospitality without formality. While Mr. Davie performs all the public functions of a social nature which are demanded of him by reason of his position, he is not a "society man" and prefers his home and his family, to which he is devotedly attached. If one should drop in on him early in the evening he would probably be found hard at work, with, in all probability, his little ones climbing about and over him and playing all kinds of pranks. To their mother, who would tenderly chide them for disturbing him, he would say, "Never mind, let them enjoy themselves" and so work on unconcerned by and what to most men would be distraction itself. One begins to see here a manysided and remarkable man in British Columbia's Premier, and to wonder less and less at his success politically. By his uniformly consistent manner to the public, which is the same now as it was years ago, he has shown qualities of heart and mind which the mass of the people admire. There is no yawning of a chasm between the poorest man in the Province who wants to speak with him; no starchy or impressive posturing or studied speeches. If one is not bowed in and out of his presence with studied and diplomatic disguise of feeling, which to weak and inexperienced people is flattering, one at least has the satisfaction of knowing his mind, because, as a rule, he is very unreserved in telling what he thinks, not offensively, but in a vein of frankness and candor which one cannot fail to appreciate. Nor is he a man, notwithstanding his strong convictions on most subjects, who does not welcome suggestions. On the contrary no man is more open to conviction than he is, and the man who has a just cause or a good suggestion to make, only has to state it clearly to have it carefully, if not favorably considered. Such characteristics as these eventually give a man great strength, and just such qualities as I have described have given him the following he has in the House in which personally he has not an opponent who, politics aside, would not desire to see him occupy the highest position in his profession which is open to a full use of his talents. In the Government, and as leader of the Assembly, he has developed tact of no mean order, and between himself and the present leader of the Opposition, Mr. Smith, a gentleman of estimable man, there is a perfect entente cordiale, or at least as far as that is possible in a political sense. The same may be said in regard to the whole body of the Opposition, who are gentlemen of good calibre and not factious to the extreme. Such a condition of affairs arising out of a keenly contested election, and a former very bitter session, speaks volumes for the man, who, despite his well-known aggressiveness and strongly-moulded character, has been able to earn the personal good-will and respect of all. In reality the present Premier has become a popular leader, and by reason of those blunt and unconventional characteristics which have always distinguished him, but which in a subordinate position in the Government tended to his prejudice; and herein, as I stated at the outset, we have an interesting study in the problem of human forces. It is also to be stated to the credit of the Premier that, although credited with a good deal of trickiness by all his political opponents, in all the party questions which have arisen, no breath of scandal has ever attached itself to his name, and in his private business affairs no one has attempted to impute wrongdoing or dishonesty or sharp practice.

I have not attempted to throw a glamor of righteousness or greatness over the character of this sketch, but, after an acquaintance of some years' standing, and a close study of his career, have endeavored to portray fairly a strong personality in Provincial politics, and a man identified since his youth with the fortunes of the West. As a politician and an administrator he has his faults, for which in the past he has been more credited than for his virtues, a common fate, perhaps of all living politicians, but taken as he is, he is a man of whom the inhabitants of British Columbia will ever think kindly and highly, or else I mistake the future before him, or the tribute which is due him as a public man to the present point of his career.

ENGLISH ADVICES.

The Government Safe on a Division—Balfour Absent From the House.

London, Feb. 21.—The cabinet met this morning to consider Sir Henry James' intended motion to adjourn the House of Commons to direct attention to the Indian cotton duties. All the members were present. It lasted an hour and a half. It is conceded that if Mr. Balfour speaks strongly in favor of James' motion the Ministry will be overthrown. Balfour is suffering from a slight attack of influenza, and it is possible he may not appear in the House. Liberal newspapers denounce the attitude of the Conservatives in giving preference to local trade interests over those of the Empire by supporting a motion which, if successful, will mean the bankruptcy of India. Bimetalists are in favor of James' motion on the ground that the finances of India would be improved by changes in the currency. The Conservative newspapers are jubilant over the difficulties which confront the Ministry, but are unanimous in deprecating such action as will sacrifice the interests of India to those of an English county.

It is learned that Balfour will not ask his supporters to vote to overthrow the Government in to-night's division on the James' motion. Lord Goschen, who is an ardent opponent of bi-metallism, promises to support the Government, so it is hardly likely the Ministry will be out-voted.

The purchases of the new loan have been chiefly for New York account, confirming the belief that nearly all of the London scrip will go to the United States.

In the Commons this evening Under Colonial Secretary Buxton refused for the present to furnish the House with documents in regard to the recent crisis in Newfoundland. Under Secretary Gray stated that the Government had sounded the powers, including the United States, with regard to bringing about peace with China and Japan, and had received encouraging replies. Henry James then called up his motion regarding India cotton duties and reviewed the history of India tariffs. Balfour was not present.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Colored Orator and Philanthropist Dies Suddenly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Frederick Douglass, the distinguished orator and philanthropist, dropped dead in the hallway of his residence last evening at 7 o'clock. Deceased had attended meetings of the Women's Council in the morning and afternoon, and returned home shortly before 6 o'clock. He was talking to his wife in the hallway after dinner, and suddenly dropped to his knees and expired shortly afterwards. Drs. J. S. Harrison being immediately in attendance. Mr. Douglas was to have delivered a lecture at the Hillside African church and was waiting for his carriage.

(Frederick Douglass was born a slave of a white father, at Tuckahoe, Maryland, about 1817. His early days were spent with relatives, then he was sold to a Baltimroe shipbuilder, from whom he escaped in 1838, reaching New Bedford, Mass. He devoted his abilities to acquiring an education, and soon became known as an orator and as an opponent of slavery. He toured as such and wrote largely upon the subject, and also engaged in journalism. Several visits were made to England and later he received a number of Government appointments, which he filled with honor.)

The remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

A pretty woman may increase her charms by clearing her skin of sallowness and disfiguring eruptions. Eseljay's Liver Lozenges, 25c.

VALUABLE MINE SOLD.

N. D. Moore, of Nelson, has completed a deal whereby the Cumberland mine is to be transferred to W. C. Yawkey for a consideration of $25,000 $15,000 cash and the balance in six months. The Cumberland is located directly below the Idaho, only a small fraction 20 feet wide intervening between the lines. It catches both the St. John and Idaho veins and has always had a good showing of ore. The development work done by the locators, some 70 feet, has shown up a good mine. The mine is sold out for $25,000 ex-dividend for 137 tons of ore have been shipped this winter of which the approximate value would not fall short of $15,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE ROSSLAND RECORD.

Of newspapers, as of books, it may be said there is no end. The latest addition to the journalistic family in British Columbia is the Rossland Record, printed and published in Rossland, Kootenay by Eder C. Smith. The first number before us is indeed a creditable one, being full of local and other news, neatly gotten up and well printed. The Record is a four page six column paper. The World wishes its juvenile contemporary every success.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

SYNOPSIS OF AN INTERESTING LECTURE AT MONTREAL.

Canada's Rich Belts Very Large but Capital is Necessary to Develop Them—Statertical Information.

The Montreal Witness of the 16th contains the following report of a lecture, the second of a series known as the Somerville course, in the hall of the Natural History Society in that city on the previous evening by Capt. C. Adams, the subject chosen being: The Useful Minerals of Canada:

The annual report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1892, the lecturer stated, shows that the mineral production of Canada consists of seven metallic substances—nickel, gold, copper, silver, iron, lead and platinum—valued at $3,743,765, and 24 non-metallic substances, of which the most valuable are coal, petroleum, asbestos, gypsum, pyrites, salt and phosphates. There are also 15 products the materials of which are directly derived from the earth, such as bricks, building stone, lime, sewer pipe, pottery and tiles. While the total mineral production is estimated at $18,000,000, the Dominion statistician values farm products at $300,000,000 and manufactures at $476,000,000, thus giving to mineral productions a very inferior place; and yet Canada is one of the richest and most varied mineral countries in the world.

A glance at the values of the principal mineral products in 1892: Heading the list is coal, which has not only the greatest value, $7,184,510, but is also the prime mover of nearly all mechanical industry. The output, exclusive of colliery consumption, was 3,292,547 tons, of which 823,733 tons were exported, leaving for home consumption 2,468,814 tons. There was imported of foreign coal: Bituminous, 1,615,220 tons; anthracite, 1,479,106 tons, and coal dust, 82,091 tons; making a total of 3,176,417 tons, showing that there was an excess of foreign coal used in Canada amounting to 707,603 tons, in spite of the duty of 60 cents a ton on bituminous coal, which amounted to nearly a million dollars. This is due to the fact that no anthracite coal is produced in Canada, and there are no coal mines in Ontario or Quebec. The production in 1892 was as follows: Nova Scotia, 2,175,914 tons; New Brunswick, 6,768; Northwest Territories and Manitoba, 184,370, and British Columbia, 925,495. There are supposed to be 97,000 square miles of coal areas in the Dominion, of which 18,000 are in Nova Scotia and 50,000 in the Northwest Territories, besides 15,000 square miles of lignite lands in the West. Next to coal in value is nickel, with an output of $1,399,956, according to one estimate, but it was intimated that the value of the matter as shipped from the mines was only $581,318, owing to the ore not being wholly treated in Canada. Third in rank comes petroleum, with an output of $382,489; $13,051 was exported, and $475,732 worth was imported from the United States, in spite of the high duty. Five thousand wells are producing 779,753 barrels a year, or an average of less than half a barrel each day.

In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia Canada has gold in quartz and alluvial deposits that should make her the greatest gold producer of the world. The proportions in 1892 were: British Columbia, $399,525; Nova Scotia, $389,965; Northwest Territories, $98,006; Quebec, $12,987, Ontario, $7,118, a total of $907,601. The gold ores of Ontario contain arsenic in such quantities that it has been difficult to save the gold. When a process is found that will more effectively separate the gold a large output may be expected. British Columbia promises to be the great gold producer in the future.

Canada's copper deposits are numerous and extensive. In 1892 the production was 7,067,575 lbs., a value of $336,949. Next in value comes asbestos, of which Canada has the only productive mines in America. Owing to the great fall in prices the output for 1892 was only valued at $290,462, whereas in 1891 it was $969,873, and has risen again in 1894 to $516,000. Silver ranks seventh, with an output of $269,489. The production is small, but the discoveries lately made in West Kootenay, B. C., warrant the expectation that Canada will eclipse the best record of the silver producing regions of the United States, should advancing prices warrant the production. Her beds of iron ore are numerous and inexhaustible, and with the development of the country and the opening of free markets in the United States, there will come an era of immense activity. Its output of 192,348 tons, valued at $283,866, was divided among Nova Scotia, $194,581; Quebec, $62,885, and British Columbia, $6,900. No ore was imported.

Gypsum is in vast supply in Nova Scotia. Its output for 1892 was valued at $241,127. Pyrites abound for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and it has been said that the nation that can produce sulphuric acid the cheapest is destined to lead the world. The output was valued at $179,310. Phosphate exists in great quantity, and though foreign markets will not now pay enough to make mining profitable, there is certain to arise a demand on this continent that will call for a vast production of this article, which is of the highest grade known in the world. Mica is very abundant, and is now being largely used as an electrical insulator.

Some of the reasons why Canada does not take higher rank as a mining country are the limited population compared with the great area; the small number who have such an excess of wealth as to care to engage in so speculative a venture as mining; the duty of 35 per cent. on mining machinery; the absence of railways in the United States from the mining district of the west, and the hostile tariffs of the United States, which to a great extent deprive us of that market. The mineral industries of Canada can only receive benefit from the removal of trade restrictions and the promotion of transportation facilities; and under a system of free interchange Canada will become one of the most productive mineral countries in the world. Meantime if more of her enterprising citizens would be willing to risk moderate sums in developing the resources of the country, instead of engaging in stock gambling, they would succeedfull in the Dominion fight. Sir Oliver, the paper adds, when seen positively refused to deny or affirm the statement. Should Sir Oliver accede to the request, Hon. G. W. Ross is mentioned as his successor for the Ontario Premiership. The programme of the Opposition, according to the World, is that Sir Oliver Mowat shall lead in Ontario, Hon. Joly de Lotbiniere in Quebec, and Premier Greenway in Manitoba.

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