ANGRY ABORIGINES.

tive Tribesmen of Cape Mudge Vexed Because Their Festivities Are Interfered With.

Indignation Meetings Held and Excitement So High That Trouble Is Anticipated.

The Indians in the vicinity of Cape Mudge are in a state of great excitement at now over the arrest on Tuesday last of Johnny Moon and his father, the chief of the Cape Mudge tribe. In consequence, Mr. Edward Wilson, storekeeper and hotel proprietor, came to the city yesterday in post haste, in quest of Mr. A. W. Vowell, the superintendent of Indian affairs. He says the Indians are making no threats nor resorting to violence, but they are in the sulks and are thoroughly aroused that, unless diplomacy is displayed in dealing with them, trouble may be looked for.

There are numerous traders along the coast, as well as settlers, prospectors and miners, and as a wise precautionary measure he believes that something should now be done to placate the offended natives. They have been holding indignation meetings over what they consider the "cultus" conduct of the white officers of the law, and the consensus of opinion at these "powwows" has been to fight to the bitter end their grievances in the provincial courts. There are among them one who know what civilization in this respect is, and hence their action.

But this is not the dangerous aspect of affairs that confronts Mr. Wilson. He knows that most of the Indians possess some kind of a fire arm, and that their number is daily being increased through the arrival from all parts of the coast of cousins, brothers and visitors to participate in the festivities of a long-heralded potlach. Once maddened by whisky the festive company might make things very interesting for the civilized community.

What happened to bring about the present agitated feeling of the natives does not seem altogether clear. The Johnny Moon arrested had issued numerous invitations for a potlach, to come off about this time or a little later, and it would, either in this or some other way, have roused suspicion, of which Constable Hanson, Cortez island, sought corroboration of. Whereupon the officer visited Cape Mudge last Tuesday and placed under arrest the father and son, Mr. Wilson says giving no explanation for his action. The old man resisted arrest and so attracted a crowd of drunketed and husky natives to the beach, where just prior to the steamer's departure with the two prisoners, a constable took place, resulting in the hoary-headed chief being taken from the authorities, and the latter being hurriedly driven away, the young prisoner going with little objection.

This story Mr. Wilson reluctantly related as he was, he said, desirous of seeing the authorities before having the news published.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

With delightful weather and a large turnout of golfers of both sexes, the mixed foursome tournament of the N.G.C., at the Oak Bay links yesterday, proved highly enjoyable—one of the most pleasurable gatherings in the history of the ancient and royal game. The scores returned were throughout as creditable, as will be noted by the appended complete record of the day's results:

	Hcp.	Gross Score.	Net Score.
A. F. Burton and Mrs. Burton	18	93	75
H. Van Milligen and Mrs. Rawstorne	5	86	81
M. Roberts and Mrs. Langley	12	99	87
J. Prior and Miss E. Lowen	9	97	88
R. F. Rawstorne and Miss Pooley	10	99	89
Combe and Miss Harvey	8	98	90
H. Barnard and Mrs. F. S. Barnard	18	114	96
A. E. Oliver and Mrs. Combe	*7	89	96
B. Stahlschmidt and Miss Forster	12	107	97
H. T. Drake and Mrs. Snowden	15	112	97
B. Rogers and Miss S Pemberton	9	106	97
Major A. W. Jones and Miss Cornwall	10	112	102
Lieut. H. W. Gordon and Miss Eva Loewen	10	113	103
J. Beaven and Miss Pemberton	14	119	105
P. Luxton and Miss K. Davie	18	116	106
J. C. Galletly and Mrs. Marquis	18	130	112

M. T. Johnson and Miss B. Foster: and D. Pemberton and Miss M. Cornwall—turned no score.

*Plus.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 9.—Mr. Joseph Martin denies the report that he will re-enter politics.

VICTORIA
Roller Flour Mill
VICTORIA, B.C.
BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand.
SUPERFINE FLOUR,
WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession.
GRAHAM FLOUR,
SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. No Baking Powder, Yeast or Salt required.
GROUND FEED,
BRAN, SHORTS, ETC.
RICE MEAL AND
BROKEN RICE.
If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill.
125-d&sw

A COSTLY VENTURE.

The Little "St. Nicholas" Pays the Penalty of Smuggling—"Icarus" Departs.

A Close Call for the "Andrina"—The "Kingston" in Collision.

When the little fishing sloop St. Nicholas sailed into port yesterday morning she found a customs officer waiting to lay claim to her the moment her anchor was let go. The craft, well known among those which rendezvous just a little above the railroad bridge, has of late been following up nefarious work, for which the only one apparently responsible is Ernest Forest, the man who was in charge upon her arrival. In hopes of a profitable venture he made a trip to San Juan island last week and returned in a few days with a load of seventeen and a half dozen chickens, arriving at Oak Bay. There he landed 78 of the fowl when two men, whom he took from the badges they wore to be policemen or customs officers—but who were in reality sharpers—came along and demanded something like $20 to "keep quiet." Forest had not the amount on him, but he produced all the money in his possession and then sought a more secluded place to dispose of the remainder of his poultry. He went to Cadboro Bay and there sold out to an expressman, whom as yet he has not been able to identify. The first number of chickens sold have since been located, but the purchaser was found innocent of the method of their importation. No owner can be found for the sloop, but Collector Milne is not particularly anxious over this, the vessel having been duly confiscated to the Crown.

THE "ANDRINA'S" CLOSE CALL.

The four-masted British bark Andrina, which was in yesterday's COLONIST reported as dangerously close to the Vancouver island shore, arrived late Friday evening at Port Angeles, having narrowly escaped wrecking near Cape Beale. The ship was deserted by the crew, and only by great good fortune was she saved. Capt. Smith says that for four days he had seen neither sun nor stars, as during the entire time they were surrounded by a dense fog. At noon Wednesday the cry "Breakers ahead!" was the first warning he had of his dangerous position. A heavy sea was running at the time and an attempt to wear the ship proved futile. Two anchors were let go, and as the big ship rounded one of the cables parted, leaving her within 100 feet of the shore and in immediate danger of parting the other cable. The breakers were running forty feet high, and it was decided to launch the boats and attempt to reach the shore. The boats filled before they reached shore and several of the men were washed overboard but were rescued by their comrades. A landing was at last effected, and that night the sailors took up their quarters under a lifeboat. In the morning the tugboat Tyhee appeared on the scene and took them in tow, bringing them safely to port. The Andrina registers 2,542 tons, and is among the largest of the British ships that visit the Sound. She came direct from Australia in ballast, and will wait for orders.

THAT NEW YUKON STEAMER.

"The report current in Victoria that a steamer or steamers for service on the Yukon river had been ordered built there by a Seattle business man is generally discredited here," says the Seattle P.-I. "None of the transportation companies organized for operation in Alaska acknowledges any interest in the steamer, and each seems equally confident that other companies are not interested. 'Why,' said one well known business man, 'there are no business men in Seattle who could afford to build such a steamer. The report probably can be traced to a different origin. Some time ago, when the detachment of Canadian mounted police was in this city, the superintendent made many inquiries as to the expense of building a steamer for patrol duty on the Yukon river. Several visits were made to the Moran foundry. I do not question that the boat talked of at Victoria is ordered for that purpose.'"

AFTER A ROUGH VOYAGE.

The 2,896 ton British steamship Agapanthus, under special charter to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company, reached Seattle Friday after a specially rough voyage. She came by the great circle, running within seventy miles or more of the Aleutian islands. The storms drove her some distance out of her course, and caused a delay of about five days. None of the officers or crew were the worse for the shaking up received, however, and there was no damage to cargo. The Agapanthus' outgoing cargo will be the largest that has ever left Seattle, including 6,000 tons of steel rails, cotton, flour, etc.

AROUND THE WORLD BY "AORANGI."

The Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged for a special around the world trip per R.M.S. Aorangi, which steamer has just been added to the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company's fleet, says the News-Advertiser. It is intended that she will leave London, England, on March 17, for Sydney, in order to take her place on the route between Australia and Canada. For this special voyage tickets will be sold for $600 from any point on the C.P.R., or Soo Pacific route between Vancouver and Halifax, St. John, N.B., Portland, Boston, or New York, allowing passengers choice of trans-Atlantic steamship lines to London.

MARINE NOTES.

Among the passengers on board the steamer Umatilla, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday, are the following for this city: Chas. Walsh and wife, H. Lilevre, Miss Porter, Mrs. P. E. David, Mrs. M. Palmondon, Thos. E. Ladner, wife and three children, Mrs. Keesing, Miss E. Field, G. Robinson, Mrs. Elliott, G. B. Ogden, Miss G. Manack and Mrs. S. Dereu.

It is expected that the Miowera will call at the ocean dock to-day on her outward voyage. She has a full general cargo, chiefly of flour, and a long list of passengers. Among the latter to be taken on here are Mrs. C. James, Alexander Grahame, Mr. and Mrs. St. John, and H. E. Kelsie.

A week ago Friday, the R.M.S. Empress of Japan sailed from Yokohama, and given the customary passage should arrive here on Tuesday next. She carries twenty saloon and three hundred steerage passengers, and brings a heavy cargo, including 200 tons of silk, 400 tons of freight for Victoria, 100 for Puget Sound cities and 200 for San Francisco.

The City of Kingston, while making a landing at Port Townsend on Friday, ran into the United States revenue cutter Grant and tore away her bowsprit. Excitement aboard the Grant was intense for a moment, as it was feared at first the cutter was sinking.

H.M.S. Icarus steamed out of Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning at 9 o'clock on an extended voyage. It is expected that she will first call at Honolulu and then cruise among the islands of the Pacific. She will likely be gone for nine months or a year.

The British ship Kate Thomas, which arrived December 28, is now awaiting a tug to take her to Port Blakeley, having, as previously announced, a lumber charter.

The Sehome is expected to relieve the City of Kingston to-day, filling the route for a week or so, while the old reliable goes to Tacoma dry dock for a new propeller and a general overhauling.

"NEEDED CONNECTION."

TO THE EDITOR:—I have read the letter in the COLONIST, under the above heading, advocating a trail from the north arm of Cowichan lake to the head of the lake at the north side, to connect the road from Duncan's to Cowichan lake with the trail from the head of the lake to Alberni "for the convenience of miners." I have also read a resolution passed at a public meeting held at Duncan's, in favor of the same connection, "for miners' use."

As a landowner and permanent settler on Cowichan lake for over nine years, I ask permission to state a few facts in reference to this matter.

There is no farming land worth noticing at the north side of the lake west of the north arm, and very little marketable timber; so if a trail is built on the north side of the lake it will be exclusively for the use of miners. Why not make this connection at the south side of the lake? It will be fully as convenient for miners, and the present road at south side, go two miles further west than the north arm, and consequently the trail to be built will be two miles shorter, and I believe much a better road.

The principal settlement is at the south side, and the settlers have no connection with the outside world, except by water, often a very dangerous and always an expensive mode of travelling. And, besides having some thousands of acres of the primest land locked up, there is a vast quantity of the finest logging timber and about fifty mining claims recorded on Sutton creek, all on the south side of the lake. On this account the road on the south side cannot be a failure.

Of course Cowichan river must be bridged, or perhaps a ferry may answer for some time. But I should not be surprised if a reduction in the cost of making the road at the south side, would not bridge the Cowichan river. And if it does cost a few hundred dollars extra there should be no hesitation in having it done, as it is very poor policy to be penny wise and pound foolish. If connection is made at the south side, where it out to be, it will give the settlers a direct connection with Cowichan Lake road and the Alberni mines, where there ought to be a good market for cattle, and it cannot fail to be much used by loggers. As I have mentioned, it will be fully as handy for miners as a road on the north side, and better prospects of being used by them at present.

I shall send a copy of this to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, in the hope that he will have the matter carefully inquired into, and have the public money invested for public benefit, and not for the advancement of one individual.

CHAS. BAYLY.

Cowichan Lake, Dec. 31, 1896.

B. C. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice in to-day's Province a quotation from a recent issue of the Miner, that Col. Baker is very unjustly attacked for his connection with this railway, and the latter paper states that, "holding the official position he does, Col. Baker should defend the interests of the miners of Kootenay, and not be up to his eyes in a scheme which, if carried out successfully, would be most fruitful of the most enduring wrongs to them," and the Province, in commenting upon this, says that "it is right and proper that the Minister should, in a straight-forward manner, let the people of this country know exactly what his relations with this project are, and if he is in any way interested in its success other than we all are."

Now, it is a well known and generally accepted rule that ministers of the crown and other high public officials are debarred by the etiquette of politics from answering newspaper strictures by rushing into print when their actions are criticised.

At the proper time and place I have no doubt that Col. Baker will be well able to defend himself from the unjust and unfair attacks of his critics, at well as from the innuendoes of his enemies, and needs no one to be his sword-bearer; but at the same time I think that it would be an act of justice to the Colonel if such gross mis-statements were denied.

I do not think that Col. Baker has ever denied or concealed his interest in this railway. He stated it years ago, long before he was in the government, and that it is a live issue to-day is due almost entirely to his enterprise and active work. Far from concealing his connection with it, he has actively promoted its interests ever since its inception, not alone by active work, but has spent thousands of dollars of his own money in the enterprise. He has labored for years, without any remuneration for his services, to try and get this railway built, and I think I am not betraying any confidence when I state, what I believe to be true, that all he now owns or ever did own of B. C. Southern stock, is $1,000!! I make this statement at the risk of offending Col. Baker, but in the interests of our public men, it is well that false statements should not be made without someone refuting them, until they can themselves do so in the proper place.

If anyone takes the trouble of examining the journals of the assembly, he will find that Col. Baker's course has been consistent and above board, that whenever amendments to the B. C. Southern charter have come up, he has always stated openly to the house that he was interested in the railway, and has not voted on the question.

In an editorial on this question, also the Province makes certain allegations which are inconsistent with fact. It states that nothing has been done, except that the charter has been received and extended from time to time. On inquiry I am informed that about $160,000 has been expended by the company in surveys, cutting out part of the right of way, and in ties, etc., etc.

Why all this hue and cry now about the land grant? If it had been such a tempting bait to railway builders would it not long ere now have been acted upon? Even if the B. C. Southern is entitled to 18,000-000 acres for building 900 miles of railway, is that, under the difficulties of the situation, excessive? When the British Pacific asked for 25,000 acres per mile (instead of 20,000 acres granted to the B. C. Southern) and $240,000 per annum besides, for building 600 miles of railway instead of 900 miles of railway, was there a great howl about that?

With all its "appalling" land grant, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its promotors, the railway has not been built, but this has been owing to the long continued financial depression and from no other cause. Quite alive all the time to its necessity and importance, its promoters have stayed with it and they will have the satisfaction at no distant date of seeing the road built.

B. C. S.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

☞The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

Vancouver's Waterworks—The Chain Gang Saving Much Civic Money—Picturesque Dog-Catching.

One Thief Caught—Rich Strike in the Golden Eagle—North Vancouver Disfranchised.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 9.—A man with a handcuff on one wrist has been frightening ladies in the West End, tapping at windows and trying doors. He is evidently crazy.

Officer Mackintosh is receiving the credit of arresting a sneak thief, who is charged with having stolen a quantity of goods and $20 in cash from different parties.

Someone has computed the work done by the chain-gang to be equivalent to $2.966 in wages. Against this is the keep of the gang and the money taken from citizens by highwaymen, but there is still a balance left in favor of the city.

The sensation of the hour in Vancouver is at present the diurnal raid of the dog-cather, whose immense net "none but he can wield." Accompanied by a dog wagon, laughing men, shouting boys, crying women, and the howls of the captured canines, Vancouver's poundkeeper is the observed of all the observers on the streets of the city and the centre of a scene most picturesque.

A man named Squires was charged in the police court yesterday with trying to induce young girls to go to Portland and live a life of shame. The magistrate was compelled to dismiss the case on technical grounds.

A wire has been received from Lillooet from the foreman of the Golden Eagle mine that the richest strike yet has been made in the mine, while cross-cutting west of the tunnel at 67 feet.

During 1896 there were 1,132 cases in the police court, against 818 cases last year. In two-thirds of the charges, convictions were obtained. The increase in crime is traceable not to poverty, but rather to the floating population of toughs always attracted to rapidly growing communities.

The number of services in the waterworks department have increased from 2,856 in 1895 to to 3,070 in 1896, which enabled the department to materially reduce the rates. The total earnings of the waterworks for the year was $62,000; rebates, $14,000; running expenses, $11,500. The reduction in the water rates since the city took charge is almost one-half. All the waterworks property is reported in good condition.

The following resolution of the North Vancouver council will be sent to the Attorney-General of the province: That the municipality has complied in all respects with the act under which it was incorporated, but owing to certain amendments in the Municipal Elections Act, 1896, passed at the last session, it has been disfranchised to such an extent that no reputable ratepayers will accept office, because they are unable to take the requisite oath of qualification on account of recent amendments; therefore, the Attorney-General is requested to take such steps as are necessary to place the municipality in as good a position as it was before the aforesaid disfranchisement took place.

The Albion Gold and Silver Mining Company are having their claim, on Bowan island, assayed preparatory to applying for a crown grent. The exceptionally fine showing as to ore in place and favorable indication and quality of ore obtained on the surface, has considerably strengthened the stock.

CHILDREN ON THE STREETS.

Under the above heading the Commercial Advertiser, of New York, speaks of the necessity of providing for the children of the vicious and degraded, places of shelter and amusement, which shall be more comfortable and more attractive than the streets, where they now spend almost all of their waking hours. It is no use to say that these children must be sent "home" at night. Their homes, when they have any, are often worse places than the street. In them they learn lessons of vice and are in depths of degradation which are more impressive and more demoralizing than would be possible in even the lowest street of the worst quarter of the city. The duty of good citizens is to open well-regulated playrooms, reading rooms and other places of the kind, where the children, amid comfortable surroundings and in a healthy moral atmosphere, can pass the time when they are neither at work nor asleep. The plan seems to be a good as well as a feasible one, and deserves the consideration of all who have the means and the inclination to help in so worthy a project.

The Advertiser's article suggests the thought that our own little ones who are growing up in the cities and towns are exposed to many dangers and temptations. It is true that we have as yet no vicious class among the children, but bad boys and girls are to be found everywhere and their influence is all for evil, whether it be met with in the street or the play ground. It seems to us that parents are not sufficiently alive to the danger of allowing children to play about after dark with any chance companion who may be passing and have an idle half hour to spare.

It is to be hoped we are not treading on forbidden ground when we express doubts as to the wisdom of allowing children, some of them scarcely more than infants to meet together with little if any supervision, to be trained for public entertainments or of letting them undergo the unhealthy excitement of performing to delighted audiences in brilliantly lighted, crowded rooms at an hour when they should be refreshing both body and mind by sound, dreamless slumber.

As the children grow older, do parents always take the trouble to make their homes the happiest places of amusement? Are the girls and boys encouraged to bring their friends and companions there and to spend their leisure time with brothers and sisters, and under the wise, kindly control of mother and father? We are afraid that the idea of there being no place like home is, among some of us, becoming old-fashioned. Public entertainments and places of amusement are beginning to usurp the place of the fireside game, the story read aloud, or the chorus, in which the voices of the whole domestic circle joined heartily, even if not in perfect harmony. We hear a good deal of talk about passing a curfew law, and it is impossible to deny that many of our children spend more time on the street than is good for them; but a pure, healthy, happy home life can protect them all, little and big, from harmful outside influences as no law can do, and we doubt very much if without that the most well-intentioned regulations will avert the bad consequences which are sure to follow the premature contact with the pleasures, the excitements and, alas, the evils of the outside world.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

As already noted in the cable dispatches, the elections held on Sunday last to fill the seats of one-third of the members of the French Senate resulted in the defeat of the Radicals, who failed in their attempts to oust the Moderate Republican candidates wherever the latter contested the districts. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom one-fourth were originally elected by the National Assembly for life, vacancies in this rank being filled by the Senate itself. Since 1884, however, no new life Senators have been elected, the distinction being abolished for all except the survivors of the previous election. Subject to the gradual absorption of the remaining life Senatorships, the entire body of the second chamber is renewed by thirds every three years, so that the Senatorial mandate extends for nine years in each case. The qualification for Senators is that they shall be of French nationality, not under 40 years of age and in full enjoyment of their civil and political rights; but members of families who have furnished occupants of the throne and generals or admirals on active service are disqualified. The salary of a senator is 15,000 francs a year. Senatorial electors, in the several constituent departments are of three categories: First, communal and municipal delegates, elected by a majority of each commune or municipality, one or more delegates for every local representative body, according to population; second, all the members of each council general and district council; third, the deputies in each department. Two months after the election of delegates the whole electoral college proceeds to nominate one-third of the total number of Senators voted to the department.

A VOICE FOR PEACE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A despatch to the Tribune from Washington says: Positive statements were made to-night from Spanish legation sources that Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief, had actually submitted a propositien for peace to Senor Sagasto in Madrid, and that the facts have already been communicated to the junta here. All that stands in the way, it says, is the proposed recall of Captain-General Weyler, which the insurgents insist shall be preliminary to all negotiations.

The statements came to the Tribune correspondent with great distinctness, but as the source is Spanish there is an open suspicion that the news may be given out for the express purpose of injuring the insurgents' case. Secretary Quesada and other Cuban representatives here have all denied that the insurgents would accept anything short of independence, and they profess to be shocked and disappointed at the story of yielding on the part of Gomez. They will not admit that he has communicated with them, but the legation story is to the effect that a letter from the Cuban general was received by the junta on December 9, in which he says that if Weyler is recalled and Martinez Campos, Calleja or General Pando sent in his place, the insurgents will be ready to talk of laying down their arms.

TWIXT THE CUP AND THE LIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The Coptic brings advices from Honolulu to the effect that Minister Henry Cooper has presented to the President and cabinet a full report of his trip to the United States and interviews with prominent men on Hawaiian matters. The minister stated that his conviction was that there would be a termination of the Hawaiian question within a year, and he regarded the prospect of annexation as excellent. No effort will be made on the part of Hawaii to bring up the question at the present congress, but Mr. Hatch stands in readiness to act at the special session.

A PENITENT PRINCESS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from Brussels saying that the Princess of Chimay-Caraman has recently written letters to a number of her former aristocratic friends in Belgium in which she confesses that since she left her husband and children she has been the unhappiest woman alive. The Princess is living in Buda-Pesth with her Hungarian lover.

WAGES DECLINE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The workingmen played the principal part in the tariff hearings to-day by the ways and means committee. Delegations of operatives from the organizations of glass-blowers, flint and lime glass workers, the bottle and window glass blowers of Illinois and Pennsylvania, and the potters of Trenton, N.J., and East Liverpool, Ohio, spoke. All told the same story of decreased wages.

WELL! WELL!

TO THE EDITOR:—The following was telegraphed to several Eastern papers on New Year's day by the enterprising editor of the Vancouver World:

VANCOUVER, Jan. 1, 1897.

Globe, Telegraph and Sun, St. John, N.B.

Overcoats are a drug on the market, and spring flowers blossoming. The commercial metropolis of the great Canadian West greets New Brunswick's trade centre and wishes its people a happy and prosperous New Year.

THE WORLD.

Vancouver's imports and exports for last year were $2,595,977; Victoria's imports and exports for the same period were $5,606,984. Comment is unnecessary.

WATCH DOG.

CLOUDS HAVE CLEARED

Right Hon. Mr. Balfour Addresses His Constituents on the Year's Changes.

Ireland's Hope of Prosperity the Maintenance of the Imperial Partnership.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 9.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, addressed a mass-meeting here to-day, congratulating his constituents upon the great change in the face of public affairs since he addressed them on the same day in 1896, when the heart of every citizen of the Empire was filled with anxiety at the unexpected trouble which, in the "twinkling of an eye, had beset the country from every quarter—the United States, the Transvaal and Germany."

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "I am glad to say that the clouds are now dissipated."

Referring to the insinuation that the Irish political prisoners were released in return for Irish support of the land bill, Mr. Balfour said that the first any member of the cabinet had heard of the matter was the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, announcing their intended release.

Referring to the recent report on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Balfour said: "It is singular that new discoveries should be made after the exchequers of England and Ireland have been amalgamated for fifty years. During this half century such distinguished statesmen as Gladstone and others, who have occupied a great part of their official lives in redressing the wrongs of Ireland, have devoted considerable attention to the fiscal policies of the Empire. Yet it was not until late in the year 1896 that it was discovered that England had been robbing Ireland to the extent of £2,000,000 annually! Except for a very few taxes, which are levied in England and not in Ireland, the two countries pay precisely the same taxes. The amount paid by Ireland shows the so-called taxable capacity as compared with England, comes from indirect taxation. In reality the principal duty is upon the single article of whiskey. This extra taxation, however, is returned to Ireland, in the shape of Imperial expenditures. The conclusions of this commission which made the report on the fincialal relations between Great Britain and Ireland are not based upon sound finances. If, as the commission holds, the taxable capacity of Ireland as compared with England is twenty to one, the contribution of Ireland to the Imperial expenditure should be in the same proportion. Instead of a million, Ireland ought to pay £33,000,000. If, as suggested by Mr. Asquith, Ireland would be given control of her finances, one-twentieth of the Imperial expenditures being made a first charge thereon, Irish home rule and Irish finance would spell bankruptcy and nothing else. Ireland's one hope of solvency and future prosperity lies in the maintenance of the partnership which, to our mutual advantages, has extended for nearly one hundred years."

GRAIN FOR THE U. K.

Four British Steamers Chartered for Cereal Cargoes From the Hub.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—It is reported that four English steamers have been chartered to load grain at this port for the United Kingdom. These ships were chartered by two prominent grain brokers, owing to their not being able to obtain room in the regular liners and because more advantageous rates were secured.

Alice—Well, Maud, I hear you are engaged to Jack.

Maud—Yes.

Alice—Well, I congratulate you. He was about the nicest fiance I ever had.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

HUDYAN
is the light that will bring a great big glow of Happiness to you. By it you will see how strong and vigorous your now weak body can be made. Hudyan is for man. The great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.
This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.
HUDYAN is purely vegetable.
Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.
HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2000 private indorsements.
Send for circulars and testimonials.
TAINTED BLOOD—impure blood due to serious private disorders carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" to the old physicians of the
HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, California.

FOR CATARRH,
Colds, Sores and Burns.
Pure Eucalyptus Oil..... 35c.
Eucalyptus Salve..... 15c.
Post Free.
Stamps Taken.
FLITTON Prop., Vancouver. ja9

For Weak Backs, Lame Backs, Painful Backs or any kind of Bad Backs, Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound is the Great Back Strengthener.
Wm. Rogers, 5 Ottawa Street, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"For a number of years I have been troubled with a lame back. Some of the doctors I consulted called it Lumbago; others, Kidney Disease. I received no benefit from their treatment. Nine months ago I was lucky enough to try Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound, and, after taking two or three bottles, the pain entirely left me, and I have had no return of it for 8 months now."

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NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of B.C., will be held in Victoria on Friday, the 29th day of January, 1897, at 11 o'clock a.m.

T. G. EARL, President.
A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary.
ja6-d-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate on Quashela Creek, Smith Inlet: Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot 7, Range 2, Coast District; thence easterly along south boundary to the southeast corner of said lot; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to shore line; thence north and west along shore line to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

H. BELL-IRVING.
Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 26, 1896. no6dlt-sw2m

F. S. BARNARD'S timber limit initial post, commencing at the s. e. corner post about 1¾ miles from Ferguson Forks, on the west bank of the north fork of the Lardeau river, in the Trout Lake Mining division of West Kootenay district, B. C., thence running west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south following the meanderings of said Lardeau river to point of commencement.
Dated 30th October, 1896.
N. P. SNOWDEN,
Agent for F. S. Barnard.
no16-9t

THE VICTORIAN ERA.

Among the features of the celebrations to be held in Great Britain in this year in honor of the longest reign in British annals, that which will have most interest to the world at large is the proposed "Victorian Age Exhibition," which is designed to make a display of the world's progress during the reign of the present Queen.

To make the exhibition more impressive, it is the intention to establish in every industry a series of contrasts between the products of that industry at the time of Victoria's accession and the products of the present day. In every portion of the exposition, therefore, there will be shown the old way and the new. The visitors will see how the world lived in 1837, as well as how it lives in 1897. Such an exhibition will be instructive as well as interesting, and will unquestionably be the most important feature of the celebrations for the year.

The exhibition is to be divided into eight sections—fine arts, historical and commemorative, drama, music, economic, scientific, commercial and industrial, and women's work. The last department of the exhibits will be in itself an evidence of how much the world has changed since Victoria came to the throne. It would hardly have entered the heads of the directors of any kind of an exhibition in 1837 to give recognition to women to anything like the extent of providing a special department for the display of their accomplishments.

It will be interesting to see in which of these various sections the contrast exhibited between the old and the new will be most striking. It is not likely that in art, drama and music much advance will be shown, but in the departments of science, industry, economics and commerce there will be displayed an advance which will amount to a veritable revolution. Unless the connecting links between the old and the new are displayed in the exposition, it will seem to the observer as if a new race of men instead of a new generation had come into the world with the last sixty years.

The developments of recent progress are such that it is time for our historians to make a new division of the world's history. The old distinctions into ancient times, the middle ages and modern times no longer suffices. The change between the condition of the world to-day and that of sixty years ago is greater than the change which occurred in the sixteenth century and separated what is called modern from medieval times. The world has been completely revolutionized mentally, morally, politically and industrially. The Napoleonic era marks a red dividing line between our time and those which preceded it and the accomplishments of the Victorian era have carried us into an environment so widely different that we live in what is almost altogether a new world.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The steamship Coptic arrived to-day from Hongkong and Yokohama and Honolulu. Honolulu people claim to have seen Butler, the Australian murderer, in that town shortly after the arrival of the last Australian steamer. The identification is not definite, however, and no trace of him can be found in Hawaii.