nent, whose methods of recording claims protection of the judges exists. So long as this legislature passes laws which are reasonable. How Daviz said it seemed to him able and in the interests of the province the that this matter is perfectly clear, apart altogether from the contention that in 1877 and department was lax in its methods. | b He thought that with no consistency or what are the needs of the province. If, reason can this resolution be passed. however, any flagrant attempt should be Mr. Cartwright cannot have a claim made to go beyond the bounds of fairness against the government, and against and the just needs of the prov-Mr. Curran too. Assuming that as ince, then that will be a matalleged Mr. Curran went upon the land ter for the Dominion Executive to deal with. knowing that Mr. Cartwright had pre- For my part I cannot see why there should empted it, the latter can go into court, and be any longer this conflict. Whatever difference of opinion there was in the past, the from Mr. Curran; and such a suit which may be brought by the government on behalf of Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright and present the any longer this conflict. Whatever difference of opinion there was in the past, the subject is perfectly understood new. The may be brought by the government on behalf of Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright, would no doubt establishing the fact, recover the land for Mr. Cartwright and the fact of the fact tablish the rights of the case, and give Mr. enforce the residence of a Supreme court Cartwright relief if entitled to it. It is perjudge in Vancouver. That should really be feetly clear, however, that the government not a matter of legislation but arrangement should not recompense Mr. Cartwright and between the judges themselves, and since the Mr. Curran go unsoathed. It is no ar-gument to say that Mr. Cartwright is a poor man and therefore cannot take the trips to Vancouver I understand that Vanmatter into court. Examination into the land couver's judicial needs have been attended act will show that the only right which Mr. to just as well as if a judge lived there, Cartwright can have had is, not to the land, with the exception of times when the busi-

entitled to obtain the land from the department upon tendering the price.

the mover of this resolution, and also was business if he chose. The judicial disagainst the contention that there has been trict act of 1878 attempted to make the any irregularity in the proceedings of the land department, which appears to have

was put and lost on division. BILLS ADVANCED.

The house went into committee on the hill to amend the companies act. Mr. Smith in the chair. Reported complete with amend-

The territorial divisions bill was read a third time and passed. JUDGE FOR VANCOUVER. Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill to amend the supreme court judges of that court at Vancouver. While, he said, this was brought in in accordance with the resolution passed by the house, it would be readily understood that there is considerable difthe intent of that resolution, and he could not say that he himself was house in pursuance of the resolution, and, so far as he could see, was the only way of ening his jurisdiction to that place. forcing the residence of a judge at Vancouing the other sections of the bill, they can, a judge in a place where he has jurisdiction. out interfering with its principle. of his commission. A judge would be subject to impeachment if he took up his Cariboo shall be part of Victoria, and so on. residence outside of the province, yet Mr. WILLIAMS expressed himself as disso long as he resides within it satisfied with the bill, because it goes too is where there is work to do. Hence a judge falfils his duty whether he resides at Victoria, Vanoouver or elsewhere, where the work justifies. A judge must reside within his jurisdiction. With Supreme conditionally reside at Vancouver, whether he is to be chief justice or one of the puisne judges that means anywhere within the present vacancy shall unconditionally reside at Vancouver, whether he is to be chief justice or one of the puisne judges. If the hon. leader of the puisne judges. minster, of Nansimo in the county of Nansimo, and so forth. A County court judge residing outside of his county, although in sure as would a Supreme court judge residence only two shall reside there. He was oping out of the province altogether, and we know what would happen with a judges of the Supreme court, and if he supjudge residing outside of the province. judge residing outside of the province. The legislature here has supreme power to whether territorially or in respect of the subject matter in civil cases of their jurisdiction, and the trouble and conflict which has arisen hitherto has been chiefly owing to that principle not being recognized. The two points mentioned by Mr. vv illiams. An judges also have their powers and privit to his suggestion that the house should leges sharply defined, but both by the legislature and to some extent by the judges shall reside at Vancouver, that would in times past, this principle has not always not do, because the other four might been recognized. Not with any desire on then reside at Victoria, while the part of either one power or the other to least two are asked for on the mainland. simply because the powers of the one body judge would be as a judge of the and the other were not clearly understood. There has been for the last twenty years a not merely at Vancouver. struggle and question as to what is the jur- as to the suspending clause, in his opinion adiction of this legislature. In 1872 an act | that is a very good feature, because it may was passed for the purpose of defining never be necessary to proclaim the act. It when, where and how courts should be held certainly will not be if the judges will arupon the Mainland. This was claimed at range the matter amongst themselves. This the time to be beyond the jurisdiction of bill is intended simply as a declaration on the provincial legislature, and here the con- the part of the house that it has the right flict first arose. In the next year a clause to enforce the residence of the judges, was put into the legal professions bill which never should have been put shall be put in operation if the which never should have been put there. It was in effect that no barrister or solicitor should be suspended without that step being necessary. With from practice or struck off the rolls unless the property of the collamination of the rolls unless the manufacture of the control of the collamination of t benchers of the profession. This provision struck at the right and power of the judges to control the conduct and procedure before them. It was, I am satisfied, introduced and put into the law simply from man that he (Mr. Davie) may not be got out the misconception of the rightful power of the misconception of the rightful power of of politics so easily as the hon. gentleman the judges. The next thing this legislature (Mr. Williams) thinks. (Hear, hear.) took out of the hands of the judges was the power of making rules of court. This was bill. ed to be a usurpation of power on the part of the legislature. It was, however, inally determined by the Supreme court of Canada in the "Thrasher" case that this legislation was perfectly valid whatever the policy of the measure might be. Other cases of conflict arose, the last of which being upon the constitutionality of section 9 of the county court act 1889, wherein it was provided that the county court districts of Yale and Kootenay should be united, and that the county court judge of Yale should sit in the county court of Kootenay. That was claimed to be unconstitutional. A prisoner sentenced in the speedy trial court of the county of Kootenay by the county court judge of Yale was discharged and the conviction held to be illegal. The matter was brought before the full court here and the learned judges were divided in opinion. There were three against the constitutionality and two in favor. The majority said it was an encreachment upon the rights of the county court judges The judges had commissions for certain counties. The appointments were made upon the understanding that they should harge their duties within those counties and could not be moved about by the legis-lature. The Supreme court of Canada, however, again held that the legislature was perfectly within its right, thus settling finally

Dominion Government cannot constitutionally interfere with them, and it is always to but to purchase the land, which right he ness of the court of appeal has called the never attempted to exercise.

MR. WILLIAMS argued that because there yields away, or accident has prevented a judge going up They remain until the business no agreement to pay for the land with in a specified time Mr. Cartwright is still a resident judge for several years. Except when he comes here for the sitting of the Full court he lives in that place by choice, MR. HELMCKEN said he thought the could not be prevented living in any records are against the view put forward by judges reside in distinct places, and two udges were appointed under its provisions.

taken the proper precautions to have any It was then provided that three of the persons who might have a claim to the land judges should reside upon the Mainland and come forward and state it before the two upon Vancouver Island. We all know to what extent that legislation has been Mr. McPherson having summed up the recognized or carried out. It has been facts in closing the debate, the resolution practically a dead letter. There have genwas put and lost on division. judges living at the capital; sometimes one and sometimes two upon the Mainland. The reason why it was a dead letter and unenfercible was simply that it left the judges jurisdiction all over the province. The bill before the house merely re-enacts the principle of the act of 1878, except that two are to live on the Mainland and three on Vancouver island.

Section six, however, of this bill supplies

Section six, however, of this bill supplies the provision for want of which the former act, for the purpose of securing the residence act was little better than a dead letter. It provides that not only shall a judge reside in his judicial district, but he shall not have any jurisdiction outside of that place, as regards Vancouver and Westminster counties. That contains the principle feature of the ficulty attendant upon carrying out present bill. The rest of the act is resolution, only in keeping with the carrying dimself was out of its main provisions. If entirely in favor of the bill, which was the house desires to enforce the residence brought in simply at the mandate of the of a judge in any particular place, it can only be done (so far as I can see) by confin-You can only enforce the residence of if necessary, be changed in committee with-So long as he resides within the place in instance, whether Yale or Kootenay shall which he has jurisdiction he fulfils the terms form part of the judicial district of Vancou-

MR WILLIAMS expressed himself as dishe is within his jurisdiction, that is if he far in one respect and not far enough in ans where there is work to do. Hence a other. He urged that the legislature should the province that business justifies. With government is appointed Chief Jusa County court judge the case is different.
His jurisdiction is a limited portion of the province. The one must not encroach beyond province. The one must not encroach beyond welcome him, and no doubt the his county. The county judge of West-minster must reside in the county of West-(Laughter.) The bill, as he said, takes away an excellent feature of the law at present which provides, though it is not carried out, that three judges shall reside the province, would be just as open to cen- on the mainland, while this bill states that t was the only relief he could at present te regarding the jurisdiction of judges, obtain for Vancouver. He objected, however, to the clause providing that the act shall only come into force when proclaimed. HON. MR DAVIE said with the permission of the house he would like to refer to one or two points mentioned by Mr. Williams. As

ch upon the other's jurisdiction, but He fancied that the commission of the new Supreme court of the province and possibility, or the probability, or the cercourt bench, he could tell that hen gentle-

> Dr WALERM spoke in opposition to the HON. MR. POOLEY was of opinion that this bill has too much the appearance of being a reflection upon the judges of the Supreme Court whose jurisdiction is proposed to be limited by it. With all deference to the opinion of the Attorney General he ques-tioned the authority of the house to pass such a bill. He did not wish to stand in the way of Vancouver getting a judge to reside there, but he felt he would have to vote against this bill.

After further discussion the bill was read second time on division of 15 to 14.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting a bill to amend the assessment act. Read and referred to committee. Hon, MR. MARTIN explained that in en dorsing Mr. Sword's contentions on behalf of the change in the manner of counting ballots, as reported in the Colonist, he did not mean that endorsement to include the assertion that some of the districts fear that their appropriations will suffer. He wished to emphatically state that the government

do not do anything of that kind. The house adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

Relief in Six Hours. perfectly within its right, thus settling finally that in reference to the procedure of the courts and jurisdiction of the judges, whether territorially or respecting subject matter, this legislature is supreme. No doubt the legislature could pass laws which would be very harassing to judges indeed, but we should remember that the legislature is subject to a higher authority, and therein the SAILORS IN PORT.

Religious Exercises at Esquimait the Early Days-How They Were Conducted.

The Difficulties Overcome by Persevering Christians From One of Her Majesty's Ships.

It was after a seventy-two-days' voyage across the Pacific, from South to North, that H.M.S. Trincomalee, a sailing frigate of twenty-five guns, with 240 men, anchored for the first time in Esquimalt harbor. Vancouver's islands, having sailed 20,000 miles since leaving England. That was more than forty years ago, in the spring of 1853, the year before the Russian war, as the survivors of her crew may well remem-

British Columbia with its European pobulation had as yet hardly an existence. The several islands named after Captain Vanthem 110 years ago, were beautiful parklike lands, well wooded, with a fertile bracken soil, little disturbed by the hand of men. Victoria, the capital, was a stockaded fort (so called), containing free-trading stores of the Hudson's Bay Company, near which a few officials resided, separated by narrow harbor from an Indian settlement. There was some difficulty in finding in the woods the few farms with some 300 or 400

settlers scattered over the islands. A colony of seventeen men, most of them with wives and families, had recently been brought out from Haddington in Scotland by an enterprising farmer, Mr. Mackenzie, and were settling in the woods about a mile or two from Esquimalt harbor. They had brought out a steam engine with sawing and other machines, etc , and were cutting down trees, sawing planks, and building themwere growing up for their sustenance.

It was a delightful climate, virgin soil, plenty of elbow room, no inhabitants near the harbor, a novel experience which charmed the sailors, who had themselves to giving to God. improvise a kind of dockyard and pier. Several of the younger officers invested in Indian cances; whilst there were not wanting exciting adventures of being lost in the trackless woods, walking in recurrent circles which could not be broken away from, and interesting studies of the primitive ways of North American Indians, whilst learning the Chinook jargon (a mixture of English, French and Indian languages), which formed the medium of conversation with them.

It was on the Sunday afternoon following the arrival of the Trincomalee, that some of the people from Mackenzie's farm turned up on board the frigate. Thus began that special intercourse with the farm which has now to be mentioned. If the new colonists were curious to see a man-of-war, the sailors were no less curious to witness the foundations of a British colony. Each had something to learn from the other

Showing them over the ship, the gunner, Mr. George Cook, ascertained that these good Scotch folk were in some danger of forgetting the worship of the Lord's Day and the religious customs of Scotland or privacy, on the seas, had broken up old religious habits. The difficulties of the beginnings of life in the woods, with its ver-present struggle to provide shelter and daily food, were something so different from their Haddington homes, that the Lord's Day, though a day of rest, so far as Mr. Mackenzie's service was concerned, was not devoted to the higher service of the Divine

Being.
"Would you not like your little ones grow up with some of the religious privieges which you had in your youth? There could be but one reply to Mr. Cook's inquiry. "But we have no minister, no church, no

"Neither had you a house to shelter you

schools.

the other day, and no architect and no builder; yet you say you have some wooden houses now! If some of us sailors pay you return visit next Sunday afterneon, may we hold a service for worship with your people?" This offer was readily accepted. The ancient custom of the sea for united daily prayer on board ship had not, at that period, been generally revived in ships of war, as it happily has since been, at least in the mornings, for some years. But Mr. George Cook had so denuded his eleeping cabin of ordinary furniture, and arranged its scant accommodation with a sacrifice of his personal comfort, that as many as ten or welve sailors had been squeezed into it for daily evening prayer in the second dog-watch. Ordinarily, however, the attendance was more nearly in numbers to the fulfilment of the gracious pledge and premise that, "Wheresoever two or three are gathered together in My Name, there am I in the midst of them." This united prayer was conducted every evening, with rare exceptions, during the five years of the frigate's commission. The little meeting began ere the ship tripped anchor from Plycontinued round the nouth Sound, and Horn, up to Behring Straits, whilst crossing and recrossing the two Atlantics and the Pacific, at sea as well as in port, in sterm as in calm, amidst icebergs and in tropics, till the Trincomalee returned to Plymouth Sound a year after the conclusion Russian war. But once had the little company the honor and the advantage of the resence of a clergyman. In the absence of was also a standing witness to their ship-mates for the Christ, an Epiphany, felt-

throughout the ship. On Sunday afternoons, the second-class boys from fifteen to seventeen years of age, about a dozen in number, formed a Bible class held by one of the officers on the main deck, between two guns. This was followed soon afterwards by the service of the National church conducted in Mr. Coek's cabin according to the order of the Book of Common Prayer, for the members of the daily

prayer meeting. The captain himself, of course, in accordance with the ancient first article of the Naval discipline act of parliament, every Sunday afternoon, whether at sea or in port, assembled the whole crew together, and "caused the public worship of Almighty God to be solemnly, orderly, and reverently performed according to the Liturgy of the Church of England"; the fact bleng duly ntered in the ship's log for the admiral's nformation. Most thoughtful men-of-war en highly value this official recognitio Hood's Sarsaparilla acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

that they are something more than animals; and gratefully feel, when far distant from home, that thus, on Sunday's at least, "Tis something that we kneel and pray

With loved ones, near or far away; One Lord, one faith, one hope, one care, One form of Words, one common prayer. The sailors attending the daily prayer meeting in Mr. Cook's cabin became deeply interested in the proposed Sunday service for the Scoth people ashore. One seaman collected a few tracts, etc., done up carefully in a red handkerchief, to take ashore as his contribution. A midshipman lent his cance for the landing party, a somewhat (By Commander Dawson, R.N., in the Sunday perilons loan it was found to be at first. A few prayer books were lent for the occasion books we had none, except a single copy of Wesley's hymns. There were, however, Tate and Brady's psalms bound up with the prayer books in those days.

we had, of course, the church's best Book.

for is not "the church a witness and s

keeper of Holy Writ?" It was with no little trepidation, but with much prayer, that some of us landed that Sunday afternoon. In the depths of the great woods the little Scotch settlement was tion had held stedfastly together, that the The Kin found. Several of the men were absent with guns, trying to add to their rations some savoury game. Some of the women were washing or mending clothes. Still the scene was peaceful, and otherwise in harmony with the Sabbath day. The Sunday couver, R.N., who had circumnavigated clothing of the sailors was itself a message from above, and their books helped to ex plain their devous errand.

So soon as the object was understood a kindly welcome was accorded. Work was laid aside; one family offered their house, in which a few planks supported on tube supplied seats. The congregation had not to come, and they did come very readily Each was willing to condone the inexperi ence of the sailors, to accept their good intentions for better deeds, and to lend his or her own share of assistance to make the little service a time of real blessing from

The anticipated difficulty about the sing ing was easily surmounted, for most of the people had brought their Bibles with the Scotch paraphrases at the end; and right Manchurian Cold Playing Havoc With lustily they sang the Lord's song for the first time in a strange land. It was a bit of old Scotland transferred to the ends of the for the further worship of the sanctuary. None of the sailors were-preachers, but they could read and expound a chapter; and the on their part, ended in prayer and thanks-

The ice had been broken. The sailors had found out their own powers. They were amazed at the gratitude which their little effort evoked. They were asked to come again the following Sunday; the sportsmen would surely be present; the little difficulties of the first attempt would be provided against : and the Sabbath service and school would be valued by all. God had indeed been with them and blessed them, so that the sailors returned to their shin in some. what of the joyful spirit of the seventy whom our Lord had sent forth by twos whither He Himself would come."

shaping bricks for building chimneys to the houses, well educated, as Scotchmen of that social rank often are, became a fast friend and fellow-helper in the subsequent arrangements. There was, of course, no saving when the Trincomalee might trin her anchor and be off; so that, if permanence was to be given to the Divine service and Sunday school, these must not be made wholly dependent on the presence of sailors.

The "fort," too, at Victoria had to be ransacked to find out what school books. maps, slates and copy books, as well as Bibles and hymn books, could be discovered amengst its ample stores of more saleable articles, chiefly intended for traffic with the Indians.

The book shelves of sailors are not ordin arily extensive, and a copy of "Village Sermons" thereon was a grand gift to the little congregation; and "Barnes's Commentary on the Four Gospels" was rather reluctantly given up; whilst a few other ooks which could not be replaced in those days at that end of the world were surren dered for the common good.

It was a great interest to the sailors or evening day school for the children under the young brickmaker, who also became superintendent of the Sunday school; and eventually, when in a few months the ship sailed away from Esquimalt, he, by general consent, succeeded the sailors in the conduct of the Sunday service, having been gradually led to take an active part so as to gain experience under their guidance.

As week by week the sailors landed to community underwent an observable change. The ordinary grumbling and complaint usual against an employer ceased. Cheer-fulness and contentment under difficulties and privations regained sway. Family prayer was started in some houses. And it might almost have been said of Mackenzi Farm, as it is recorded when Philip went down to Samaria, and preached Christ unto them, "And there was great joy in that

Presently a good Scotch mother her infant baptized. This seemed beyond the commission of those sailors who had originated public wership at the farm. But Captain Waltace Houstoun, R N , himself a

church, much to the comfort of all conchurch, much to the comfort of all concerned; entering the baptism in due form in Empress Jingo having gone to Korea with

cerned; entering the baptism in due form in the ship's log.

All this was a half a dozen years before the consecration of the first Bishop of Columbia, the good Dr. George Hills, who brought out from Eogland duly qualified diergymen to minister to the increased and increasing island population. Therefore the holy communion was not administered either ashore or affect. The 240 seamen in the Trincomalee during their five years' Chinese troops.

Empress Jingo having gone to Korea with her troops.

The Tokyo Asahi publishes news to the effect that the Mixed Brigade under General Nogi dispersed the Chinese at Kaiping on the morning of January 10 and captured the place. The strength of the enemy was only five battalions, or about 2,500, with two mortars and twelve guns. It having been reported that there were about 1,500 Chinese troops at Hassan, near Newschwang, a

till He come."

After a delightful stay of several months at Esquimalt, during which the Sunday ser-

the coastline of North West America, a tereltery now belonging to the United States "The Second army corps is now quarritory now belonging to the United States

most pleasant visit of a few weeks, very interesting in many ways, experiencing much kindness from the Russians, which was not Japaness authorities. In the streets they forgotten when, a year afterwards, the frigate again dropped anchor off Sitka, but, alas, as an enemy, the two countries being then at war, and did her hostile duty with special gentleness towards our quondam forces. They even declare that they will hosts. Turning south to the Queen Char-

Mackenzie's farm, where their return was faces our moustaches freeze stiff and stand warmly welcomed, and they were allowed on end like bristles of silver wire. When to resume the lead in the Sunday services we go abroad our ears and noses become utwhich they had been privileged to originate. It was very gratifying to find that, during Sunday school was well maintained, the day school prospering, and the young brickmaker adequately supported by the heads of families. Soon afterwards, orders came for Callao in Peru, and the Trincomalee's officers and crew sailed away from Vancovour Island full of pleasant memories and grateful thoughts, which have still an abiding place with at least one of those who had the great honor of being thus in a small way a witness unto Christ unto" those pre-railway and pre-steamship days, might well be called "the uttermost part of the earth.'

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

General Soloniki's Visit to St. Petersburg Thought to Have an Important Meaning.

the Japanese-Late News From the Front.

former the commander-in-chief of the Rus. department of the administration. little service, begun in fear and trembling sian forces at Vladivostock, were the distinguished and, in fact, the only European Then came the question, what was to be passengers by the Northern Pacific liner be followed by the general government. done for the children? Another house was Sikh, just arrived from Yokohama, which offered as a Sunday school. The children port she left on the 13th instant, A Ruswere accordingly assembled. There was, sian warship conveyed them from Vladivoof course, a lack of books and other appur-tenances; but there was no lack of both at-time to place them aboard the Sikh as she 9. That regulations for the organization of local governments be adopted. however lamely, yet fervently, "to tell was sailing. General Soloniki, it is andom shall be selected and sent abroad to be them the old, old story of Jesus and His love."

| dom shall be selected and sent abroad to be educated. | nounced, is proceeding in haste to St. | 11. That the foundations of a military. Petersburg on business which must be and naval system shall be laid out. urgent indeed to induce a high military official of Russia, unaccustomed thus to move himself at railroad speed, to so exert property of the people. himself. The General and his wife take train on the Northern Pacific from Tacoma to-morrow for New York, their expectation being to make close connection there with the Cunarder Eturia on February 6. Though General Soloniki is the personification of that secrecy characteristic of the Russia army man and nothing can be learned from him as to the nature of the business that calls him home, the recent utterances of the In the intervening week some sallors visited the farm, and made friends with the men at the farm, and made friends with the men at their work, becoming deeply interested in the variety of operations going on. A syoung brick maker (for the time), at work They had been well brought up in the eld land, but a six months' voyage in a prayer less merchant ship, with the novelties and discomforts of such a life, without worship shaping bricks for building chimneys to the information being contained in telegrams which were unanimously adopted from Mr. Nishi, the Japanese minister at In connection with the statements the Czar's capital. All the Japanese papers of the splendid shooting contained in comment in terms of high satisfaction upon the reports, Lieut. Col. Prior, M.P., exthis intelligence, which is taken as signifi-cant in view of the prediction that Russian troops will next year be afield as allies of the Japanese against the Chinese.

Very little war news is contained in

the Japanese papers brought by the Sikh—
not because there is no news, but because the narration by English at the leading battalions of Eastern Canada. since the narration by English and American correspondents of Japanese atrocities at the taking of Port Arthur the government has adopted rules for the muzzling of the ng of the press such as have never before been heard of in any country aiming to be recognized as the winner being very cordially applauded of in any country aiming to be recognized as civilized. At the time the Sikh sailed important movements were on foot, and all earned trophy.

Japan was again military mad. Ten It was reported amidst much applause Japan was again military mad. Ten thousand troops had on the 8th inst. embarked in eight troopships at Shimnisaki and the association has increased by three, these being Hon. J. H. Turner, Lt. Col. Peters, secret it was everywhere whispered that their landing on the Asiatic mainland. In the meantime the intense cold is playing sad | towards the annual prize list. havoc with the Japanese armies in China, many soldiers arriving home each week on the sick list—with arms or legs gone, er health utterly shattered. It is solely for the accommodation of these poor wretches that the Shinagama-maru has been placed in regular service between Ujina and Port

Arthur. "You can vaguely imagine what the cold of Northern Manchuria is," says Capt. Row-ley of the Sikh, "when a great river freezes solid and the salt water all around its mouth is also petrified into a great block of ice. The Japanese army is suffering agonies, and although details of their distress are carefully withheld enough is known to make it plain that China's confidence in the ability of her climate to resist invaders is not mis

If the special correspondent at Hireshima of the Hochi is to be believed, another development of the Japanese plan of campaign is at hand. The Kuma-mate (Sixth) division, part of which is now with the Second army corps, is being transferred to the town of Kokura. The Kinshin railway runs from Kumamoto, through Hakata and Kekura to Moji. Kokura was the cen-Haddington man, and no indifferent specta-tor of these things, who commanded the Trincomalee, hearing of the difficulty, when the Choshiu men, having closed the privacy for kneeling in individual prayer on board ship, to many sailors a sore deprivation and misery, such a daily private gathering and misery, such a daily private gathering had its personal uses to a few; but it noon service, thoughtfully sending in such a bustle as now distinguishes them. It is not more than seven miles from Moji. Peint nearest the farm for them to embark After divine service on the main, or gun division has orders for the front and either After divine service on the main, or gun deck, an adjournment took place to the captain's forecabin or dining-room, when in the presence of a smaller but deeply interested assembly that good officer publicly admitted the child into the congregation of Christ's flock, "in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Chost." in accordance Son, and of the Holy Ghost," in accordance pointed out this would not be the first with the order to be used in the National occasion of a Japanese ruler leaving his occasion of a Japanese ruler leaving his

hely communion was not administered either ashore or afloat. The 240 seamen in the Trincomalee during their five years commission had not a single opportunity on board their ship to "show the Lord's death till He come."

After a delightful stay of several months at Esquimalt, during which the Sunday ser-

vices ashore were further built up, the from an officer in the Kinchow administra Trinoomales sailed northward for the then tive office, which will afford some idea of the Russian settlement of Sitka, one of the cluster of George the Third islands which hide ese authorities, as well as of the intense

and better known as Alaska. We had a tered in Kinchow, and the place seems like hosts. Turning south to the Queen Onar-lotte islands, the Indian inhabitants of which interested us exceedingly, we reached Esquimalt once more after a six weeks'

Requimalt once more after a six weeks'

Requimalt once more after a six weeks'

Required by them almost a hundred times a day. The cold here is extremely terly numb with the cold. All the streams are frozen up and can be walked over with

> The King of Korea has been swearing to more and newer reforms before the shrine of his royal ancestors, and this time the reforms which he has taken oath to bring about are radical and wholesome in the extreme. According to a telegram from Seoul, dated January 7, the following series of good resolutions are the latest adopted by the sovereign: 1. That he will abjure every idea of de-

> pending upon China for protection, and thus lay the foundation stone of Korean independence.
>
> 2 That he will adopt a constitution for

> the reform of the Royal House. 3. That he will henceforth preside over the government in person, and permit neither the Queen, the ladies in waiting nor any of his or their personal relatives to interfere with the affairs of state. When advice is necessary he is to secure it from his

ministers. 4. That the affairs of the royal household are to be distinctly separated from those of

the state. 5. That the authority to be exercised and the functions to be discharged by the various departments of the governmental regime are to be definitely determined. Le General and Madame Soloniki, the 6. That all matters pertaining to finance be relegated to the authorities of the finance

7. That the first economies entered upon shall be practised in the royal household itself; thereby setting a model or pattern to 8. That a budget be drawn up, and a de-

finite basis of annual expenditures be de termined upon by the government.

11. That the foundations of a military 12. That laws shall be adopted for the

proper protection and safety of the lives and 13. That only the ablest and most com petent individuals shall be appointed govrnment officials, irrespective of rank or birth.

PROVINCIAL RIFLEMEN.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association was held last evening in the men's room at the drill hall, the the reports, Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P., expressed to the meeting the great satisfaction it is to him as the officer commanding the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, to see the excellent showing which in this as in

A pleasant feature of the evening was the formal presentation made on behalf of the association by Senator McInnis, of the Victoria cup finally won by Pay Sergeant as he came forward to receive his

that during the year the life membership of D.A.G., and Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P. taking of Wei Hai-Wei would follow who have qualified under the rules of the association by their generous contributions

The election of council resulted in the choice of the following: From Nanaimo-J. H. McGregor, M.P.P., and Mr. W. W. B. Mc-Innes; from Vancouver—Major J. D.
Townley and Mr. James Wilson; from
Westminster—Mr. S. A. Fletcher and Mr.
Ralph Wilson; from Victoria—Lieut. Col.
E. G. Prior, M.P.; Lieut. Col. R. Wolfenden, Captains W. H. Dorman and E. H. Fletcher; Lieutenants B. Williams, F. B. Gregory and J. D. Taylor; and Messrs. A. R. Langley and Geo. H. Morkill.

At a subsequent meeting of the council the president, Col. Wolfenden; treasurer, Capt. Dorman; secretary, Capt. Fletcher assistant secretary, Lieut. Taylor; and auditor, Capt. W. Shears, were re-elected. So were Lieut. Col. Prior and Hon. Senator McInnes as representatives on the council of the D. R. A., with the recommendation that A. Haslam, M.P., be one of those chosen at the Ottawa meeting.

The samples of badges submitted were approved, and the required supply will be

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

TOR SALE A 30 acre block of open land on the high road, in the very centre of Comox, close to church and school. Apply to the Rev. J. X. Willemar, Parsenage, Comox. 1a6-d&w-im

From THE DAILY THE

PRIVATE advices Ben Holgate, broth of this city, was

THE sewerage con and passed a few This was the princi the session being ba A MEETING for th to establish a crean be held in the Co this evening. All i

attend, particularly

ment of a creamery THE school board day, when certain Heath, a teacher is probably be dealt that Mr. Heath, in " Test Act," passed II, made reflections pupils who were a religion.

THE annual me church was held l reports showed the be in a very satisfac Tait, Arbuckle, Bi Howell were appoingers. A vote of the Mackenzie, of Seat mission with a large

A WEDDING cere Rev. J. H. Wnite, the Balmoral hote after the steamer (from the Sound. there were but four bride and bridegre Shakespeare and of the hotel. The T. J. Doyle and Mis of Tacoma.

MR. D. M. CARLI nection with the B cial Journal and the and it is understoo to the public a new mercial and general achieved considerab publications which vices, and it is to l cess will be equally wider sphere.

ANOTHER meeting the Coffee House Co day afternoon to rep now seven hundred and an earnest effort the thousand by the friends intending to find lists in the place or may secure any i from Captain Clarke Wicketts, 100 Corm

THE Church of En under the superint F. Lipscomb, held schoolroom on Ge night, this being ti the school work. buted largely with f towards the enterta its way be prettier to the tables. The decorated by Jim scholars, everythin artistic style.

MR. E. E. WOOTT held the court of electoral district ve house yesterday. Me the Liberal Conservation Mr. Archer Martin tion. Polling distric inclusive were dealt names which were do from the lists and so The sitting lasted du adjourned for final re The Esquimalt list w Monday at 2 p.m. est was taken in the

the two legal gentle THE Burns anniv ciety. A splendid p recitation as well as provided and was g arge audience pre delivered a very
"Great Battles," an up of the British emgreat generals of his of Sweden and Mall and gave a graphic of In closing, he hoped settle all disputes Rene Quentin gave painting, and Mr. remarks. Dancing programme had Chief contributed ment, and Finn's music for dancing.

YESTERDAY the opened with festivi until the middle monstrations thus fe compared with forn the sixth day their Chinatown will be telligent Chinaman business firms in th expenses during the ing lost money." (
for this is the loss of the United States. many years," con the Japanese repla city. The Japs wor have no poll-tax to p country, and seem white people. Min Chinese are capable than the Japs. Put indeed, anywhere twice as much work The majority of the born farmers, while not." The Chinese crowded houses. T fire crackers, the New Year's greeting patrol the streets of nost noteable featur

> When Baby was sick, When she was a Chi When she became Mi When she had Child

MONTREAL, Jan. 2 for the week ending 000; for the same \$313,000.