WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., Feb. 13th to 19th, 1901.

The week commenced on the 13th with a low barometer area over the province, while to the southward an area of high barometric pressure covered the greater part of the American Pacific states, and extended in a northeasterly direction over the Territories and Manitoba. On the 14th the high pressure moved up from the adjoining states over British Columbia, the low passing eastward to Alberta. In the passage of this storm area heavy rainfall fell on the Lower Mainland. On the same evening a fresh storm appeared off the Washington coast, which rapidly developed during the next 24 hours, becoming central in Cariboo and causing, on Friday night, a moderate westerly gale, for which storm signals were displayed at Victoria. On Saturday the barometer rose again slightly over Vancouver Island, but still remaining low over the province, centres of storm areas traversing the Northwest provinces. During Sunday and Monday threatening low barometric disturbances on the Coast kept the weather unsettled, and snow fell in the Fraser valley. On Monday an important area of high barometer reaching 31 inches at Edmonton developed in the Northwest. This area by evening had vastly increased its limits and extended from the Pacific to the eastern borders of Manitoba and filling up also over the Pacific Coast states, the barometer at the same time remaining low on the California coast. On Tuesday a fresh storm area centred on the Oregon coast, and this movement, combined with the presence of a high barometer and zero temperature in Cariboo, caused snowfall over this western part of the province. The weather during the whole week has been very disturbed and unsettled; rain or snow has fallen every day in this Coast district, and it has been cold and raw. In the Northwest and Manitoba extreme cold has been general, the temperature falling far below zero.

At Victoria only 15 hours and 24 minutes of bright sunshine were recorded, 3 days being altogether clouded. The precipitation, including 1.20 inches of snow, was 1.38 inches; highest temperature, 48.5, occurred on the 13th and 14th; lowest, 33.0, on 19th.

New Westminster reports precipitation, including snowfall, 2.75 inches; highest temperature, 46, on 15th and 16th; lowest, 26, on 19th.

Kamloops reports precipitation .01 inch; highest temperature, 46, on 15th; lowest, 20, on 19th.

Barkerville reports precipitation .40 inch; highest temperature, 40, on 13th; lowest, 14 below zero on 18th.

Local News.

GLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

—The totals of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending February 19th were $486,353; balances, $101,026.

—T. W. Pierre, of this city, has just received news of the death of his sister, Mrs. Louisa E. Hill, at Washington, D. C., on January 22nd.

—The annual reports of the corporation of Victoria for the year ending December 31st, have been published in pamphlet form according to custom.

—The annual banquet of the Yorkshire Society will be held this evening in the Victoria Cafe. All members are cordially invited to be in attendance.

—The infant son of W. H. Price yesterday had the misfortune to fall and break his arm, necessitating the services of Dr. Ernest Hall, who attended to his injuries. The little fellow is doing nicely.

—The remains of the late Mrs. M. Davis, relict of the late J. P. Davis, were laid at rest yesterday. The funeral took place from the family residence, "Glenholly," Cook street. Services were conducted at the house and grave by H. L. Salmon and M. Marks. The following acted as pall-bearers: J. H. McLaughlin, Capt. Palmer, J. A. Virtue, D. Hart, E. J. Salmon and M. Leiser.

—Last Saturday a meeting was held at Colwood for the purpose of electing a trustee, Mrs. Rand, who formerly occupied this position, having resigned. Mrs. L. O. Demers was elected. Some discussion took place in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the school house, which was, said the secretary, a disgrace to Colwood. The meeting decided to request the road foreman to attend a meeting on the 23rd for the purpose of reporting what road work had been done, and at what expenditure. He was also to make arrangement for the road work for the year.

—M. King, president of the Upper Yukon Consolidated Company, last night received intelligence of the destruction by fire of the mill at Millhaven, on the west arm of Lake Bennett. The mill was owned by Otto Partridge, and was partly erected a couple of years ago. It has been added to since then, and the construction of the entire establishment represents an outlay of about $10,000. The letter containing the information received by Mr. King last night does not give any further particulars as to origin or the extent of loss, but it is generally surmised that the conflagration was one of considerable proportions. It occurred seven or eight days ago.

—The death occurred at the Jubilee hospital this morning of Henry Anderson. Deceased was a native of Norway, and 43 years of age. He had resided in the province for about seven years. For the first three years he was employed as netman at the Wannuck cannery, Rivers Inlet, and for the last four years he has occupied the position of watchman at the Cascade cannery, Naas river. He came to this city for his health. The funeral has been arranged to take place from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co. tomorrow afternoon at 2.30. Appropriate services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

—A large delegation, composed of representative gentlemen from all the municipalities in Westminster district, under the guidance of Jno. Oliver, M. P. P., has arrived in the city for the purpose of placing before the executive a huge petition for railway connection with the coast, giving the ranchers access to the markets of the province. The petition was published in full in these columns some time ago, copies having been received at the city clerk's office. The delegation consists of Charles Hill-Tout, president of the Settlers' Association of British Columbia; H. T. Thrift, secretary Settlers' Association of British Columbia; John Oliver, M. P. P., Delta; A. C. Wells, reeve of Chilliwack; W. H. Ladner, reeve of Ladners; C. Carncross, reeve of Surrey; A. Hawkins, reeve of Matsqui; Robert Fraser, alderman of Vancouver; Councillor Burnett, Surrey; Councillor Leary, Ladners; G. E. Corbould, K. C., New Westminster Board of Trade; G. Andrews, alderman, New Westminster, and Councillor Burr, of Ladners.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

—The death occurred at the Jubilee hospital yesterday of Wm. Wood. Deceased was a native of Shropshire, Eng., and was 59 years of age. He was a gardener by trade. The funeral has been arranged to take place at 2.30 to-morrow afternoon.

—Miss M. Haughton, of Niagara street, met with a very painful accident last evening. She was lifting a kettle of boiling water off the stove when some of it was spilled over her foot, scalding it severely. Some of the flesh was removed by the accident, which caused her much suffering.

—The funeral of the late Henry Andersen took place this afternoon from the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing Company's parlors at 2.30 o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wilson. The following acted as pallbearers: R. Chambers, L. W. Conyers, G. S. McTavish, T. Draney, G. T. Swanson and H. McKenzie.

—Arthur Lownds, a resident of South Pandora street, passed away this morning, leaving a wife and several children to mourn his loss. Deceased was a native of London, England, and was 47 years of age. He came here from Seattle 18 months ago. The funeral is announced for Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, to take place from the family residence, 64 South Pandora street.

—Secretary G. H. Hadwen, of the Dairymen's Association, has returned from New Westminster, where he has been instituting arrangements for the provincial sale of live stock to be held there under the association's auspices, on March 14th and 15th. The dates have been altered from March 12th and 13th, for the convenience of the Fraser river valley farmers. The stock is expected to arrive on Monday next.

—A short time ago Hon. J. H. Turner, at the request of a deputation of farmers from South Victoria district, sent a telegram to Prof. Robertson, asking him if he could supply an expert to furnish plans and superintend the construction of the seven hundred cow creamery which will be erected this year at Mount Tolmie. The following reply has been received by Mr. Turner:

Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1901.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Victoria:

Re dairy expert. Have no competent man free at present. Advise farmers to secure services of their intended buttermaker to supervise installation. I am sending plans for building, and shall arrange a visit by our expert at the end of March or early in April.

JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

—The first direct carload of merchandise shipped direct from Victoria under seal, went merrily over the E. & N. railway yesterday, its destination being Nelson. The shippers were M. R. Smith & Co., the local biscuit manufacturers. The car will be transferred from Ladysmith on the E. & N. to Vancouver, and thence to Nelson.

—The Fraser river deputation, accompanied by members of the board of trade, met the full executive yesterday afternoon and addressed them in regard to the importance of increased railway facilities for the lower Fraser. The case was presented for the settlers by Messrs. Hill-Tout, Thrift, Wells, Fraser, and others, while Vice-President McQuade seconded their suggestions on behalf of the board of trade. The Premier expressed the desire of the government to afford the best possible transportation for all parts of the province, and promised the most favorable consideration for the scheme.

—In the interview with Mr. Brewer published in these columns last evening that gentleman was erroneously made to state that "21 blocks of ore each 200 feet square" were in sight on the Knob Hill mine. It should have been "4 blocks of ore each 200 feet square."

—Word was received this morning of the death of the Rt. Rev. William M. Barker, D. D., Bishop of Olympia, at Tacoma. The deceased was born May 12th, 1854; ordained deacon in 1789, and priest in 1880; consecrated to the missionary episcopate of Western Colorado in 1893, and transferred to the missionary district of Olympia in 1894. He was the newhew of Bishop Morrison, of Oregon. He leaves a widow and a daughter to mourn his death.

—Louis Ruilland passed away at the St. Joseph's hospital on Tuesday last. Deceased was a native of Quebec. For some years past he has occupied the position of coachman to Major Dupont, and prior to that he was nurse in the St. Joseph's hospital. He leaves three children to mourn his death. The funeral takes place on Saturday morning from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing Company at 9.15 o'clock, and from the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9.30.

DEATH OR LUNACY seemed the only alternative for a well known and highly respected lady of Wingham, Ont., who had travelled over two continents in a vain search for a cure for nervous debility and dyspepsia. A friend recommended South American Nervine. One bottle helped, six bottles cured, and her own written testimony closes with these words: "It has saved my life." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—20.

Discussed Railway

Mainland Deputation and Board of Trade Council Held Conference This Morning.

Latter Will Unite With Former in Pressing Matter on Government.

A deputation consisting of H. T. Thrift, secretary of the Settlers' Association, Chas. Hill-Tout, president of the association, Mr. Grahame, reeve of Richmond, Mr. Annedale, of New Westminster, A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, R. Fraser, alderman of Vancouver, A. Hawkins, reeve of Matsqui; Jno. Oliver, M. P. P., and others, conferred with the council of the board of trade this morning for the purpose of securing their assistance in urging upon the government the advisability of railroad connection between the Fraser river valley and the coast. Of the council there were present: Vice-Pres. L. G. McQuade in the chair, and Messrs. H. J. Scott, T. W. Paterson, Lindley Crease, A. B. Fraser, sr., Capt. Cox, J. A. Mara, C. H. Lugrin, G. A. Kirk and Secretary Elworthy. After announcing the object for which the meeting was called, the chairman called upon members of the deputation to express their views on the subject under consideration.

H. T. Thrift, the first speaker, said that the Settlers' Association of British Columbia had taken up this matter of railway communication from the first. A delegation had interviewed the government on this question last year, and had received some encouragement. A largely signed petition had been drawn up, and this will be laid before the executive. The petition was then read by Mr. Thrift as follows:

To the Honorable the Premier and Members of the Executive Council of British Columbia:

Your petitioners are residents, settlers and property owners in the agricultural municipalities of Delta, Surrey, Langley, Matsqui, Sumas and Chilliwack, in the district of New Westminster.

Your petitioners desire to urge the great necessity existing for railway communication between the municipal districts and the Coast cities of the province by means of a bridge over the Fraser river at the city of New Westminster, thereby giving us access to the markets of our own province;

That the section of country in which your petitioners reside has not enjoyed in common with more favored portions of the Dominion, the great measure of prosperity that has been vouchsafed during the past few years. This fact is largely owing to the almost utter lack of facilities for reaching our markets;

That the lands within the municipalities referred to are largely undeveloped, waste and unproductive, and in great need of population;

That your petitioners believe the construction of the proposed railway and bridge will very materially assist in promoting a change in the existing order of things by affording a means of ready access to the markets; it will also cause a large influx of population, and thus the lands will become developed and productive.

Your petitioners believe, in view of the importance of this work and its value to the future interests of the province, that no charter should be granted to any company giving them exclusive control of the railway and particularly of the bridge.

Your petitioners respectfully request the work may be undertaken and constructed, and either operated by the government, or under strict government control as to passenger and traffic rates and charges, in the interest and for the benefit of the province at large.

And your petitioners, etc.

This petition, continued Mr. Thrift, was submitted to every municipality on the south side of the river. A convention was held which endorsed the petition, and instructed the Settlers' Association to press the matter upon the government. He asked the board of trade council to support the petition with their influence.

What was wanted was the construction of the road from the coast as far east as Chilliwack. There was no obstacle to prevent this, and Mr. Thrift felt assured that if this section was constructed, the road would be continued to the Kootenays. It was the duty of the government to provide the facilities for the development of this large territory, which possesses such potentialities particularly from an agricultural standpoint. It embraced an extent of 10 miles in width and about 70 miles in length, and an area of 356,640 acres. A great part of this is practically abandoned at the present day. Whereas ten years ago the greater portion was settled, at present there are miles in which a settler cannot be found.

In reply to Mr. Lugrin, the speaker attributed the abandonment of the land to the operations of mortgage companies who entered the country several years ago, and freely offered money, which the settlers were compelled to borrow, owing to certain regulations imposed by the government. The result was that settlers left for the cities which under the circumstances offered greater inducements, and the land was consequently abandoned. The remaining settlers were compelled to keep up the roads, and to do this satisfactorily was impossible. A large number of people were expected to come to British Columbia; there was a climate equalled by none, and with the construction of this road the resources of the land would be developed, and prove most adaptable for settlement.

Mr. Hill-Tout endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker. He felt sure the board would be sufficiently broad-minded to consider the welfare of this section of the province. If a railroad was constructed as far as Chilliwack, the great tract of land there would be opened to the market. If not, the country would be abandoned. He asked that the board unite with the deputation to press upon the government the advisability of extending this road to Chilliwack.

Ald. Fraser, of Vancouver, being called upon, said that the Terminal City was heartily in accord with the other municipalities in this project. He wished to point out, however, that unless the bridge was constructed the railway would be virtually useless. The speaker then gave some figures to show how farm produce was sold at Vancouver at an excessive figure, the transportation facilities and other factors being responsible for this. At present the farmers disposed of most of their produce at New Westminster, Vancouver being too far. But if that bridge was constructed the difficulty in this respect would be reduced to a minimum.

Speaking on behalf of the Terminal City, Mr. Fraser said that the mayor and aldermen there fully endorsed the petition.

Mr. Thrift pointed out that a similar petition had been prepared to submit to the Dominion government, asking that a subsidy be granted to assist in the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Wells, of Chilliwack, said that the farmers in the district were handicapped in their efforts to secure a market. They had to pay $4 per ton to reach Victoria, after hauling their produce, and the facilities for reaching this city were very inconvenient. They had also to rely on the C. P. R. for shipping produce to the Kootenays. The speaker had made an experiment in this direction, and his shipment cost him $12 per ton, and $2.50 to get it to the cars. He did not intend to repeat the venture.

On motion of Lindley Crease, seconded by J. A. Mara, it was decided to appoint a deputation of the council to unite with the Mainland body in interviewing the government. This was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE RAHY JUDGMENT.

Ruling in This Case by Mr. Justice Walkem.

Two Eastern creditors of the Rahy estate, the M. S. Brown Company, Limited, and the Canadian Jewellery Company, commenced proceedings to prevent the disposal of the property of the estate and obtained an ex parte injunction restraining Thomas Cashmore, the assignee of the estate, from disposing of the property of A. N. Rahy assigned to him for the benefit of the creditors. The assignee having sold the estate under the advice of Messrs. McMaster, Lowenberg and Wey, who had been appointed inspectors on behalf of the creditors with full powers—proceeded by notice of motion to set aside the injunction, and the motion came on before Mr. Justice Walkem, being the judge who had granted the ex parte injunction. Upon all the facts being gone into, Mr. Justice Walkem held that as the sale had taken place before the injunction issued, and further in that the sale was with the assent of the creditors, and $5,000 had been paid by the purchasers of the estate and the possession of the property given—it was not a case that entitled the court to interfere and the injunction would be set aside, also that the proceedings were irregular and could not be supported under the rules and practice of the court, and that the M. S. Brown Company, Limited, and the Canadian Jewellery Company would have to pay the costs of the assignee, Mr. A. E. McPhillips for the assignee; Mr. Bury (Messrs. Tupper & Peters) for the M. S. Brown Company, Limited, and the Canadian Jewellery Company.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GUESTS.

How the Khaki Men Are Spending the Time in the City.

Yesterday afternoon was spent in a most enjoyable way by the men of the Khaki contingent. After the return from the trip to Esquimalt the boys scattered in different directions to enjoy themselves in such a manner as they desired, many taking advantage of an opportunity to rest after the trying experiences of the past two days.

In the evening they were piloted about town by prominent citizens, Government street being brilliantly illuminated by strings of incandescent lights from James Bay bridge to Johnston street in their honor.

Many of them took in Chinatown, where the New Year festival was at its height, where a cordial welcome was accorded the boys by the prominent merchants.

On the arrival of the Charmer the entire body was on the wharf to welcome their old captain Capt. Burstall, who is here to recruit for the South Africa constabulary. To their delight, Pte. Hicks, of Kamloops, also arrived with the news that Pte. Roberts, of Victoria, would be here to-night.

Later in the evening the men attended the football smoker in Sir William Wallace hall, and here, as everywhere, received the warmest possible welcome.

This afternoon the boys will parade at the buildings as previously announced, and will afterwards attend the conversazione in the drill hall, at which all the ladies who can possibly do so are urged to be present, or at least to contribute a cake. The Fifth Regiment band will play among other selections, "The Charge at Dawn."

This evening the whole affair will wind up with a bumper banquet, concert and smoker in Assembly hall, which it is intended to make a fitting climax to the enjoyment of the visit. The tickets have been placed at a very low figure, in order that all may attend, and those having the affair in charge issue a cordial invitation to the public to assist in making the banquet a success. Bantly's orchestra will furnish music, and the toasts, speeches and songs will be of a military and patriotic character. Herbert Kent, F. Finch-Smiles, J. G. Brown, Dr. Robertson, Corp. Bonner, Pte. Bonner and Trooper McKeage will take part. At the conclusion of the dinner the boys will be accompanied to the wharf and be given a send-off.

A CONVINCING ANSWER.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

The Future Of Sealing

Professor David Starr Jordan Returns to the Attack Upon Canadian Sealers.

Industry Would Be a Profitable One If Victorians Were Not in the Business.

David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, writes as follows in the Boston Transcript:

The future of the fur seal industry at present seems to rest in the hands of the joint high commission of which the late Lord Herschell was the head, and Gen. John W. Foster, representative on behalf of the United States for the fur seal interests. This commission met at Quebec in September, 1898, to consider a number of questions at issue between the United States and Canada. After several months of discussion it reached a deadlock on the Alaska boundary matter, and has apparently done nothing since. At the time of its activity it was rumored in the press dispatches that a virtual agreement had been reached on the seal question and a number of the minor questions before the commission. In the fur seal matter the settlement foreshadowed pointed to the probability of purchase by the United States of the vested rights of the Canadian sealers, with concurrent action on the part of Great Britain in enforcing the abolition of the pelagic industry. The only detail remaining for adjustment was said to be the purchase price, the appraisers on behalf of Canada fixing the value of the pelagic fleet at half a million dollars, those for the United States holding that its value was not over half this sum, or a quater of a million.

By the findings of fact made by the joint conference of fur seal experts in 1897, following the investigation in this and the preceding season by President Jordan for the United States and Professor Thompson for Great Britain, the responsibility for the decline and threatened destruction of the fur seal herd was laid at the door of pelagic sealing. It was shown that while the land operations of the United States were confined to the taking of the superfluous male portion of the herd, the operations of the pelagic fleet were wholly indiscriminate, and affected most heavily the breeding females, three-fourths of the entire catch at sea being of this class. It was evident, therefore, that the continuance of pelagic sealing and the maintenance of the fur seal herd were incompatible. It was on the basis of this agreement that the Quebec commission took up the question for final settlement. The task before these diplomats was merely that of finding a just and effective means of disposing of the right of pelagic sealing.

If pelagic sealing is not abolished, of course the future of the fur seal herd and the industries depending upon it is annihilation, and there is no room for further discussion. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that some final settlement in the interests of the herd will not be reached. Such a settlement is as much in the interest of the pelagic sealers as of the government owning the herd, for the pelagic industry is a suicidal one, inevitably exhausting its own resources. In fact, most of those engaged in it are already bankrupt. The product of land sealing has fallen off in the past ten years from 100,000 to 20,000 skins, but in half that time the product of the pelagic industry has fallen from a maximum of 143,000 to 25,000 skins. It is therefore plainly a losing business for the pelagic sealer, and it ought to be possible to agree upon terms which would induce him to go out of it. We may therefore assume that a settlement will be reached in time and that it will so protect the herd as to render its recuperation and further development possible.

Before considering future conditions, we may inquire what is the present condition of the legitimate fur seal industry—that of the United States government. This industry has been in existence ever since the first charter was granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Russian-American Company in 1799. The pelagic industry which threatens its existence dates only from about the year 1879. It was found by the conference of experts that in 1897 the fur seal herd was already "commercially" ruined, that is, that the cost of protection and maintenance on land and at sea exceeded the returns from it. The present condition of the fur seal industry is commercially unprofitable. Biologically speaking, the herd, though reduced to less than one-sixth its normal condition, is still represented by a vigorous nucleus from which under proper protection it might be expected in due time to re-establish itself.

At the present time the legitimate product of the herd (the yearly quota of young males) is about 20,000 skins. The government under its contract with the commercial company leasing the industry receives an annual rental of $55,000 and a royalty of $10 per skin. From the 20,000 skins, therefore, the government receives an annual income of $255,000. Against this income must be set certain expenses. Chief among these is the cost of policing the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea for the enforcement of the regulations of the Paris award of 1893. These regulations provide for a close season in May, June and July and a protected zone of sixty miles radius about the breeding islands in which sealing is not allowed, restrictions which are by no means self-enforcing on the high seas. During the seasons of 1896 and 1897 the United States had a fleet of five revenue cutters patrolling duty at an expense of from $150,000 to $175,000 a season. Great Britain had three gunboats in 1896 and two in 1897 on duty to the same end.

Another item of expense is the support of the Aleutian sealers residing on the Pribilof Islands, who carry on the sealing operations and are dependent upon the industry for their livelihood. There are two villages numbering three hundred men, women and children. The men are paid by the lessees for their labor at so much per skin. When the full quota of 100,000 skins was taken each year these communities were self-supporting; the earnings of the men were sufficient to meet the needs of their families. With the quota reduced to one-fifth its normal size their earnings are inadequate and congress find it necessary to supplement them by an annual appropriation of $19,500. It should not be forgotten, moreover, in dealing with the future of the fur seal herd, that these people must become a charge upon the bounty of the government in case of its failure.

Other items of expense, such as the salaries and maintenance of the four agents who reside upon the islands and care for the government's interests and the cost of administration in the treasury bureau at Washington, are not so easily estimated, but are considerable. When we bring these various expenses together we see that the verdict of the fur seal experts was justified and that the industry is at present maintained at an actual loss. It may be noted, however, that the largest item of expense, that for patrol, is due solely to the presence of pelagic sealing and would disappear with its abolition. The question of the support of the native sealers would also speedily adjust itself were the herd protected and enabled to grow and increase.

To the present "commercially" unprofitable condition of the fur seal industry we must add certain debts and obligations hanging over it. The Paris tribunal of arbitration was convened in the interest of the fur seal herd, and though it failed signally in its efforts to "protect and preserve" the herd, its expense of half a million dollars or thereabouts remains to be made good. Another half million was recently appropriated by congress to pay damages awarded by the tribunal's decision, this amount arising from the illegal seizing of sealing vessels on the high seas. The cost of recent commissions, of investigations and otherwise has been considerable. The present Quebec commission will add its contribution of expense, and in the final settlement of the matter a further payment of from a quarter to half a million dollars must be provided for. The industry, therefore, when it does start anew, must do so with a heavy handicap of indebtedness. The fact, however, is both a reason and an incentive for immediate action. Every season of pelagic sealing further diminishes the herd and retards the day of its restoration.

Assuming that the herd will be protected, what then of its future? There would be at once a steady and considerable increase in its breeding stock and in its quota. It is impossible to measure this increase exactly, or to tell in how many years it might be expected to regain its normal condition—the condition in which the herd was during the period from 1871 to 1885, when it yielded the full quota of 100,000 skins a year. From the history of the herd we know that there was a time, from 1843 to 1850, when by some calamity (probably an ice blockade) it was brought to the verge of ruin, doubtless much nearer to biological extinction than it is to-day. We know also that in about twenty years, or very soon after the transfer, in 1867, to the United States of the seal islands with the territory of Alaska, the herd had regained its normal condition and its maximum productiveness. We may safely predict, therefore, that in twenty years from the date of its emancipation from pelagic sealing the herd would again yield its 100,000 skins a year. Under the terms of the present lease this would yield to the government an annual income of $1,000,000 in royalty, to which must be added a considerable revenue (twenty per cent. ad valorem) on dressed seal skins imported for consumption in the United States from London, whither all seal skins are now taken to be dressed and dyed.

Thus from a present condition of minimum production, which would still be profitable were pelagic sealing abolished, the industry ought under such abolition to grow steadily in the comparatively short period of twenty years to a maximum product of over a million dollars a year. Surely such an industry should be saved at any reasonable cost, and it is to be hoped that our diplomats will find a way to speedily accomplish this end.

Stanford University, California, February, 1901.

FOUL BREATH, CATARRH, HEADACHE

Are Banished by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It Relieves In 10 Minutes.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que., says: "For 20 years I suffered from Catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. I tried everything which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—10.

COLLISION UNDERGROUND.

Several Persons Injured in Accident in London.

(Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 19.—A dense fog enveloped London this morning, impeded all traffic and caused a number of accidents, the most serious of which was a rear end collision in the underground railway. Half a dozen people received injuries which necessitated their removal to the hospital.

SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE is the only kidney treatment that has proven equal to correct all the evils that are likely to befall these physical regulators. Hundreds of testimonials to prove the curative merits of this liquid kidney specific in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, irritation of the bladder, inflammation, dropsical tendency. Don't delay. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—22.

YUKON TELEGRAPHS.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 21.—J. B. Charleson, superintendent of Yukon government telegraphs, arrived to-day, and will leave on March 5th for the North to complete the line.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

A Loyal Address

Canadian Women Will Present One to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

The National Council of Women Taking Steps to Forward Matter.

Miss Teresa Wilson, corresponding secretary of the National Council of Women, sends the following:

The National Council of Women of Canada, in compliance with the wishes of a large number of women, both members of Council and others, have decided, with the hearty approval of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, to send the following message to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra:

"May it please Your Majesty:

"As women of Canada, we would humbly convey to His Majesty King Edward VII. and to you, his illustrious consort, through the National Council of Women of Canada, our sincere congratulations on your accession to the throne, and the assurance of our perpetual love and fealty.

"We have the greater confidence in making this approach by reason of the gracious message sent by our late beloved sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, on the seventh day of July, 1897, to the National Council of Women of Canada, in response to their congratulations on the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. Words fail us to tell of our love for her. We praise God for her long and glorious reign, and we enshrine her in our hearts as one who bore, through a long tale of years as queen and woman, a stainless sceptre.

"Your Majesties have been endeared to your subjects in all parts of your dominions by the breadth of your sympathies and your many activities for the general good. You have long been held in honor for the untiring devotion and constant self-forgetfulness with which you have fulfilled the onerous duties devolving on you in ever increasing measure by the advancing years of our late beloved Queen, and as we thank God for her, so we pray that this Empire may long enjoy the beneficent rule of His Gracious Majesty and of you, his illustrious consort."

All Canadian women are invited to join in this expression of appreciation and loyalty by attaching their signatures thereto.

Where there are federated associations of the Council, the officers of the same will make provision for the writing of names on sheets specially supplied for this purpose. Women, where there are no such associations, are asked to send their signatures to the provincial vice-presidents of the Council, namely: For Ontario—Mrs. Boomer, London; for New Brunswick—Lady Tilley, St. John; for Nova Scotia—Mrs. R. L. Borden, Ottawa; for Quebec—Madame Thibadeau, 837 Palace street, Montreal; for Manitoba—Mrs. D. McEwen, Brandon; for Assiniboia—Mrs. N. Flood Davin, Regina; for Alberta—Mrs. Lougheed, Calgary; and for British Columbia—Miss Perrin, Victoria. Anyone willing to obtain signatures on their own account may also apply for signature sheets to the secretary at the central office of the Council, 71 Brunswick avenue, Toronto.

The address will be engrossed and, together with the signatures, handsomely bound in morocco. In order to meet the considerable outlay which this will involve, all those signing the address are requested to contribute two cents, or more, towards defraying the expense; these contributions may be in stamps. Signatures received up to March 15th.

LOCAL ARCHITECT'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Rattenbury Will Furnish Plans for C. P. R. Hotels.

The competition amongst architects for the large new hotel that the C. P. R. is going to erect at Vancouver, has been decided in favor of F. M. Rattenbury, Victoria. In addition to the local architects, many of the most eminent men in Eastern Canada and New York competed for the work. The hotel will be a very handsome and large structure, and will have about 250 rooms.

In order not to interfere with the working of the present building, a large wing will be proceeded with at first, and when this is completed, it will give complete accommodation for the hotel whilst the present building is removed and rebuilt according to the new plans. The exterior of the building will be extremely handsome and imposing in the French chateau style, and built of pressed brick, terra cotta and slate roof. Tenders will be obtained locally for the work.

Plans are also being prepared by Mr. Rattenbury for an hotel at Field in the Rocky mountains, also for the C. P. R. Very beautiful scenery has recently been discovered at Field, and roads and trails are now being constructed to make it accessible. When the hotel is completed it is expected that Field will offer attractions equal almost to Banff.

F. J. Deane, secretary of the Chinese commission, was a passenger from Vancouver last night.

A large, smooth Tomato

The Steele-Briggs "Enormous" Tomato is very large, very smooth, meaty, and with few seeds. We will send a packet and our large illustrated seed catalogue on receipt of 10c., anywhere, by mail. This is Canada's newest tomato. Get it. Try it. THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd., TORONTO. Canada's Greatest Seed House.

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FOR LADIES

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

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Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

Dominion Parliame

Indications Are That the P Session Will Be Comme ably Brief.

Opposition Declines to Rev Policy—The Debate o Address.

The Ottawa correspondent of ronto Star, writing on Februar says:

Mr. Borden is ambitious to business opposition as a set-off a business administration. To t he and his side of the House w vate brevity, that is if Dr. Spro Sir Hibbert Tupper are agreeabl

The first fruitage of Mr. Borde intentions developed this afternoo debate on the throne-speech, wh sometimes three weeks, was c ... time ... ppened ... ate was ... efore a ... las Flood ... uld have ... is lucky ... least, of

winded friends.

Mr. Clarke Wallace was ill-pl this curt ending of the debate, a few minutes assumed the p of leader. He asked question fell within Mr. Borden's duties, Bill Juggins, he got his answ with it a practical rebuke.

"I should like to know," gro Lion of West York, "if the depa reports will soon be down. Las we were put to great inconven delay in these matters."

Whereupon Mr. Fielding was feet.

"I beg to lay upon the tabl House the public accounts for year 1899-1900."

"And the report of the post partment"—this from Mr. Mu

"And I the report of the de of the interior and of Indian Mr. Sifton was the speaker.

"And I," interjected Mr. Field report of marine and fisheries absence of the minister."

"And I," said Mr. Tarte, wi fiant twinkle, "the report of t works."

"And I"—this from the un Mr. Fisher, "the report of th ment of agriculture."

"And I"—this was an unac voice; it belonged to Mr. Ber is a sphinx—"And I the repo inland revenue department."

Mr. Wallace's Curiosity

Before this the House had el Macdonald Deputy Speaker, gether it was quite a jag of that went through in perhaps utes. But the best part of the longed to Mr. Fielding. Clark is one of the most inquisitive m House. He always wants to k know. Now that he hasn't th leadership to worry about, he than ever. There never was s for dark hints, dreadful forebo tricky little queries.

"When will the estimates b he had asked a little while be

"Oh, shortly, shortly." Th minister had a danger signal but Wallace was not awed. M got up and said all this flouris ports was mere theatricality. Y said Wallace. Where was th general's report? Where was ter of customs' report? When House hear from the ministe and commerce? Did Sir Wi that that auditor-general's re to be down fourteen days af ment opened, and that if it w government was amenable to This looked like police court p with a dollar or thirty, so t rose to mollify the questio minister of customs was abse sickness in his family. As fo the government probably kne about it as the member f York.

"Yes, but those estimates," lace was simply irreconcilab estimates! When will they be

"I have much pleasure"—M stood up like the god from th —"in laying on the table of the estimates for the fiscal 1902."

At last Mr. Wallace was su practical parliamentary joke as gentle as a kick from m happened that Mr. Wallace k kick kicked out of him. As remarked, surely the member York had enough reading for

A Short Session Indica

All these things seem to short session. Mr. Borden contentiousness. The policy has to be hatched out. Tha time. The opposition will Rabbit and tie low. If extr is to be their cue, it will be better if they take up their about two sessions before the eral election. No use was thoughts and righteous indig fact the high thoughts and dignation won't have any e the party comes to and finds it is at. Besides, it must be that in this policy game has to take advice on his can't play 4-11-44 without Ontario wing if it's all right

The Conservative party d cept Sir Wilfrid's challenge policy, whether it was than none or that it was locked u They did not even put up a address—because it is to be a position. Evidently their bu be carried on in few words. tired of words; they had s them from Sir Charles Tupp Davin. They are in for deed say nothing; they will saw w are sick of orators; the great of the party, "the cleverest orator in Canada." Foster, mouthed, the golden-tongued, sophist, the deft rhetorician, a corner in the green cham party is now quite happy. not an orator among them, that can say the best thing place, not a soul to clothe