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OUR CANADIAN BUDGET.

THE STORMIEST WEATHER FOR YEARS DOWN BY THE GULF.

Woman and Child Discovered at Winnipeg in a Famishing Condition—A Lawyer's Whereabouts Causing Anxiety—Given Away by His Wife.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.—The courts have declared the early closing by-law illegal so far as grocery stores are concerned.

The Victoria hockey team of this city was defeated at Quebec last night, three goals to two.

Kingston, Feb. 7.—Frontenac Conservatives meet on the 18th to nominate a candidate. The contest in Lennox will be between a Patron and Conservative, as Allison, Liberal, will not run if Switzer, the Patron nominee, insists on running.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Yesterday's issue of the Toronto Empire announced, under the heading of Good-bye that an amalgamation having been effected between the Empire and Mail, both these papers will cease publication in their present shape, and a newspaper to be called the Daily Mail and Empire will make its first appearance to-day.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says continued enquiries confirm the belief in dissolution at once. Between 60 and 70 of the new voters' lists are now being set up at the Printing Bureau. Half a dozen are now completed and ready for use. The officials say the lists will be ready at the end of March.

J. B. S. Pense, editor of the Kingston Whig, has declined the Liberal nomination for Kingston. Pressure of private business is the reason.

Albert Slitter has been chosen Patron candidate for the House of Commons for South Waterloo.

The trial of the election petition against W. H. Read, Conservative member in the Ontario House for West Durham, opens at Bowmanville on Feb. 28th, the court having enlarged the time.

Not for years has the weather been so cold in Western Ontario. At London, Hamilton, Brantford, Lindsay, Peterboro, and, in fact, all over, the degrees below zero run from 20 to 36. In many cases the cold record is broken and in others the coldest for a decade. The Ottawa reports 30 below and Montreal 20.

Quebec, Jan. 7.—Chas. Garrieny, agent of the corporation of Montreal Pilots, is dead.

Yorktown, N. W. T., Feb. 7.—In the case of the Queen vs. Moore for wilfully and maliciously shooting Neil Livingstone, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Bowmanville, Ont., Feb. 7.—Several Federal Ministers were billed to speak here yesterday, but only Hon. Messrs. Daly and Montague appeared on the scene. The Ministers were banqueted at the Bennett House in the evening. There is considerable talk over a statement made by the chairman of the afternoon meeting to the effect that a new customs house and post-office would be erected if Dr. T. E. Walsh, the Conservative candidate, is returned for West Durham.

North Bay, Ont., Feb. 7.—W. W. Gillespie, a prominent merchant, is missing. He started for Commanda to attend court, but did not reach there. He wrote his wife from Toronto telling her he had no further interest in life and intended quitting all ties to his existence. Gillespie is well-known in business circles throughout Northern Ontario.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Letter received by an Ottawa gentleman from one of the officers of the Blenheim states that the warship experienced very boisterous weather on her return trip from Halifax to England. Frequently the boat's side guns were under water. She behaved splendidly, however, throughout the trip. A uniform speed of 14 knots was maintained, and Portsmouth was reached in safety.

Probate of the will of the late Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada from 1861 to 1868, has been granted. The personality is sworn at $101,000.

N. F. Davin, M. P., is here endeavoring to get seed grain from the Government for settlers in the Moosejaw and Regina districts. Settlers have none to put in for crops owing to the failure of the harvest last year.

Great satisfaction is expressed here at the announcement made in the Imperial House of Commons that legislation will be introduced removing the present disabilities under which the Australian colonies are prevented from entering into fiscal relations with Canada. The Free Press (Liberal) cheerfully acknowledges that this is one of the results of the Ottawa conference and expresses the hope that this is the first blow of the axe that is destined to remove a good many treaty clauses now in existence which militate against the trade relations of the several parts of the Empire.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—The date of the next Dominion election is no longer a secret. A United Press correspondent learns from an unimpeachable source that dissolution has been decided upon before a session of Parliament will be held. Nomination day, as at present arranged, has been set for April 12th, and polling will take place on April 19th. By this time the lists will be in readiness for the election. Notwithstanding the fact that dissolution has not yet been announced, the Ministerial campaign is on in full swing and will continue in that way up to the dates given above.

A Gazette (Conservative) Ottawa special says: Asked by a correspondent whether he had anything to say about a session, the Premier replied, before leaving for Toronto, that he could not say whether there would be a session or election first. The correspondent adds that the impression is strong at Ottawa that a session will come first, but that matter awaits the return of the Ministers to the Capital.

The Dominion electoral lists for the constituency of Winnipeg will be ready for Court on the 19 days' time. Both parties have representatives present at the court house before Judge Walker striking off repeaters, and it is expected that over 1,900 duplicated names will be cleaned from the list. Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P., is also an interested worker on the lists. A reporter asked that gentleman what his opinion was as to the prospect of an early election for the Dominion House. "I think there is no doubt of it," he replied. "My belief is that they will come off near the end of April."

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—Hon. T. M. Daly arrives next week.

The many curlers who intend participating in the Winnipeg bonspiel will be pleased to learn that Lieut.-Governor Schultz has donated a nice cup as a consolation prize.

The Provincial convention of the Y. M. C. A. opens at Brandon yesterday. Over 60 delegates were present.

A case of extreme distress was discovered in the city yesterday. An Icelandic woman and child were found in the attic of a tenement poorly clad, half starved and frost-bitten.

The Victoria junior hockey team defeated the Stars last night and are now sure winners of the intermediate championship.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The World publishes a story stating that Mr. and Mrs. Hyams recently came here from Montreal, and that the former made application and had arranged $300,000 on his wife's life. The woman, however, learning of the large amounts asked for in the different companies, declined to allow the risks to stand and requested the companies to cancel all applications, which they all did save the New York Mutual, and the serving of a writ on that company to compel it to do so made the story public. Mrs. Hyams, the World says, will sue her husband for alimony and refuses to live with him. Since the insurance episode she has lived in a house surrounded by detectives.

Major Arthur Bagshaw Harrison, teller of Molson's Bank, is dead, 45 years of age, after an illness of two months.

Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Justice, last night formally opened the new rooms of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal-Conservative club. With him were Premier Bowell, Hon. N. C. Wallace, Hon. J. C. Patterson and Hon. J. F. Wood. The Premier spoke but briefly, explaining that the state of his throat prevented him from making a speech on the political situation. Sir C. H. Tupper made an excellent fighting speech, replying to the arguments of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. In regard to the Manitoba school question he stated that until the Government had thoroughly considered the decision of the Privy Council they would maintain a strict silence on the subject, and while the task which had been placed before them was an extremely difficult one, they would meet it without flinching In concluding he said he believed that when the time to speak had come the Conservative leaders would be found ready to stand by the constitution and by what it teaches, and willing to respectfully abide by the verdict of the people.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 8.—The steamer Alpha, three days overdue from Bermuda, arrived this morning badly iced, but undamaged She experienced terrible weather all through. The Alpha has no knowledge of the La Gascogne.

Hamilton, Feb. 8.—Martin Malone, barrister, has not been at his office since Friday last and his friends are anxious as to his whereabouts No reason is assigned for his sudden departure.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 8.—Donald Matheson, aged 60, living near Emerald Junction, was accidentally choked to death with a piece of meat while eating dinner.

The most disastrous storm of the year raged here on Tuesday and Wednesday and no trains arrived since Monday until yesterday. The steamer Stanley has arrived at Georgetown and the mails will be forwarded to the mainland via the Capes to-day.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The despatch pretending to announce the dissolution of Parliament and fixing the dates of nomination and polling sent out from Montreal yesterday is a pure fake. If the correspondent had chosen April 1st he would have been just as near the mark. No definite announcement will be forthcoming until all the Ministers have returned to Ottawa.

The Department of Agriculture has received a report from Maple Creek from the veterinary inspector to the effect that the inspection by him of the district in which the disease of sheep scab was found some months ago has shown that such localities are now entirely free from it, as a result of the efforts ordered to be made by the Minister of Agriculture for its extirpation.

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

It is questionable whether the request of Mr. Davin for seed grain will be granted, as the impression is general that the settlers of the Northwest have done very well in this respect in the past and that it is about time to call a halt.

An associated charities society has been formed in this city to give the poor relief and to endeavor to obtain work for those out of employment. It will be a central society composed of all other societies. Mayor Borthwick is at the head of it.

Robert Thompson & Co., of Hamilton, purchased by private sale 148 square miles of timber limits on the Upper Ottawa, the property of Ald. Gianelli, of this city. The price paid was $115,000.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—A terrific snow storm set in Thursday at midnight and continued all yesterday. All trains are late but no casualties are reported. Easterly gales caused the highest tides at Quebec for 30 years. Wharves and warehouses are flooded and thousands of dollars' worth of damage done. The village of Hedgeville on the St. Charles River is inundated. The inhabitants had to move to higher ground in terror.

Fort Morleil, C. B., Feb. 9.—A heavy easterly gale prevailed here yesterday. The breakwater is literally cut in two. Water is flooding the warehouses and doing great damage.

North Sydney, C. B., Feb. 9.—Further reports of Tuesday's storm say McLeod's lobster factory at Little River was blown down. A number of boats were wrecked and several fishing houses destroyed on the north shore of St. Ann's. No loss of life is reported.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 9.—The Dominion line steamer Labrador arrived from Liverpool last night. She saw nothing of the La Gascogne.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—At the prohibitionist meeting yesterday a resolution was passed endorsing the action of the Patrons of Industry in making Prohibition a plank in their platform and pledging support to Patron candidates at the election.

An unknown man was found frozen near Souris yesterday.

A papal brief was received yesterday appointing Rev. Father Langevin archbishop of St. Boniface.

Fire at Morden last night destroyed two hotels and five stores.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 9.—It is regarded as well nigh certain that Warden Lavell will be superannuated. He has served about 21 years in the service as penitiary surgeon, and during the past decade as warden.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association elected W. V. Valentine, of Stratford, president; George Steele, of Glenhoro, vice-president for Manitoba, and C. H. Manners, of Moosomin, vice-president for the Northwest Territories.

The Grand Trunk train from Stratford for Toronto was run into by a freight train following near Weston yesterday. The injured passengers are: Judge Burton, seriously; court reporter Monaghan, leg broken and otherwise hurt; J. E. Atkinson, a Globe reporter, two ribs broken; Registrar Joseph, missing. These persons had all been attending the South Perth election trial at Stratford. Gardiner of Manitoba and Norman Resson of the freight train are probably fatally injured. After the wreck three cars caught fire and were completely burned.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery has received 18 additional voters' lists, making about 80 in all so far.

There is much comment here to-day over the fact that Premier Bowell, in his first political utterance at Toronto, should have refrained from dealing with public issues, particularly the Manitoba school question.

The task of reorganizing the department of Marine and Fisheries, which Sir C. H. Tupper had in view during the few last months of his tenure of office, is being energetically talked of by Hon. John Costigan, and within a little while it is expected that its reorganization will take place. The contemplated changes will involve the retirement of Samuel Wilmot, the present superintendent of fish culture, and S. F. Bennet, chief clerk in the Fisheries department. Mr. Wilmot's office will be abolished, the duties being performed by Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries.

The financial statement for the seven months makes a bad showing, the expenditure exceeding the revenue by $800,000.

Eight additional honorary A. D. C.'s have been gazetted. Col. Prior, M. P., is among the number.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Victoria, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—A report current here from Ottawa that an order-in-council has been passed appointing the Hon. Theodore Davie Chief Justice of British Columbia lacks confirmation.

LATER—A World representative waited on the Attorney-General regarding the report in circulation concerning his appointment to the Chief Justiceship. He was found hard at work with his coat off in the department on bills coming before the Legislature next week, of which there are a considerable number and important. On being interviewed as to whether he had heard anything of the appointment he said he had not. Asked as to whether he would accept the office he said it would be time enough to consider that question when it was offered him.

The belief here is that the Hon. J. H. Turner would be Premier with R. P. Rithet as President of the Council. Many of his friends say Mr. Turner is the strongest man for the Premiership and all could unite on him. Mr. Speaker Higgins also has many supporters. It will be some time in any event before any change takes place.

The Liberals have settled down to Dr. Milne, H. Bostock and Wm. Templeman as available candidates for the Commons nomination in the Liberal interest. A selection will be made next Friday.

THE PLANTA CASE.

Nanaimo, Feb. 7.—(Special.)—J. E. Planta was acquitted of all the charges under the royal commission. The charge of embezzlement came up this morning and could not be proved. Mr. Planta, under the other charges, was remanded till Friday. He refused to accept bail, bondsmen being prepared. He elected to go into custody and was accordingly removed to the Provincial jail. Mr. Planta is very despondent and his wife's health is in a very critical condition. Great sympathy is felt for him throughout the town.

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION THE ABSORBING ONE.

Views on the Manitoba School Question—Copyright Discussed—Goldwin Smith a Gentleman—The Premier and Newspaperdom.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The Government's decision in reference to a session or a dissolution has not yet been announced, but everything seems to point to a dissolution. It is urged that if the Government intends to meet Parliament before the appeal to the country surely there would have been a definite announcement of the date of the meeting ere this. The delay is therefore held to portend a dissolution. Your readers have already been apprised of the manner in which the printing of the voters' lists is being rushed. Provided the revising officers keep their work up to time and complete the revision by the date fixed by law, February 28th, there are those who believe that the printing bureau can have the entire list ready for the constituencies by the last week in March or the first week in April. This would of course entail a late meeting of Parliament. If the Government be sustained the Opposition will not be disposed to make much of a fight during the hot weather and many think that possibly a two months' session will be the outside limit. Should, however, the Liberals take the power, then it would devolve upon them to shape a policy for Parliament and at short notice, and with little time for preparation they might fairly be excused if they brought down but a meagre bill of fare.

Undoubtedly the decision of the Judicial committee of the Privy Council in the Manitoba school appeal has complicated the political situation. The result of the appeal is not palatable to either side. No one can really foresee what the upshot will be. That the Liberals are afraid of it is plainly evident. Their leading organ, the Toronto Globe, has so far touched upon the question gingerly. At different times during the last few years the Globe has been a strong advocate for the preservation or maintenance of Provincial rights; in other words, that there should be no interference with Manitoba's rights of self-government in education. Fifteen months ago the Globe said: "No Government which actually proposed coercion could live for an hour. The supposition of such a Government could not be elected in 20 of the constituencies of Ontario. This is the sober truth which those who are carrying on the agitation would do well to look in the face." With regard to the recent decision the Globe is very non-committal, while its confrere, the Ottawa Free Press, another influential Liberal organ, says that justice ought to be done to the Roman Catholic minority. While everybody must recognize that with those matters in which the Provinces are given exclusive jurisdiction there should be no outside interference, yet it would seem as if in this Manitoba school case the situation is different. The judicial committee not only intimate that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have the right to appeal to the Governor-General in Council for redress of grievances, but they say further, that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba should get remedial legislation. Inasmuch, therefore, as the constitution has provided a way by which the rights of the minority may be adjusted, seemingly the Federal authorities, under the decision of the Judicial committee, are bound to interfere. The judicial committee says that the Roman Catholics can appeal for redress in school matters respecting any rights acquired "after" the union. Nobody gave them separate schools. Greenway took them away. All that is now asked is that they should be allowed to tax themselves for the education of their own children, as they did up to 1890. While all well-thinking Canadians might desire to see one uniform system of education in the Dominion, yet knowing how tenacious are the Roman Catholics in Manitoba and Ontario of their rights, as in the same degree are the Protestants of Quebec of theirs, yet where the fair play comes in it is the side of the minority, as seems to be the case in Manitoba, it would appear to be only fair to give them back that which they are entitled to. That river the Government will take on the question I do not know. No decision on that score has been announced, but I have spoken with hundreds of Conservatives during the week who believe in rights and justice, and who consider that it would be only fair to Manitoba Catholics to put them in the same position they were in previous to the Greenway act of 1890. Possibly, judging from the Globe's silence, the Liberals may be looking in the same direction. If the two parties can only come together on this question then it may be settled without bitterness. The danger is, however, that by some the opportunity may be considered a good one for obtaining political capital and in place of the energies of the best men being devoted to securing a fair and just settlement the question will again be made the football of party politics.

It appears that after all the hard fighting on the copyright question for the last five years the printers and publishers of the Dominion are just as far away as ever from securing their rights. No man insisted more energetically for Canadian interests in this matter than did Sir John Thompson. It is said that on the first occasion on which he met Lord Kimberley, the Colonial Secretary, that gentleman was astonished at the pertinacity with which the late Premier maintained the Canadian view. Some of the Downing street people may have been inclined to resent the vigorous manner in which Sir John defended the Canadian act. He was giving them a taste of British bulldogism, which, once in a while it is absolutely necessary for the colonies to display in order to secure their rights. A friend of mine in London who is well posted on colonial affairs, says that Lord Kimberley was very much perturbed and astonished at Sir John's pertinacity as well as pugnacity. He thought there would be no difficulty in cowing the "blawsted little colonist, you know," but he did not know his man. It was a drawn battle. Sir John Thompson left with Lord Kimberley a memorandum, which all the ingenuity of the British Copyright Association and the Society of Authors could not answer. These two latter bodies evidently thinking that if they could quiet the mainsprings of the agitation in Canada, the Dominion Government would drop the bill altogether, accordingly sent out to this country Mr. Daldy, a gentleman who is regarded as one of the highest authorities on copyright in England, and who, during the recent controversy in the columns of the London Times has taken a very prominent part. Mr. Daldy met a deputation of Canadian printers and publishers in the office of Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, under whose department the administration of the copyright law rests. Mr. Daldy was well fortified with facts and figures, but he was simply not in it with the practical men of Toronto and Hamilton. One of the incidents of the meeting was an encounter between Daldy and Dan Rose, jr., a well-known Toronto printer. Daldy came off second best. Since that encounter he has cherished anything but pleasant feeling toward the printers and publishers of the Dominion. Now it appears as if the fight of the last six years had gone to naught. The death of Sir John Thompson has left the question practically where it was in 1889. The Colonial Office, however, will find that in the new Minister of Justice they will have to contend with just as strong an advocate of Canadian interests as the late Sir John Thompson. The trouble about the bill of 1889 is that it is not to go into effect until after Her Majesty has signified here assent thereto. So long as this assent is withheld the measure is not worth the paper it is written on. The suggestion has, therefore, been made that a new bill be introduced into Parliament re-enacting the measure of 1889 with this unfortunate proviso excluded. It is just possible that the Imperial Government would veto the new act. To avoid this, another proposition is that the provisions of the Copyright act of 1889 be included in the Supply bill. The Imperial Government would then hesitate a long while before disallowing that measure, and no matter how anxious they might be to help the publishers of Great Britain, they would hardly dare to paralyze public business in Canada by vetoing the measure upon which the public services of Canada depend.

Goldwin Smith's speech at the press dinner on Thursday evening must have been a disappointment to many newspaper readers next morning, who had expected, probably, that the lashing with which Dr. Smith has been subjected to during the past few weeks on account of his annexation proclivities, would induce him to launch forth against his critics. Prof. Goldwin Smith, much as we may admire his style of writing and dislike his annexation views, is, after all, a gentleman, and those who know him well could not suppose for a moment that he would transgress the rules of propriety. The Ontario newspaper men had a splendid gathering and it was gratifying to note how cordially they received their old confrere, the present Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. There is this to be said of the first Minister that he never forgets the profession or calling which first gave him his bread and butter, and at all time is prepared to show his interest in the profession. Undoubtedly by his accession to the position of Prime Minister the newspaper press of Canada has been honored as much as he.

TYKE.

IN BLIZZARD LAND.

Locomotive and Baggage Car of a Montreal Express Wrecked.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A regular raw Western blizzard, the worst since the great storm of 1888, has been raging throughout the Hudson Valley all night, and at 9 o'clock this morning showed no signs of abatement. The fall of snow has been very heavy and the wind blew fiercely all night, piling the snow in drifts 10 and 12 feet high. Trains on the New York Central railroad was interrupted at 4 o'clock this morning by an accident near New Hamburgh, which was the direct outcome of the storm. A work train had been standing on the down track all night with proper danger signals displayed, but in the blinding snow storm they were not seen by the engineer of a freight train bound south on the same track, and the freight train ran into the work train derailing two cars, which were thrown on the up track. Almost at the same minute the Montreal express, which leaves New York at midnight, came along and struck the derailed cars. The locomotive and one baggage car of the passenger train were wrecked. Railroad authorities say no one was hurt. Between here and Albany no trains are running.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 8.—A blizzard is in full swing, with no signs of abatement. A few electric cars are running, and these have to be pulled through by snow ploughs.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A bustling gale accompanied by hard, but not heavy snow is driving people indoors and reducing the traffic of the streets and delaying the operations of the steam railways that enter this city from here. The electric street railways so far did defiance to the blizzard. The temperature is almost zero.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 8.—The ice in the Ohio has stopped, forming a gorge 60 miles long. Two million bushels of coal are in danger of being sunk the minute the gorge moves. The temperature is eight degrees below zero. The river at this point is an almost cake of ice, over a foot thick and rapidly forming. There is no great suffering among the poor here. Steamers and barges are in danger of being sunk by the ice.

Syracuse, Feb. 8.—The blizzard appeared here last night with rapidly lowering temperature; dry high winds from north, about 6 inches of snow

New York, Feb 8.—The worst snow storm that has visited New York since the blizzard of March 14, 1888, started in here just before 5 o'clock last night and rages throughout this morning. For hours all travel was delayed and in some instances paralyzed. The fall of snow was incessant, and the high wind drove it in blinding gusts through the streets. The street car lines which depend upon horses for motive power are operated with difficulty.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Weather report for New England: Snow to-day, followed by fair northwest gales; colder on Saturday morning.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 8.—One of the incidents of the snow storm here was the stalling of a motor car last night with a dozen persons on board, who were obliged to spend the night in the car, the blinding blizzard making it unsafe to venture out. They managed to get to a fire engine house a quarter of a mile away at daybreak, and were almost helpless when they reached it

Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—The city is nearer snowbound to-day than it has been since March, 1888. The trains are hours late. The harbor is impassible to sailing crafts and the street cars are tied up so far as the suburbans are concerned.

SUCCESSFUL JAPAN.

Capture of the Whole Chinese Northern Fleet—American Missionaries are Fleeing.

Che-foo, Feb 8.—The Japanese landed a force of troops near here yesterday evening with the intention of capturing this city. The landing was made about 10 miles eastward of Che-foo and an immediate advance upon the city was ordered. As this despatch is sent the Japanese are attacking the forts defending the eastern parts of Che-foo. Great excitement prevails and it is expected that a severe engagement will occur today.

Some Japanese ships which appeared this morning near Ninghai, a town between Wei-Hai-Wei and this city, and began the bombardment of the forts on the western side of the town, left soon afterward without doing any damage.

New York, Feb. 8.—The World this morning publishes the following cable from Ching Kiang, China: There is no truth whatever in the report that any officers of the U. S. gunboat Concord have been captured or arrested by the Chinese here. Moreover there has been no trouble here of any sort in which the interests of the Dominion are involved. (Sgd.) Alexander C. Jores, U. S. Consul.

London, Feb. 8.—A despatch received here from Che-foo this afternoon says the Japanese have carried positions at Wei-Hai-Wei and have captured or sunk the whole Chinese northern fleet. The Japanese during the night of Monday, last Feb. 4th, cleared Wei-Hai Wei harbor of all torpedoes and submarine mines by the skilful use of small torpedo boats and steam launches from the warships, which the small craft grappled for and cut the wires connecting the submarine mines with the shore. When the dangerous obstructions were removed the Japanese torpedo boats made a splendid dash for the harbor and attacked the Chinese fleet with such skill that the battleship Tin Yuen was sunk. These tactics were repeated during the night of Feb. 5th, and the Chen Yuen, Lai Yuen and another Chinese warship were blown up, and the remainder of the Chinese fleet captured. Following up this splendid success the Japanese completed the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei yesterday by landing a large force and seizing the island of Liu Kung Tao, which has made a gallant defense against heavy odds. Some of the Japanese warships passed Che-foo this morning early and fired a few shots at the fort, without, however, doing any damage, and in view of the reports current in regard to the feint attack made upon Monghai yesterday the belief is now that the Japanese intend to attack Che-foo.

A despatch received here from Shanghai says there is an intense anti-foreign feeling in the Shan Tung peninsula, and that the American missionaries are fleeing hastily.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 7.—The new cabinet will be gazetted to-morrow, the dissensions having been got over. It will consist of Sir William Whiteway, Premier and Attorney-General; Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary; Henry Wood, Surveyor-General, and A. W. Harvey, Edward Morris and Geo. Emerson, members without portfolio. In addition F. J. Scott will be Receiver-General and Eli Dawe chairman of the Board of Works without seats in the cabinet. The new cabinet is the same as that in the original Whiteway ministry which was dissolved last year on account of the bribery convictions, except that Geo. Emerson replaces James Fox. The Legislature will meet to-morrow, when the new ministry will probably declare its policy.

Ex-Alderman Gowanlock, of Toronto, has written to Judge McDougall demanding a re-opening of the aldermanic investigation. He states that he has some late important information.

Very cold weather is being felt in Toronto and surrounding country at present. At Westmeath and Rockcliffe the glass shows 32 degrees below zero.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

A STRANGE TALE TOLD BY A WELL KNOWN MINSTREL.

The Painful Results of an Injury Received Many Years Ago—Was Treated in the Best Hospitals of Two Continents, but Pronounced Incurable—A Fellow Patient Pointed Out the Road to Recovery.

From the Owen Sound Times:

The marvellous efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has again been demonstrated in this town. The Times referred to the astonishing cure of Mr. Wm. Belrose, a well-known citizen. This was followed a few weeks ago by the remarkable cure of Mrs. Monnell, of Peel street, whose life has been despaired of by herself and family and friends. A few days ago the Times reporter was passing along Division street, when it was noticed that a new barber shop had been opened by Mr. Dick Cousby, a member of a family who have lived in Owen Sound for nearly half a century. Knowing that Mr. Cousby had been seriously ailing when he came from England a little more than a year ago, and at that time had little hope of recovering his health, the Times man dropped in to have a chat, and before the conversation proceeded very far it was evident that there had been another miracle performed by the wonder-working Pink Pills.

"Well, let us start at the beginning of my troubles," said Mr. Cousby, when the Times began probing for particulars. "Twenty-one years ago I left school here and joined a minstrel company in state that time I have had parts in many of the leading minstrel companies as comedian and dancer. In the spring of 1887 I thought I would try a summer engagement and took a position with Hall & Bingley's circus, then playing in the Western States. One morning during the rush to pitt up the big three-pole tent I was giving a man a hand when the centre pole slipped and in falling struck me across the small of the back. While I felt sore for a time I did not pay much attention to it. After working a week I began to feel a pain similar to that of sciatic rheumatism. For a year I gradually grew worse and was finally laid up. This was at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. After some time I went to St Paul and underwent an electric treatment and thought I was cured. I then took an engagement with Low Cottrell's minstrels and went as far west as Seattle. About three years ago I made an engagement with Bowes and Farquharson to go on a tour through Australia and the American Continent. Before sailing from New York I felt pains between the shoulders, but paid very little attention to it at the time, thinking it was the result of rowing, I scarcely able to walk. I remained in this condition until I reached Manchester, where I obtained temporary relief from a doctor's prescription. For two years I had given up all hope of being cured by taking this medicine. In May, of 1893, while at Birmingham, I was taken very bad and gradually got worse all summer. At Christmas I was offered me as stage manager for Onsley's Minstrels and I went out with them, but in three months' time I was so bad that I had to quit. At this time I was consulting a physician who had been recommended as a specialist, but without any relief. Hydropathic baths and other similar treatments were tried without any benefit. Finally there was no help for it and I went to Manchester, and on Dec. 12, 1894, went into the Royal Hospital, where the physicians pronounced my case probably incurable, and pronounced it transverse myelitis, or chronic spinal disease. After being in the hospital for five months I grew worse until my legs became paralyzed from the hips down. Dr. Newby, the house surgeon, showed me every attention and became quite friendly, and regretfully informed me that I could be no better. Of course, I was for a change I was sent to Barnes Convalescent Hospital, Cheadle, having to be carried from the hospital to the carriage and then on to the train. After a week there a doctor told me of a cure affected on himself by the use of Dr Williams' Pink Pills. Being thoroughly discouraged I asked for my discharge and I was sent back to Manchester, where I began taking Pink Pills. After the use of a few boxes I recovered the use of my legs sufficiently to get about with a crutch. I then consented to start for Canada and join my friends here. I continued taking the Pills, constantly getting stronger. I have taken no other medicine since I began the use of Pink Pills, and I have no doubt as to what cured me. I now feel as well as ever, and I am able to take up the duties of business again. I have worked during the summer months. When I remember that the doctors told me that I would be helpless all my life I cannot help looking upon my case as a miracle." Mr. Cousby told of his wonderful cure, his good natured countenance fairly shone with gratitude. He is so well known here as a highly respected citizen that the Times need say nothing in his behalf. His plain, unvarnished statement would go for a fact with anyone who knows him.

These Pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public are cautioned.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Correspondence Between the Medical Superintendent and the Provincial Secretary.

The following return has been made in the Legislature in regard to the investigation into Provincial Asylum affairs:

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 24th December, 1894.

Hon. James Baker, Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into certain matters in connection with the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, together with a copy of the evidence taken by the said commissioners. I regret exceedingly that the conclusions arrived at by yourself, and the impression on the minds of the public from its perusal and publication, have been so greatly to my detriment; yet, notwithstanding all that has been said, and all the erroneous and damaging statements that have gone broadcast through the country, I have the satisfaction of knowing that, so far as I am personally concerned, or so far as I have added and directed, everything that has been done was for the benefit of the patients, and altogether in the interest of the institution, without regard to any other consideration whatever. I have no desire in any way criticise the style of your commissioners' report, for I feel quite satisfied that they have acted in the manner they felt well that things are not always what they seem, and the first impressions and conclusions often very much modified by extended acquaintance and familiarity with surroundings and fixed and unaltered conditions. I regard to cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated upon patients, I must respectfully submit that nothing of the kind has ever taken place by my order, in my presence, or with my approval. That restraint has been resorted to, when considered necessary, is quite true, but all times for the benefit of the patient. It was always my desire, if possible, to do without the use of restraining appliances. Yet it is a fact that such appliances are necessary, and must be used at certain times, and in certain emergencies, by the keepers when consultation with the Medical Superintendent or other safeguards are impossible. To assist me in forming a correct opinion as to the efficacy and general use of these restraints, I some years ago wrote to several superintendents of asylums asking their advice and experience in this matter, and the following is an extract from the reply of Dr. T. W. Wilkins, resident physician of the Napa State Asylum, California.

"While I am greatly opposed to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane, I find it next to impossible to get along without it in exceptional cases, and do not hesitate to use it when my judgment approves. Perhaps one per cent. of our patients are in restraint of some kind every day. I prefer the muff, the wristlets and strap, or the camisole, to confinement in dark rooms or anything of any kind."

When I first took charge of the Asylum I found all the implements spoken of in the commissioners' report in use, and from Dr. Wilkins' letter, as above, and other information, I have every reason to believe that such "implements" are used in nearly all the asylums in the United States and Canada. As I have before stated, such restraint of chastisement as was used or allowed by me was of that kind which any humane man in charge of responsible men might, without fear of being cruel or unnecessarily harsh, administer to those under his charge for the purpose of improving their condition, or preventing injury to themselves or others, either patients or guards. To suggest or think that these strait waistcoats were intended as vindictive punishment is certainly incorrect, for had they been viewed in that light I should have heard of it before, as every opportunity for making complaint to visitors, the grand jury, or attending clergymen on my behalf was afforded. In this connection the Ven. Archdeacon of Columbia writes as follows:—

"I have acted as chaplain to the asylum for the insane both before and since Dr. Bentley became medical superintendent, and have visited the wards frequently by myself and have talked to the patients privately, and have never heard one word complaint from any of them of any act of cruelty or unkindness. I may say that before leaving Eng'and I was chaplain to the Warwickshire county asylum for several years."

With this agrees the testimony of the physician who was appointed with your sanction to take the medical superintendency nearly a year ago, while I was absent on sick leave. This certificate is as follows:—

"During Dr. Bentley's absence from the city from the end of January to the end of March, two months, I visited the Asylum for him. I saw the patients in the wards, and conversed with them, but neither saw any restraint used nor heard any complaints made to me by the inmates, except that two or three inmates thought they were kept there wrongfully, and wanted to be sent home at once. Each of these cases was quite unfit to be at large."

The returns of the commissioners show "a good deal of labor has been expended upon the Medical Superintendent's grounds, etc.," may be misconstrued by persons not acquainted with the facts, and I wish to say that the grounds spoken of are Government grounds in connection with the asylum, and do not belong to the Medical Superintendent. The work done on this part of the asylum property by the patients not only afforded healthy exercise and pleasant outdoor employment, but enabled us to clear up that portion of the reserve outside of the high