

Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

PART 1.

**Making
Powder
PURE**

Davies, Warden; G. T. Fox, W. H. Huxtable, O. G. R. G.; W. G. Baird, R. S. N. Lakey, L. S. N. G.; J. H. Col. W. G. A. Edwards, L. S. W. R. S. S.; S. Sen, Jr., L. S. Hall, chaplain.

LOCAL OBSERVANCE.

Late Premier's Burial Marked by Impressive Ceremonies.

A pontifical requiem mass was said for the soul of the late Sir John Thompson, celebrated as the Roman Catholic cathedral, was not well attended, storm keeping people away. The church was heavily black, relieved here and there by festoons of white. The walls were decorated with garlands in front of the altar and on the other side, were almost entirely black. The bishop's throne and pulpit were concealed with hangings in front of the altar and on the side of the main aisle stood a catafalque, in the middle of which was placed a large silver crucifix. The side of the catafalque were lighted candles.

Members officiated, assisted by Messrs. Nicolay, Laternier, Goethem and Michaud. The dead was rendered by Mr. A. Lombard, the organ by Miss Goddyn, Frank Mr. Lombard himself, and was organist. At the conclusion of the mass Bishop Lemmens, standing at the head of the catafalque, said to the clergy, intoned the prayer for the dead, and the services were concluded.

The officials who attended were: Premier Davie, Chief Justice George B. Martin, Hon. Charles E. P. P. Prior, M. P., Lieut. Colonel R. M. A., R. P. R. and Magistrate Farquhar. The offices were closed to-day until 1 p.m., the hours of the day at Halifax. The offices were closed to-day until 1 p.m., the hours of the day at Halifax. The offices were closed to-day until 1 p.m., the hours of the day at Halifax.

AFFAIR DOMESTIC.

Wedding Event in Which Love and Are Intermingled.

Bells which sounded an alarm at Spring Ridge at one o'clock, gave the first public notice of an interesting tale dealing with domestic. James K. Smith and who was formerly Mrs. Hunter, married on New Year's eve, Madison, who the police suspected in the affections of the Smith, is locked up in the station charged with arson. It states that he and Mrs. Hunter, married on New Year's eve, Madison, who the police suspected in the affections of the Smith, is locked up in the station charged with arson. It states that he and Mrs. Hunter, married on New Year's eve, Madison, who the police suspected in the affections of the Smith, is locked up in the station charged with arson.

Very few personal effects were saved by the Smiths, who were to stand by and see everything. The fire department was very little, as there were no water. The fire department was very little, as there were no water. The fire department was very little, as there were no water.

Those who went to the fire were Levin and Hawton, to Mr. Smith told his story. He threatened Madison against his attempt at suicide, and actions of his wife as to the first preceding the fire. The officer to work on the case, and this Madison was arrested by Serperton and looked for arson. He has much to say, only that he was the house and was not here. He was brought before Macrae and the case was remitted Saturday, it being impossible the attendance of witnesses.

Anderson was to-day committed to the woman Anderson, who was found with a gun on Holland Park road on November 25th. Saunders, nephew of Col. Sanderson, an Orange leader in parliament.

WHY HE FAVORED PROTECTION.

Sir John Macdonald's Conversion to Protection Explained by Goldwin Smith.

His Arguments Against It Previous to the General Election of 1878.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Goldwin Smith has a letter in the Globe on "Sir John Macdonald and Protection," in which he says: John Macdonald was in my house a few days before the election of 1878. He was talking of his prospects and said that he had up to that time, and continued until after the election, kept protection at arm's length. He declared only for a readjustment. I called attention to the fact that some of his supporters were using protectionist language and ventured to point out that while the States, with vast and varied resources of production and immense home market, might not suffer so much from protection, but the system would never do for Canada. "No," was Sir John's reply, "and you need not fear that I am going to get into that hole." When he ultimately declared for protection, I could not help rallying him on his conversion. His answer was: "Protection has done so much for me that I had to do something for protection." It is curious that in his conversation with me before the election he seemed not to refer to the national policy for turning the day in his favor. His chief reliance seemed to be on the Irish Catholic vote, which he expected, by reason of the friendly influences then at work to make the vote solid in his favor.

Quebec, Jan. 5.—Hon. Mr. Starnes, member of the legislative council, has just been stricken with paralysis while addressing the house and is now dying. He is a Montrealer. According to a local paper, about five months ago, Sir John Thompson was told by a well known Montreal physician that he had only four months to live. The premier being here and not feeling well, a doctor of the staff of a leading hospital, at Thompson's request, examined him and told him the worst. On being pressed for definite information, the doctor said that his heart was in a very feeble condition. "Then I might die at any time?" asked Thompson. "I would not say at any minute," returned the physician. Thompson returned cordially, "How long would you give me to live, calculating as precisely as you can?" The physician looked over the notes he had made and replied, "If you do not give up the excitement of public life completely and at once, I cannot think you will live more than four months."

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Eben Williams, for twelve years a clerk in the educational department, has been suspended and an investigation into a charge of purchasing private letters and documents for the purpose of making photographic copies of them for political purposes. The minister of education asserts that he not only has Williams' admission that he took private letters, but claims that certain members of the P. P. A. induced Williams to get possession of them, and in short there was a conspiracy for that purpose. It is said that arrests may be made in a few days.

CHANGES HER FLAG.

Bill Passed to Allow the Archer to Become an American Vessel.

Port Townsend, Jan. 5.—Captain Rufus Calhoun, who some time ago purchased the wreck of the British bark Archer, which was caught in a storm last winter, dismantled and afterwards abandoned off Cape Flattery, to-day received notification from Washington that a special bill introduced for the purpose of permitting him to take out an American registry, has passed both of the houses and was in the President's hands for signature. After purchase of the wreck at auction in Esquimaux, Mr. Calhoun brought her here and remodelled her into a barkentine. Then a difficulty arose about registering a British bottom under the American customs regulations. As soon as President Cleveland signs the bill the fact will be a survey held, to be followed by registration. The Archer is under charter to load coal at Nanaimo for Honolulu.

NEW ARMOR PLATE.

To Be Tested by the U. S. Navy Department in His Week.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Much interest is manifested about the navy department regarding the official tests of the new armor plate invented by Paul DeF. D'Immy, which will take place some time this week. The peculiarity of the new invention is that it is a composite of steel bolted together, so as to render it instead of solid, being made of slabs of steel bolted together, so as to render it like. Another feature is the manner in which these plates will be fastened to the sides of the ship. Between them and the wood is a series of metal pipes, which are intended to break the shock of a blow. The bolts which bind the plates to a ship are so placed as to allow the yielding without any injury to the structure. The cost of the coming test will not be less than \$120,000, and the expense will be borne by a syndicate interested in the invention. Three trial plates have been made, each of which is twelve feet square. They are of different thicknesses and will be tested

with ordinance of different calibres. One target is eighteen inches thick, and will be tested first with a ten inch gun, and if this does not destroy it a twelve inch gun will be used. The second target is fourteen inches and the third ten inches. The distance in all cases will be 300 yards.

FIENDISH ASSAULT.

A Priest Beaten into Insensibility in His Own House 'Frisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Rev. Father Peter D. Brady, rector of the parish of St. Mary's college, was the victim of a fiendish assault in his own house last night by a well dressed man who asked to see the priest on business. He demanded money. "I have no money for you," answered Father Brady. With oaths and vile names the stranger sprang upon the priest with an open knife, stabbed him above the left eye, turning the blade and making a triangular cut. Father Brady tried to push his assailant away, and his right hand, touching the stranger's face, the villain caught the priest's finger in his mouth, biting through the bone. He still gripped the finger with his teeth, meanwhile stabbing Brady through the nostrils, on the cheek and cutting his mouth so it was a inch larger. Then he beat the priest into insensibility with his fists, and quietly left the house. Father Brady was discovered by the housekeeper. It is believed he will recover.

REGARDED WITH MUCH FAVOR.

The Peking Officials Are Pleased With the Choice of Ex-Secretary Smith.

Li Hung Chang Still Holds Some Power Regarding Puntlands.

London, Jan. 5.—Peking dispatches say the Emperor and high officials of the government regard the choice of ex-Secretary Foster as mediator between China and Japan as the best possible selection and are rejoiced at the news of his selection.

An edict has been issued upon the order of Li Hung Chang commanding the discovery, arrest, and punishment of the Chinese agents and Wei in Chang. A Peking dispatch says the families of these agents and Wei have been placed in a state of fear.

A dispatch to the Times from Tientsin says that letters received there from Newchwang state that the fighting on December 12 about the village of Kaung-lan lasted six hours. General Sung then retired west of Tien-chang and the Japanese returned to Hien-chang, which they fortified. Gen. Sun, on being pursued, marched back on December 25 toward Newchwang, which appears to be still in the hands of the Japanese. Port Wingtsu is now said to be threatened.

The Chinese state that the Japanese are suffering greatly from the advance of the foe. Gen. Sun's forces, profiting by experience, are improving in military tactics and seem to be gaining confidence. The general's troops have made some creditable marches during the last two months.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Austria Don't Like it and Threatens to Retaliate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—The tariff war between the United States and Europe reached an acute phase yesterday. As foreboded last week, the first official act of Mr. Hengemuller, the new Austrian minister, was the lodgement of a complaint against that paragraph of the sugar schedule act which imposes an additional duty of 100 of a cent per pound on sugar coming to the United States from countries that pay an export bounty on it. This action was taken yesterday, and the ground taken by the minister was similar to that which formed the basis of the protest of Germany, that the additional duty discriminates against Austria, and is consequently a violation of the treaty of commerce with that nation. No threat of retaliation accompanied the protest, but Mr. Hengemuller is following the example set by the German minister, and the next step he will undoubtedly take will be in the same direction, namely, the imposition of some restrictions upon American products that are imported in quantities into Austria.

The four great sources of our sugar supply, outside of the small proportion contributed by Louisiana, are Cuba, Germany, France and Austria. With three of these countries we are already at odds over the sugar duty, and in the case of France there are already indications of the adoption of a retaliatory policy, in the imposition of restrictions upon our meat trade and the importation of American wheat and corn.

This whole subject was under discussion by the cabinet, and, as far as can be gathered, the outcome, if congress fails to come to the relief of the executive by the removal of the duty which is supposed to cause the trouble, will be a resort to retaliation which will either open European countries to our exports or close our own ports to all European products.

**For Horses and Cattle
Use Dick's Blood Purifier**

REPORTS WERE EXAGGERATED.

Japs Did Not Massacre Women and Children After Capturing Port Arthur.

Chinese Army to be Reorganized and Commanded by Col. Von Hanneken.

Tokio, Dec. 21.—(Correspondence via steamer China to San Francisco, Jan. 7.)—Faller investigations go to show that considerable modifications must be applied to the first reports circulated as to the needless ferocity on the part of a section of the Japanese troops and land transport corps engaged in the capture of Port Arthur. Two circumstances did unquestionably impart an exceptional quality to the fighting of the Japanese. One was the ruthless murder of their wounded and horrible mutilation of their dead in the days immediately preceding the final assault. The other was the fact that the Chinese soldiers used the town of Port Arthur as a refuge after the fall of the forts and that many of the citizens had been armed by order of the Tao Tai. The defeated braves, escaping into houses in the town, threw civilians coats over their uniforms, and resisted so stoutly that the fighting at one stage assumed the character of a street fight in which civilians also took part. The result was inevitable under such circumstances, and when heightened by the pitchy darkness of a stormy November night, the Japanese caused some rather wild use of swords and first the arithmetic of casualties show that there was little margin for these alleged excesses. The total number of Chinese killed at Port Arthur is officially returned at 2000.

There seems to be little doubt that the emperor has conferred upon Von Hanneken a commission such as no foreigner has ever received. He is said to have been placed in such a position as will give him direct access to the throne, with power to raise and equip an army, and to defend the empire and fill its upper ranks with European officers. The rumor alleges that he is engaged in securing several hundreds of his own patriots from Germany, and that the emperor should will be found.

Victory Li recently submitted to the throne a more imposing statement of the military works surrounding the pending throne. It appears that His Majesty Kwang Su, rendered solicitous for the safety of his capital by constantly arriving reports of Japanese victories, asked the great earl what final measures had been adopted to check the advance of the foe. Earl Li replied that he had a quarter of a million of men at the northern approach to the capital, fifty thousand at the eastern, a hundred thousand at the southern and an undetermined number of thousands at Tientsin at the headquarters of the victor himself and a big Tartar army in Pekin. In short, Li's report shows half a million of men under arms to protect the capital. Nevertheless Kwan Su has packed up his trunks and is ready to fly at a moment's notice.

What is known as the strong foreign policy in Japan commands a minority of votes in the lower house of the diet, and are government opponents. These men stand in the way of a settlement of the quarrel between their country and China. Their organs advocate nothing less than the absorption of Manchuria and the Li Tung peninsula and Pormosa into the Japanese empire and the imposition of a heavy indemnity upon China. They talk largely of Japan rising to the level of her destiny, of her responsibility to build some new edifice of administration on the ruins of the dynasty she is about to pull down, and the folly of abandoning to western aggression the fruits of her hardly won successes. It is scarcely possible that any terms of peace acceptable by China will pacify these politicians, but the government will not be guided by them. It will make such a compromise as will vindicate Japan's moderation without sacrificing her titles.

On the 16th of November Major-General Oseko, who had been ordered to move from Taku Shan to the assault of Sui Yen, reached the latter place at the head of two battalions. In co-operation with him was another column that had marched from Feng Hwan to take the enemy in the rear, and so accurately timed were the movements of the two forces that the enemy, finding himself assailed from two sides, retreated without offering any effective resistance, but in good order, in the direction of Hai Cheng. The Japanese on their side, having placed their garrison in Sui Yen, withdrew their battalions to take Taku Shan and Feng Hwan, their intention being to postpone any further advance westward until the successful operations of the second army against Talien and Port Arthur should set it free to march north and co-operate with the second army. That involved a delay of about three weeks. In the beginning of December the westward march was resumed. It had been ascertained that Tomu Cheng, a town eighteen miles southeast of Hai Cheng, was occupied by the ene-

my in considerable strength. Tomu Cheng lies at the junction of two roads, one coming from Feng Hwan, seventy miles distant, the other from Sui Yen, forty-nine miles distant. The main body of the Japanese division moved by the latter road, and two battalions under Major-General Oseko, striking northward from Sui Yen, entered and marched by the Feng Hwan route. The most advanced post on the Sui Yen road was reached. His force, consisting of 3000 and 400 cavalry, with eight guns, was driven back after a brief resistance. Next day another body 4500 strong, with six guns, was dislodged from a position three miles farther on, and the Japanese, following up their advantage, took possession of Tomu Cheng the same afternoon.

Meanwhile Major-General Oseko had defeated the enemy three miles from Tomu, and the two wings entered Tomu almost simultaneously, having had only seven men wounded in three days' operations, against 104 killed on the side of the enemy. They advanced together on the following day and at 11 a.m. Hai Cheng was in their possession. Its garrison was the stoutest only of fifteen hundred men, who after a show of resistance retired in the direction of Lao Yeng. There were no casualties on the Japanese side in this capture and the enemy's loss is not yet ascertained. The occupation of Hai Cheng is of considerable strategic importance. It places the Japanese on the high road from New Chwang to Monkden. It falls within the range of possibilities that Moukden may be captured within the next three weeks. On December 10th Major-General Tahimi, who has commanded the van of the Japanese right wing since the invasion of Manchuria, and whose skill and daring indicate military capacity of a high order, launched a battalion at night, consisting of three thousand men, and by consecutive onslaughts cut the army in two and parted his forces. The fight was brief and the casualties did not reach large figures, one hundred Chinese and thirty Japanese being killed. Two days later a reconnaissance was sent eastward from Feng Hwan, found the main body of the forces, and the following morning the battalion moved out to attack him. But it having been found that he mustered fully six thousand and completely cut off the main body of the Japanese pursuing its remainder far into the mountains. The Chinese lost 150 killed and sixteen prisoners. They abandoned their Krupp guns, a number of horses and a quantity of war material. The Japanese had twelve killed and 63 wounded. It is right wing made no attempt to hold their ground after the defeat of the left. It retired in a northerly direction (toward Sai Matsuy). Its defeat was converted into a rout by collision with the Japanese pursuing column sent out from Tachina.

It is not probable that the remnants can be re-united in sufficient strength to be a menace.

BANK STATEMENT.
Changes in the Finances of the Banks During the Week.

New York, Jan. 5.—The weekly statement of associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve increase, \$24,200; loans increase, \$743,000; specie increase, \$2,100,000; legal tenders decrease, \$624,100; deposits increase, \$3,556,400; circulation increase, \$110,400. The bank now holds \$33,827,000 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

SUGAR FIRM FAILS.
One of the Largest Refiners in the South Forced to the Wall.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—David Ferris has failed in business. He is one of the largest sugar refiners in the state. The failure has been pending for about six months and was precipitated by the abolition of duty on sugar. The liabilities and assets are not known as yet, but the former are said to largely exceed the latter. It is feared that the Ferris failure is but the forerunner of others engaged in raising sugar.

SCHAEFFER'S PROGRAMME.
He Will Probably Have Another Match With Ives.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Schaeffer said last night that he does not consider Fournell in his class and would not play a game of billiards for so small a stake as \$1000. He has exhibition engagements that will keep him busy for the next three months, at the end of which time he proposes to again tackle Ives.

"Baker must be a great lover of reading. He tells me that he often stays in his library all night."
"Yes, that's so. But did he tell you that the only library he had is a folding bed box up to look like a book case?"
"Why-er-no."—Indianapolis Journal.

At the meeting of the Single Tax club next Wednesday night the social schemes of General Booth will be discussed.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Harcourt's Resigned Resignation is Subsequently Denied—America Cup.

Her Majesty's Private Secretary Stricken With Paralysis To-Day.

London, Jan. 7.—The Royal Yacht Squadron has decided to give a receipt for the America cup in accordance with the terms of the new deed of gift. This will prevent the withdrawal of the cup as an international trophy should England win it, which was permissible under the old deed of gift.

The following cablegrams were sent to Commodore Smith, chairman of the cup committee, New York: "Having regard to the construction placed upon the deed of gift of 1887 by the New York yacht club, the Royal Yacht Squadron are willing to give a receipt on the terms contained in the deed of gift. (Signed) Grant, Cowes." "We cable you to-day the result of a special meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and conclude that the challenge is definitely settled. (Signed) Grant." Lord Dunraven was seen after the meeting. He said he would not discuss the plans for building a yacht until after everything was settled.

New York, Jan. 7.—The action of the Royal Yacht Squadron agreeing to give receipt for America's cup under the terms deed of 1887, was pleasant news for American yachtsmen. Ex-Commodore Smith said the race was now assured and the first of the races will probably be held on Sept. 7th. Commodore Smith said he would call a meeting of the America's cup committee for tomorrow or the next day.

The Pall Mall Gazette has received a report from Monte Carlo, at which place several of the members of the English cabinet are sojourning, that Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, has resigned from the ministry. The report also has it that a meeting of the cabinet has been called for Thursday next and that a dissolution is imminent. The report is discredited, as it seems to have had its origin in the fact that the ministers are returning to London to resume their councils preparatory to the opening of the next session of parliament, which occurs on February 5th.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Monte Carlo story about Harcourt and the impending dissolution of parliament is officially denied.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived this morning on their way to Cannes. Herbert Gladstone says his father's health has improved to an extent which enables him to resume his favorite pastime of chopping down trees.

The ship Alameda, from New York for Fortuque, Ore., put into Rio de Janeiro with her rudder head sprung. Harcourt denies that he has resigned or is about to resign.

The grand jury to-day ignored the bill for manslaughter found against the Australian (Dumery) Winters in the contest on the night of December 7th, when Smith received injuries from which he died.

Fossonby, private secretary to Her Majesty, was stricken with paralysis to-day.

A Peking dispatch says Chang Vin Moon, the Chinese peace envoy, started for Tokio to-day.

Admiral Loring, of the British fleet, died at Exeter on Friday.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—Captains Burke and Ritter, of the German army, fought a duel with pistols at Geestemunde to-day. Ritter was killed.

Antwerp, Jan. 7.—The trial of Madame Joniaux, charged with having murdered her brother, her sister and her uncle in order to get life insurance, began to-day.

Vienna, Jan. 7.—Advices from Constantinople say that some Turkish soldiers recently fired upon some escaping Armenian prisoners at Shababara, killing five and wounding several.

OTTAWA NEWS.
Lord Aberdeen Withdraws His Patronage from the Carnival.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Premier Bowell arrived here this afternoon. He is in good health apart from a sore throat. He will require to keep his room for a couple of weeks.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Lord Aberdeen has withdrawn his patronage from the carnival. This is owing to the refusal of the committee to postpone the date of the opening.

HEAVY WEATHER.
Experienced by the Bark Don Carlos Across the Pacific.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The Nicaraguan bark Don Carlos from Newcastle, N. S. W., reports that on Dec. 24 a strong northwest gale was encountered. Sea ran high and the vessel was tossed about like a cork. The bulwarks on both sides of the vessel were stove in and the whole deck was swept of everything movable. The doors and windows of the forward house and the donkey engine room were broken in and flooded. The galley was completely gutted and the cooking utensils were washed away.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.