mpted for political purposes to in-
member of the government and
s future. He extended his sym-
o the "gallant colonel."
Mr. Pooley said the resolution
ot injure the reputation that Hon.
aker bore. It was not with the
doing the country good, but it
rough the malice that the oppe-
ore the government, that the mo-
as introduced. Hon. Col. Baker
need to use his official titles in
, as he was well known there be-
came to British Columbia. If
as going to be mud slinging, let
om both sides. He did not pro-
be dictated to by members from
er side. It might be well to see
in members had a right to sit in
se. The leader of the opposition,
ght, would regret the position he
en.

Sword said he was going to sup-
e resolution. Every member must
ith disapprobation the use by a
of the crown of his official posi-
advance such a scheme. He did
that the scheme was not a le-
e one. Every member should be
support the resolution. The word-
the prospectus showed that Hon.
aker had used his official position
ection with the scheme.

Keith said the resolution had been
mperately framed; it might have
ade a very offensive one. He
ot but think as the debate ad-
that there was something that
e members of the government.
other things the attorney-general
d that he was not honest or spot-
erhaps he felt better after he said
open confession was good for the
There was no attempt to injure
utation of the provincial secretary.
solution was introduced honestly
the interests of the province. He
ot think that any member would
to injure the reputation of an-
The provincial secretary must
lt very comfortable when he heard
ogy pronounced upon him by Mr.
The house had been called upon
this week to investigate the ac-
f a minister of the crown. Mr.
ad referred to paid agitators, but
not think that Mr. Hall would
e paid to agitate a question. Mr.
n had done quite right when he
ver the province to refute the false
ents made by the premier. The
cial secretary must have thought
ve me from my friends" when the
was talking. The premier had
a for purloined documents. He
ways losing or missing a document.
ublic must be disgusted with hear-
out it.

Milne said it was well to consider
r a minister of the crown should
e name as Hon. Col. Baker had
The charge of Mr. Hunter that the
ion had something to do with the
on of the document in the Times
surd. He thought that if Hon.
aker had to float the scheme again
uld do it differently. The subordi-
officer had gone beyond his duty as
rnment employe in making the re-
at he had. The worst feature of
hole thing was getting that officer
as he had done. The provincial
ry could hardly be blamed for do-
ittle private business when he was
hand. There could be no great ob-
to the resolution; it was not any-
o fear. Even if it was not carried,
scussion would do good, showing
e ministers of the crown should be
l how they used their official posi-

Croft opposed the resolution and
ed the action of the provincial sec-
The land of the Cranbrook estate,
l, was anything but barren.
Grant spoke with "strict imparti-

Mr. Beaven closed the debate
e who heard the hon. gentlemen on
vernment of the house defend the
cial secretary must have come to
nclusion that what those gentlemen
id would have been better left un-
No attempt was made to refute
was said in the preamble of the
ion. The attorney-general's argu-
had simply been an attack upon
Mr. Beaven). No matter how bad
ght be it did not justify the pro-
secretary's action. The attorney-
l had said that he (Mr. Beaven)
party to the purloining of the docu-
The document came under his
the same as it came under the
of hundreds of other people. The
aper did a duty to the public when
blished the document. It was by
ans a private document. The only
at defense the attorney-general
was the reading of the names of
nber of public men, who, he said
directors of insurance companies.
was no parallel to the action of the
cial secretary. The government
ot shown that Col. Baker had done
ublic good in London. He had at-
ed to float a scheme by the aid of
rt of a public servant of the prov-
There was nothing private about
cument. It was distributed among
rs and those who might put their
y in the scheme. The attorney-
al must think that the people of the
nce are a parcel of fools. No one
pettyfogger would adopt the course
ed by the attorney-general. The
ncial secretary need not have exhib-
o much warmth. It shows that it
ed a vital spot and that there was
thing at the bottom that was yet to
sclosed. If he had to follow the
e of the provincial secretary in this
r to become a gentleman he would
become one. There was not the
est move on the part of anyone to
Hon. Col. Baker. If it would ruin
to prevent the floating of such a
e what would have become of the
who might have put their money
e scheme. Would they not be con-
ed? The resolution condemned a
ster of the crown for using his offi-
position and the position of a pub-
ficer to float a private scheme. No
had attempted to show what good
rovincial secretary had done to the
nce while he was in London. The
ber for Cassiar said Mr. Kitchen
a paid agitator for following the
ney-general around the province and
ing statements made by him. What
t the attorney-general, who was
elling around at the public expense?
Kitchen, who paid his own expenses,
in a better position in that trip than
the attorney-general. The latter
with him a number of public docu-
ts that he must have purloined from
printing office. He challenged the
rney-general to produce an order-in-
cil allowing him to use the minute
he council at the public meeting. He
had the public accounts which the
utive council could not give him per-
ion to take around the province.
re was the Pooley scandal and the
er scandal. What will be the next?

he had been in hopes that they would
make some defense but they had made a
y weak and lamentable one. (Ap-
ause.)

The motion was put and negatived on
the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Milne, Beaven, Brown, Forster, Keith—10.

Nays—Messrs. Grant, Horne, Smith, Punch, Watt, Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Eberts, Croft, Stoddart, Hunter, Booth, Rogers, Hall, Anderson, Adams, Fletcher.—21.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of all appointments made under the provincial health act.

The House adjourned at 10.10.

Friday, Feb. 9.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. S. Cleaver.

The following petitions were received: "The Brunette Saw Mill Company, Limited Liability," for a private bill to perfect the incorporation of the company. The corporation of the township of Chilliwhack, to validate a loan by-law (re drainage of "Big Prairie"). James H. Brownlee, G. F. Cairnie and Emil S. Levi, for a private bill to amend the "Mount Tolmie Park and Cardova Bay Railway Company Act, 1893." The N. E. T. & L. Co., a private bill to change their name and extend their powers.

The committe on the Gaurvrean expedition recommended that a stenographer be engaged to take down the proceedings. The report was adopted.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of the correspondence in connection with the Songhees Indian reserve.

Mr. Kellie introduced a bill intitled "An act for the incorporation of tramway, telephone, and telegraph companies, West Kootenay district."

Mr. Sword moved that the decision of the chair given on February 5th, ruling out of order the motion "That in the opinion of this house, the incidence of the tax on mortgages is inequitable," be not sustained.

Mr. Sword said he did not think the authorities quoted by the speaker applied to this case. The motion would not affect the act and he did not think it should embarass the government. The passage of the resolution would not compel the government to repeal the bill. If the ruling of the speaker was correct the privilege of the members were curtailed.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the ruling of the speaker was according to precedent.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the authority referred to by the speaker was about a bill varying taxation while this was a resolution. The resolution would not if passed, vary the tax. The attorney-general had said that Mr. Sword had been keeping bad company. He had heard it said that Mr. Sword had been following the attorney-general around Westminster district. If the privileges of the house were curtailed, one man might get in and run the country and do away with the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the principle was the same whether the ruling referred to a bill or a resolution. The ruling was perfectly correct. No member has a right to move to vary the incidence of taxation.

Mr. Sword in reply said the resolution just expressed an abstract opinion on the incidence of taxation. It was not an order to the government to bring in a bill to vary the incidence of taxation. It might be well to amend the rules to give private members more power.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Davie introduced a bill intiuled "An act to further amend the "Legal Professions Act.'"

Mr. Keith moved for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons to whom the commissioner and deputy commissioner of labour statistics applied for such statistics, the replies and information thus obtained. A detailed statement of the expenditure incurred in connection with the working of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and industrial disputes conciliation and arbitration act, 1893. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Smith moved whereas by the unanimous report of a committee adopted by the house on the 20th of April, 1888, it was respectfully recommended to the government to take into their earnest consideration the advisability of issuing a crown grant of the land comprised in premption 1,003 to Mr. Greer, or take such other steps as may be proper to secure Mr. Greer's title to the land be it therefore resolved, that a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Eberts, Fletcher, McKenzie, Forster, and the mover be appointed to enquire whether the aforesaid recommendation has been carried out, and whether there is any, and if so what, reason why the same should not be carried out, and to enquire generally into the subject, with power to send for persons, books, and papers and report to this house."

Mr. Smith said his object in introducing the resolution was to settle this old dispute if possible.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said a committee had previously been appointed to investigate the matter. The matter afterwards was taken into court and Mr. Greer was defeated.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the resolution made a recital that was incorrect. The report referred to had not been unanimously adopted by the house. There were majority and minority reports.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there could be no harm in passing the resolution as if it was incorrect the committee could refer it back to the house. He suggested, however, that the resolution be withdrawn until any mistakes can be cleared away.

Mr. Grant considered that Mr. Greer had claims that should not be overlooked.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said a second committee had considered the case in 1890 and he could not see the use of a third committee.

Mr. Smith withdrew the resolution for the present.

Dr. Milne asked the Minister of finance if it was the intention of the government to repeal so much of the personal property tax enactment as relates to money loaned on mortgage on real estate?

Hon. Mr. Turner answered that the government did not intend to make any change this session.

Mr. Sword asked the chief commissioner of lands and works what attention had the government paid in giving out contracts for the new parliament buildings to the opinion expressed by the house on April 11th, 1893, that a clause should be inserted in all contracts awarded by the government for the construction of public works providing that "the wages of all labourers and unskilled workmen should be not less than twenty cents per hour?"

Hon. Mr Vernon answered: See folio 129 of journals of 1893. The resolution as amended has no meaning. He quoted two clauses inserted in all contracts providing for the production of receipts for wages, etc.

The marriage act and births and deaths registration act passed through the committee, Mr. Keith in the chair and was finally passed.

The house went into committee, Dr. Watt in the chair to consider the licenses act amendment act. The bill was reported and finally passed.

The bill to prevent accidents by fire was read a second time without discussion.

The Delta and New Westminster railway bill was read a second time.

The order for the second reading of Mr. Martin's game protection bill was discharged. Mr. Martin explaining that he had received many letters asking for further amendments to the game protection act.

Mr. Kitchen moved the second reading of the wide tire bill. He said he did not intend to interfere with the principle of the wide tire act. His bill made a distinction between one, two, three and four inch tires. There was another provision giving the narrow tire wagons at present used by farmers an opportunity to wear out. Another provision gave municipalities the power to suspend the operation of the act within their limits.

Hon. Mr. Beaven opposed the bill. He said he had always opposed wide tire bills.

Hon. Mr. Davie objected to the bill. The present wide tire act was working satisfactorily in the districts were it was enforced. The bill proposed by Mr. Kitchen would cause dissatisfaction and it interfered with municipal government.

Mr. Sword said if the attorney-general had read the bill he would not have spoken as he had. The bill was more logical than the one introduced last year. The people of Westminster district wanted a bill of the kind to do away with the dissatisfaction to the present act. Now that he had pointed out to the attorney-general that he misunderstood the bill, he hoped he would vote for it. The bill could be amended in committee.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill.

Mr. Horne said the bill would make the act more unsatisfactory than it was now.

The bill was defeated by 16 to 10.

Mr. Sword rose to a question of privilege. Hon. Mr. Vernon had answered a question that he thought, he (Mr. Sword) had asked, but which he had not asked.

On suggestion of the speaker Mr. Sword reserved his point until the answer was printed.

Mr. Horne moved the second reading of the wages and salary bill. Similar acts were in force in the other provinces and worked satisfactorily.

Hon. Mr. Pooley favored the principle of the bill, but there were some amendments that could be made in committee.

Hon. Mr. Davie considered the bill a step in the right direction. There should be some protection for the wage-earner in an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Hall moved the second reading of his bill to amend the game protection act. The object of introducing the bill was to strike out clause 8 of the act which made it unlawful to export any part of certain animals. A man who killed game in compliance with the law, had a right to the game and there was no reason why he should not export it. An amendment could be inserted in the act to prevent the killing of deer for their hides. The province could not prevent the exportation of skins. The clause had been the means of preventing Alaska traders from coming to Victoria and Vancouver, as they could not sell their skins here.

Mr. Martin said the bill was not a game protection act but was in favor of the Hudson Bay company.

Mr. Hall contended that the Hudson Bay company did not deal in deer skins nor never did.

Mr. Martin—What are you making such a kick about then. Whose interests were he working in, if he was not working for the Hudson Bay company?

Messrs. Martin and Hall had a very laughable little argument about who had bought more deerskins for the Hudson Bay company.

Mr. Grant said the act to prevent the exportation of skins was a farce. The Indians of the north smuggled their skins into Alaska and sold them there, the British Columbia traders thereby losing the Indian trade. He moved that the bill and the question of consolidating the game acts be referred to Messrs. Eberts, Stoddart, Adams, Martin, Croft and Hall.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Horne introduced bills to amend the Wire tire act, and consolidate light and tramway companies. The house adjourned at 5:50.

WIDE TIRE ACT.

The amendment to the wide tire act of 1893 introduced by Mr. Horne yesterday, after that by Mr. Kitchen had been defeated, provides as follows:"5. This act shall not come into force: (a) In any city, town, township, or district municipality, until the municipal council of such municipality shall by by-law declare this act in force, subject to any modification or change which such by-law may see fit to adopt, and may be repealed or varied from time to time: (b) In the said portion of the said province which does not lie within the limits of a municipality, until a day fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Keith's bill to amend the coal mines regulation act provides: "(1) The employment of any Chinaman or Japanese in violation of the provisions of this section shall render the owner, agent or manager of such mine, and each of them, liable, on conviction, for each day, or part of a day, on which such Chinaman or Japanese shall be employed, and for each and every Chinaman or Japanese so employed, to a penalty not exceeding five dollars and not less than two dollars and fifty cents. The penalties hereinbefore set forth may be recovered with costs before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction, or any magistrate having the powers of two justices under the 'Summary Convictions Act.' (2) Upon any prosecution under this section evidence under oath of any witness that to the best of his knowledge and belief any person alleged to have been employed contrary to the provisions of this act is a Chinaman or a Japanese, shall be prima facie evidence that such person is a Chinaman or Japanese within the meaning of this act, and shall cast upon the defendant the burden of proving that such person is not a Chinaman or a Japanese. The justices may also decide upon their own view and judgment whether any person produced before them is a Chinaman or a Japanese within the meaning of this act."

German Press Comment.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The Kreuz Zeitung, in an article on the Russian German commercial treaty, says that the German people will not allow themselves to be intimidated by Russian insolence. It adds that if Russia wants to gain the treaty by force of arms she can venture at her own risk. The German nation will not be dictated to by Slavish arrogance.

In commenting on the possible consequences for Germany of rejecting the Russian treaty, Germania, the Ultramontane and Roman Catholic organ, says: "The present position is not one of which Germany can be proud. If the nation be obliged to adopt treaties for fear of a neighbor's anger, what becomes of our boast that Germans fear God, but nobody else in the world? We protest against the pressure exercised upon the reichstag by the threats of war."

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, irreconcileable Bismarckian, says: "No more mistaken means could have been found than to place the reichstag under pressure of Russian war threats. All parties, even the friends of the treaty, ought to join in a protest against this course. What purpose does the triple alliance serve, if the rejection of the treaty will expose Europe to the chance and fate of battle?"

The Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, says: "If we ever mentioned the Czar's wishes as arguments for the adoption of any measures, we were taunted with cringing before Russia. In the present case an attempt has been made to intimidate the reichstag."

The Freisinnige Zeitung, edited by Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, says that Emperor William spoke thus to Herr von Levitzow at Chancellor von Caprivi's dinner party: "I am far from desiring to influence anybody's convictions in this matter, but just consider how the Czar would look upon the rejection of the treaty?"

TEMPLARS IN SESSION.

How the Temperance Movement is Progressing in British Columbia.

—The Royal Templars of Temperance convened in grand lodge at Nanaimo on Tuesday morning. The following were the delegates:

Victoria—Messrs. Ellis and D. McLean; Vancouver, D. M. McDonald and D. J. Hogg; Nanaimo, S. B. Hamilton and A. Laidlaw; Westminster, Rev. T. Haddon, Rev. R. Lennie, Messrs. J. J. Johnston, R. Buckland and Miss M. Williams.

Past Grand Chancellor Sutherland called the meeting to order and Grand Secretary Haddon read the minutes. Reports were received from the councils. New Westminster reported 52 beneficiary members carrying insurance of $2000 each and Vancouver reported 42. In the ten councils in the province there is a membership of 500, most of whom belong to the beneficiary rank. It was reported that aggressive work had been done in the cities of the province, and the pledge had been taken by 200 during the past year.

Wednesday morning's session opened with prayer by Grand Chaplain Rev. E. Robson of Victoria. The committee on temperance report recommending the organ of the order, The Royal Templar, and the circulation of a petition to the Dominion government in favor of prohibition. The cadet committee recommended that $25 be set apart for the travelling expenses ot the grand superintendent and the appointment of a local superintendent and assistant in each council.

A change was recommended by the committee on state benefit that the entrance fee for persons from 16 to 30 years of age, $4; from 30 to 35 years, $6; from 35 to 40 years, $8; from 40 to 45 years, $10.

The state and extension committee recommended the inauguration of a forward movement; that the services of distinguished men be secured; that the grand councillor visit each council yearly at least, and that a yearly lecture on temperance be delivered in each local district.

A resolution was passed memorializing the Dominion council to raise the maximum of insurance to $5000. Two thousand dollars is the present amount.

The financial report shows an income in the general fund of $614.45, and an expenditure of $441.70, leaving a balance of $172.75; and in the sick benefit fund, income, $280.45; and expenditure, $89.45, balance on hand, $191. The per capita tax for males to be 20 cents, females 15c.

Officers were then elected as follows: Grand Councillor, Brother Cairns of Nanaimo; Grand Vice Councillor, Sister Williams; Grand Chaplain, Rev. E. Robson; Grand Secretary, Rev. T. Haddon; Treasurer, Bro. Johnston; Grand Auditor, Bro. Hogg; Grand Medical Referee, Dr. Brydon-Jack; Grand Herald, Bro. Fraser. Trustees, for three years, Bro. Cook; for one year, Bro. Ellice, of Victoria; Superintendent of Cadet Work, Sister Newman; White Cross Work, Rev. R. Lennie; Representative to Dominion Council, Rev. R. Lennie.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms when speeches were made and an interesting programme enjoyed.

AN AGED LADY.

Mrs. Ecclestone's Sufferings From Kidney Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills—A Medicine That Produces Good Results for Both Old and Young.

St. Catharines, Feb. 5.—Mrs. F. E. Ecclestone, aged 69, a well-known resident of this city, has for some time been afflicted with kidney disease, the symptoms of which were severe pains in the small of her back. She is now perfectly cured. This happy result is due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the famous and infallible remedy for all kidney disorders. Mrs. Ecclestone says the pains have never returned since her recovery, and her happiness over her restoration to sound health is indescribable. These pills are manufactured by Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto, and are sold by all dealers, or will be mailed on receipt of price; fifty cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

SAVED BY A NEWSPAPER

THE STORY OF AN OTTAWA BUSINESS MAN.

Afflicted With Deafness and Partial Paralysis—Obliged to Give Up His Business on Account of These Infirmities—To the Surprise of His Friends Has Been Fully Restored to Health.

From the Ottawa Free Press.

Mr. R. Ryan, who is well known in Ottawa and vicinity, having been until recently a merchant of this city, relates an experience that cannot fail to prove interesting to all our readers. It is well known to Mr. Ryan's acquaintances that he has been almost totally deaf since twelve years of age, and that some time ago this affliction was made still more heavy by a stroke of partial paralysis. Recently it has been noticed that Mr. Ryan has been cured of these troubles, and a reporter thinking that his story would be of benefit to the community requested permission to make it public, and it was given by Mr. Ryan as follows:: In the fall of 1883, when I was about 12 years of age, I caught a severe cold in the head, which gradually developed into deafness, and daily became worse, until in the month of July, 1884, I had become totally deaf, and was forced on account of this to leave school. The physician whom I consulted informed me that my deafness was incurable, and I concluded to bear my ailments as well as I could. In 1889 I started a store about two miles from Calumet Island, Que., but not being able to converse with my patrons on account of my deafness, I found it almost impossible to make business a success. However, things were getting a little brighter until last April when I took a severe pain, or rather what appeared to be a cramp, in my right leg below the knee. I was then doing business in Ottawa, having come to the city from the place above mentioned. At first I gave no heed to the pain, thinking it would disappear; but on the contrary it grew worse, and in the course of a few weeks I had to use a cane and could scarcely bear any weight on my leg. I continued to go about this way for two weeks, when a similar cramp attacked my left arm, and in less than two weeks, in spite of all I could do for it, I could not raise the arm four inches from my body and I found that the trouble was partial paralysis. Judge my condition—a leg and an arm useless, and deaf besides. Being able to do nothing else, I read a great deal and one day noticed in one of the city papers of a man being cured of paralysis by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately began the use of Pink Pills and before I had finished the third box I noticed a curious sensation in my leg, and the pain began to leave it excepting when I endeavored to walk. Well the improvement continued, gradually extended to my arm, and by the time I had completed the seventh box my leg and arm were as well as ever, and my general health was much better. And now comes a stranger part of my experience. I began to wonder why people who were conversing with me would shout so loud. Of course they had always had to shout owing to my deafness, but I was under the impression that they were beginning to shout much louder. After having bade them "speak lower" several times, I enquired way they still persisted in shouting, or rather yelling at me, and was surprised to be informed that they were not speaking as loudly as formerly. This led to an investigation and judge my joy when I found that Pink Pills were curing the deafness which was supposed to have been caused by my catarrh. I continued the Pink Pills for a month and a half longer, and I now consider myself perfectly cured after having been deaf for ten years. I can hear ordinary conversation and am fit for business, though I am yet a little dull of hearing, but this is not deafness, it is simply dullness, the result of my ten years' inability to hear conversations, which still leaves me with an inclination not to heed what is being said. But I am all right and you may say for me that I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine known to man, and that I shall be forever indebted to them for my renewed health and strength.

Newspaper ethics usually prevent the publication in the news columns of anything that might be construed as an advertisement, and thus much valuable information is suppressed that might prove of incalculable benefit to thousands. The praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be sung throughout the land, they should be familiar in every household, and newspapers should unite in making them so.

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.

Blake's Address.

New York, Feb. 9.—The council of the Irish Federation of America tendered a reception to the Hon. Edward Blake, at the Hoffman House to-night. There were present about 150 Irish Americans. Thomas Emmett presided over the meeting. The guest of the evening made an address, in the course of which he said: "The fact that I lived in Canada did perhaps give me a fairer knowledge and better view of the benefits of Home Rule than any of those living in England; but when I went to England it was to work as a private in the ranks of the party struggling for Ireland's freedom, and I was very much surprised when I was placed on the parliamentary committee. I hope, however, at the next meeting to again retire to the ranks. I am not one of those who are dismayed by the action of the Peers in rejecting the Home Rule bill, but am confident that triumph is assured, provided that Irishmen throughout the world are united. I want to assure you of my personal knowledge that Mr. McCarthy is doing everything in his power to release the Parnell funds and any statements to the contrary are untrue. Our adversaries are constantly making assertions of difficulties in the way of Home Rule. The principal of these is the statement lately published that Mr. Gladstone is about to retire. My opinion about that is that nothing but physical necessity would ever make him give up the reins, and he will die in harness. The speaker closed with an appeal for funds, asking for $150,000 for the Home Rule cause from Irishmen in the United States. Before Mr. Blake began to speak it was rumored that some of the New York Parnellites would make a demonstration at the meeting. A number of them distributed a lot of questions which they said Mr. Blake refused to answer. Policemen were stationed in the room, but there was no attempt to create any disturbance.

VERNON AND VICINITY.

News of the Week From the Fertile Okanagan Country.

(Vernon News.)

Several Kettle River farmers are building cold storage rooms and putting up ice, with a view of keeping fresh meat next summer and not being dependent on bacon during the hot weather.

The name of the White Valley post office has been officially changed to that of "Lumby." The change took effect on Feb. 1st, 1894.

The firm of Hancock & Perry, harness makers, at Enderby and Armstrong, has dissolved. Mr. Hancock continues the business.

The residents of Kelowna and the Mission valley are badly in need of a resident physician. At present the nearest point at which medical attendance can be obtained is this city, and 35 miles is rather a long distance to send for a doctor in any serious emergency.

E. C. Cargill & Co. have purchased from Mr. Charles Brewer his sawmill property at Armstrong for $5000, including logs and lumber on hand. They will put the mill in running order and start the season's business at once.

The News recently made its third annual application to the fisheries department at Ottawa, for a supply of young whitefish with which to stock Okanagan and Long Lake. Both previous applications were strongly endorsed by Fishery Inspector McNab, but were unsuccessful in their object. Mr. McNab states, however, that as there is now a whitefish hatchery in operation on Lake Winnipeg, a compliance with this last request may be certainly expected.

Stephen Mangott, of the Morning Star mine, Fairview, was in town last week and brought up with him a quantity of gold bullion, the result of the last clean-up. The Morning Star is one of the best mining properties in the province and has paid big dividends from the commencement. Mr. Mangott expresses unbounded confidence in the mines of Fairview and Camp McKinney, and he is a gentleman that knows whereof he speaks and his information is thoroughly reliable. We believe that the next summer will see a mining boom in the southern country unprecedented in the annals of the province. The Morning Star has already enough ore in sight to keep busy a moderate sized mill for two years, and Mr. Mangott will endeavor to have one put up for their own use at Fairview early this season.

A meeting of those interested in the protection of game in this district was held on Monday night, under the auspices of the Vernon gun club. His Honor Judge Spinks, the president of the club, acted as chairman, and the following series of resolutions bearing on the proposed amendments to the game law were passed:

(1.) That it should be made unlawful to kill pheasants before 1st October, 1897.

(2.) That it should be made unlawful to kill willow or ruffled grouse or prairie fowl from 31st December to 10th September.

(3.) That it be made unlawful to kill wild duck from 1st of March to 1st September.

(4.) That it should be made unlawful to kill deer or blue grouse from 31st December to 20th August.

(5.) That it should be made unlawful to kill sheep and mountain goat between 20th December and 1st September.

(6.) That it should be made unlawful to kill deer except for human food.

It was moved by Mr. Price Ellison, seconded by Mr. G. P. Clerin, that a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Mr. G. B. Martin, M. P. P., together with a letter explaining the necessity of the suggested amendments.

(Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

The Surprise mine is now working 11 men. Ore in large quantities is constantly being brought to view.

An increasing interest is at present being manifested in the Ainsworth camp as it is reported that paying gold bearing ledges have been discovered there.

Ore hauling continues unabated. The sled road is in good condition and ore arrives at the wharves in Kaslo at the rate of from 25 to 30 tons per day. Shipments of high grade ore to the smelters of the United States are constantly being made. The steamer Nelson makes four trips each week and usually takes from 20 to 60 tons of ore to the end of the Fort Shepard road at Five Mile point, on every outward journey.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Paris, Feb. 9.—Conflicting reports as to the number of French troops killed near Timbuctoo are being received. It is stated this evening that 70, instead of 200 men, were massacred. Captain Nigotte alone reached Lieutenant Saldas' camp and a few native riflemen saved themselves by flight from the massacre. Most of these have since arrived at Timbuctoo. On the night of January 15, Captain Nigotte and his column, while asleep, were surprised and surrounded by the Tuaregs. Captain Nigotte was wounded in the head. Captain Philipe will await the arrival of the column under Commander Jerre. He has sufficient food to last until the commissariat that left Segou on Jan. 10 reaches him. The mixed populace of Timbuctoo regards the French forces with varied feelings. Many are said to favor the occupation. The Tuaregs were on foot and were armed with lances and knives. The French government has authorized the formation of another battalion of Soudanese riflemen, which will be the fourth body of its kind.

London, Feb. 9.—Mr. Edmund Robertson, one of the lords of the admiralty, addressed a meeting at Dundee yesterday. He said the naval programme of the government for 1894 and 1895 would show no intention to forfeit or even risk in the slightest degree Great Britain's superiority over other nations. The estimates that would soon be published would satisfy the advocates of a strong navy. These estimates would be only for a year, though part of a programme for a period of years had been elaborated in all its details. There was good reason, Mr. Robertson added, for the refusal of the government to publish all the details of its programme. When the last naval act was announced France and Russia immediately increased their expenditure to keep pace with Great Britain. The net result was that Great Britain had been left in a position relatively the same as she had before occupied. England, he declared, could always build faster and keep the lead in completed ships, besides choosing types of vessels that would outclass those of other countries.

London, Feb. 9.—The Allan line steamship Corean, which put back last week after a storm, and was pumped out at Kilrush, in order to satisfy her passengers, was examined by a board of trade inspector, and being pronounced fit, sailed for her destination.

Rome, Feb. 8.—R. M. Ballantyne, the celebrated Scottish litterateur and writer of stories of adventure, died here to-day.

London, Feb. 9.—The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, has sent a circular letter to the Conservative members of the House, calling upon them in urgent terms to be present on the reassembling of the House on Monday, as matters of the highest moment will then be discussed.

Paris, Feb. 9.—There was an explosion last evening at the military balloon station in Meudon Forest, five miles from this city. Nobody was injured, as all the workingmen were absent at the time. The tubes of the hydrogen engine were destroyed and considerable damage was done. The police think the explosion was caused by anarchists.

NATIONALIZATION OF LAND.

A Very Interesting Discussion at the Diocesan Society Rooms.

The Diocesan Literary and Scientific society last night discussed the question "Whether the nationalization of land in British Columbia would tend to the general prosperity of the community." Mr. Redfern held that, at the present stage of the colony's growth, it would be an injustice to adopt that system. Any radical change would be detrimental; the suppression of trade in the West Indies had at first had a bad effect. To lease land would not give sufficient inducement for farmers to improve the soil.

Mr. Morley objected to the idea on account of its immaturity.

Mr. Steavenson contended that the adoption of such ideas as that fathered by Mr. Scaife would throw the world into barbarism. He pitted Jeremy Bentham against Herbert Spencer. Bentham was a man of action; Spencer sat in his study theorizing. His theories could not be put into practice without a great evil being done. Mr. Scaife, to be consistent, should go further—he should forbid the production of large families. He moved in amendment "That in the opinion of this society the individual ownership of land has been from time immemorial the essential concomitant of civilization, and is conducive alike to the welfare of the individual and of the body politic and to the prosperity and advancement of nations."

Beaumont Boggs seconded the amendment. The land laws of British Columbia were very good. To urge the nationalization of the land was to beat the air. The holder of land was only tenant of the estate and held the land subject to the payment of taxes. How could the nationalization of land benefit the 2 1-2 per cent. pauper population? A graduated single tax would be of more benefit.

Mr. Collart favored nationalization, and thought the rising generation should remedy past evils.

Mr. St. Barbe refuted the argument of Mr. Steavenson that nationalization would throw the country into a state of barbarism. New Zealand had adopted the idea and tenants were holding perpetual leases.

Mr. Tulloch favored the motion and pointed out some injustices of the income tax.

Ald. Wilson said no one had ever heard of single tax in prosperous times. The whole thing was a grumble on account of hard times.

Mr. Eyres said nationalization would not cure poverty. Poverty was greatly brought about by drink and extravagance.

Mr. Scaife then concluded his argument for the affirmative.

The amendment carried by a vote of 18 to 13.

Libby Prisoners Reunite.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Union ex-prisoners of war have taken the Libby Prison war museum on Wabash avenue by storm today. It is the thirteenth anniversary of the historic tunnel escape from Libby prison, and in commemoration of the day and the event the veterans are holding an all-day reunion and reception. There were 109 officers that made their escape, but since the close of the war death has reaped quite a harvest in their ranks.

Crushing the Balmacedists.

Valparaiso, Feb. 10.—Government officials continue to arrest Balmacedists suspected of complicity in the plot resulting in an attack upon the military barracks recently. Nearly one hundred men have already been put in jail, all prominent Balmacedists. Daniel Balmaceda, brother of the late president, has published a letter denying a statement published here that he was collecting a large force of armed men on his estate near Santiago. Ten men, mounted on horses, attacked and fired on the prison guard on Wednesday night. A detachment of the guard gave chase, but the men escaped.

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