aking
owder
PURE

The C. T., Bro. J. Townsend, leave for the sealing, bade the members for seven ping to meet them at that are welcome to our free Sat- concerts at Temperance hall. ompany, B. C. B. G. A., com- season's drill last night with od turn-out. Big gun drill direction of Lieut. Ross Mun- rgeant Mulcahey was gone During an intermission in the and cake was served in the n. After the drill some of g prizes won last year were Gunner W. Bailey and Gun- Trimen received the Canadian ifle League badges, and Gun- and Gunner H. McDonald ved a silver spoon offered by ny. Lieut. Sargison, com- he company, in an address, members to fill up the ranks od lot of recruits, and said ld be attained by having each in his particular friend.

rdict of the coroner's jury in William McGarrie, was that mmited suicide while tempor- e. A. McKay, who was liv- cGarrie, told his story at the He said: McGarrie had a with Polly, his klootchman ly left him the next day and sent witness to look for her he top of a hill adjoining the s heard two shots and ran e cabin where he found Mc- the floor dead. He had a nd through the left eye, the g pierced the skull and come base of the neck. Another s in the side. It was only bullet having just grazed the passing along struck the left e gun was still smoking when rived. Witness took it and gain the wall.

rom Tuesday's Daily.

l concert was given by Colum- I. O. O. F., last night. The was interesting.

Fisher of the chemical works er wharf has been selected as at Metropolitan Methodist fficiate in the absence of Mrs. o is enjoying a rest from her

o Indians found in possession othing stolen from the Bruns- were after a hearing in the t this morning let go. The po- ted their story that they had e clothing from a white man. was undoubtedly the thief, ort will be made to locate him. been considerable petty thiev- toria this winter and the police kept pretty busy working on

residence of Mr. W. McCarter aylor Mill Co.), 310 Govern- et, last evening, Charles James, Latah, Wash., and Miss Kate osh, sister of Mrs. McCarter, ter of Mr. John McIntosh, of nd formerly of Almonte, Ont., ed in marriage, Dr. Campbell, rst Presbyterian church, offici- James is a Toronto graduate, made his home in the United several years, and is now a physician in the neighboring he bride has resided in Victoria ear. Mr. and Mrs. James left ty of Kingston last night for d Olympia, taking with them ishes of many friends for their ppiness and prosperity.

teamer Maude arrived from the t at 8 o'clock last night. She od trip. News was brought t wreckage had been washed Clayoquot and was found by bson a storekeeper at that The wreckage consisted of a er, part of an oaken skylight, bers and a quarterboard of a h the name Aureola on it. The e quarterboard which is indica- e size of the vessel, was large, that fact it is judged that the essel was by no means a small The gold excitement at Alberni ace. Rumor has it that the od. Mrs. Luckivetch, of Hes- d suddenly last week, and Mrs. Alberni also joined the great Tom Allice, who made the , and Mrs. Whiteside of Clay- passengers by the Maude. The sisted of a large consignment and oil from the Alberni paper he weather on the West Coast d good.

Mr. Davie yesterday introduc- which provides that any corpor- ated by any act of the legisla- onstituted under the authority w of the province, for any ec- l, religious, educational or purpose, may, without any li- m the crown, take or acquire, urchase, devise, or bequest, any ersonal property, and without license may have, hold and en- rom time to time sell, exchange , let or otherwise alienate or f the same or any part thereof. shall not be construed as tak- or prejudicially affecting any y possessed, or which, but for would be possessed by any cor- It is hereby declared that the ed by the parliament of Great the ninth year of the reign of ajesty King George the second, 36, and intituled "An act to the disposition of lands where- me become inalienable," has not is not in force in the province h Columbia.

ce's Cream Baking Powder
Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

PART 1.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

It Passes the United States Senate on Friday by a Good Majority.

United States to Guarantee Interest on Seventy Million Dollars of Bonds.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The bill pledging the faith of the United States to do the construction work of the Nicaraguan canal passed the senate on Friday night by the decisive vote of 31 to 21. It was the termination of a debate which has lasted since the present session of congress began. It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of congress of the vast project, so long and vigorously urged, for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific, with the United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work. The final vote was not secured until 6.30 at night, but, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, there was an exceptionally full senate, owing to the interest felt in the culmination of the long discussed matter. The Nicaraguan minister and many other diplomats interested in the project had seats in the diplomatic galleries throughout the voting on the many amendments and the final question.

The bill, in brief, directs the issue of $70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following guarantee:

"The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua, of the principal of the said bond and the interest accruing thereon, and as it accrues."

An additional $30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total of $100,000 thus issued is to be used in constructing the inter-oceanic canal.

The secretary of the treasury is to have general supervision of the project, and a board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. The board is to designate the ten members, not more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive $70,000,000 of the canal company's stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company.

As soon as the bill had been taken up Mr. White (Democrat) of California, presented a letter from London stating that if the United States did not proceed with the canal project British capital would step in and execute the plan. Brief speeches were made under the five minute rule by Mr. Vest favoring a new survey by disinterested engineers and by Mr. Call for direct government control.

Mr. Wolcott offered an amendment requiring the canal company to purchase its material and construction machinery in the United States, Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

The first votes were on numerous amendments that had been accumulated.

That of Mr. Vest giving the president complete authority to suspend the issue of canal bonds was defeated by 24 to 29. Mr. Wolcott's amendment that American engineers and materials should be used was accepted by Mr. Morgan and agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Palmer giving the president power to reappoint and retire directors of the canal company was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Wolcott providing that every dollar of stock shall represent a dollar expended by the company was agreed to, 27 to 19.

Mr. Peffer's amendment that the labor on the canal should be done by United States citizens working eight hours a day was defeated.

The amendment of Mr. Power that three officers of the United States corps of engineers shall supervise the work was defeated.

The amendment of Mr. Frye that work should be subdivided into sections and each part awarded as a separate contract in order to secure the greatest possible expedition, was agreed to, with an amendment of Mr. Wolcott that the aggregate of all contracts should not exceed $70,000,000.

The amendment of Mr. Vilas that the work should not be done by corporations in which stockholders of the canals are interested was adopted.

An amendment by Mr. Pasco that the canal route leases from Nicaragua shall be perpetual instead of for ninety-nine years was defeated, 23 to 29.

Several amendments by Mr. Turpie to limit the payments to the old Nicaragua company were defeated by a viva voce votes.

Another amendment by him that the old company should have no part in the work was defeated, 24 to 25.

NO MISTAKING IT.

Roman Catholics Cannot Join Secret Societies.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 28.—Archbishop Katzer, who sails for Rome next week, has issued his farewell pastoral letter. The pastoral includes a formal transmission to the Catholic congregations of the papal interdict issued through Cardinal Menace and then sent to the sees of this country by Archbishop Satolli. The archbishop gives greater force to the order, which prohibits in effect all Roman Catholics from joining the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Temperance and the Odd Fellows, and the law is laid down in such strong terms that there is no mistaking the tone, which implies that Catholics cannot remain in the church if they do not withdraw from all these orders.

BREATHING CARBONIC ACID.

A Large Amount May be Inhaled with Safety.

It is well known that a very much larger proportion of carbonic acid gas than usually exists in the atmosphere can be inhaled with impunity, but only recently have we been aware of the large quantity that can be breathed without actual danger. Ordinary fresh air contains but four parts in ten thousand, yet the carbonic acid has to reach three per cent. or one hundred times the usual quantity before any difference is noticed in the respiration. As the percentage rises the person breathing it commences to pant, but with air containing as much as ten per cent. only a headache is produced, although the panting is violent. The actual danger point is not reached until the carbonic acid rises to 18 per cent.

Foul air in a room where a number of persons are present is not dangerous on account of the carbonic acid it contains, but owing to a poisonous organic substance given off with the breath. Carbonic acid is not a direct poison, but when the danger point is reached the air can take none from the blood in the lungs, so that the fires of the human engine are extinguished by their own smoke as it were. It is really wonderful what the human engine will endure for a candle goes out when the oxygen in the air sinks to 18.5 instead of the usual 21 per cent., and the carbonic acid rises to 2.5.—Chambers's Journal.

DEATH OF MINISTER DE GIERS

His Whole Life Spent in the Service of the Russian Empire.

A Man Who Instilled Much Good in the Late Czar—His Life.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, is dead.

Nicholas Carlovich de Giers was the brains of the Russian government. He dictated its foreign policy. The late czar was called "the peace keeper of Europe," but de Giers was the man who kept the peace. Most of the good in Czar Alexander's reign de Giers was responsible for; the persecution of the Jews resulted from advice given to the czar by the church dignitaries. De Giers was born in 1820, and was the son of a Swedish colonel in the army of Charles XII.

When only eighteen years old he entered the Asiatic department of the minister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg. In 1841 he was attached to the Russian consulate in Moldavia. During the Hungarian campaign of 1848 he was employed as a diplomatic official at the headquarters of the Russian commander in chief, where he gained great distinction and honor by his ability. In 1850 he was sent to Constantinople as first secretary of the embassy. Subsequently he served the czar in Roumania, Egypt, Wallachia and Moldavia, prior to his appointment, in 1863, as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Teheran, where he advanced Russian interests with marked success. In 1869 he was made Russian minister to Berne, later to Stockholm, and in December, 1875, was appointed adjunct to the minister of foreign affairs and director of the Asiatic department, with a seat in the senate. In 1876, and again the year after, in the absence of Gortschakoff, he had total direction of the foreign affairs of the empire, and since 1882 has been at the head of the foreign department. Mme. de Giers is a niece of the great Gortschakoff. He was a tall, slender man, with bowed head, clear cut, immobile features, keen, unresponsive eyes and a cool manner. He always avoided pushing himself into general notice, but at the same time never failed to speak a few decisive words when the pan-Slavist tide at the St. Petersburg court was at its full. He stood for months at a time with folded arms while Vannovsky, Gourko and the whole war department called for the invasion of Germany. When the crisis came, however, he broke the crisis to speak the determining word. In Berlin he tempered the feeling of resentment against Russian menaces; in Monza he stilled the apprehensions of King Humbert; in Paris he cooled the heads of the patriots who expected Russia to win back for France Alsace and Lorraine. It was in fulfilment of his plan that Russia made ready to return to a policy of peace with the triple alliance. Nicholas de Giers died without having excited the fears of a single foreign power, but with the consciousness of having won the victory over the most powerful man in Russia, to the unfold benefit of civilized mankind. He had been ill for a long time with asthma.

Papa—Where did the count say his castle was—on the Rhine?

Agnes—Yes; or a high cliff.

Papa—Guess it's on a high bluff, rather.—New York World.

THE PAST WEEK IN GERMANY

Deliberations of the Commission on the Anti-Revolutionary Bill.

Bismarck to be Asked to Take Part in the Prussian Councils Meetings.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—What political interest there has been aroused this week centered mainly in the deliberations of the commission to which the anti-revolutionary bill was referred. Some bitter contests have been fought within the commission between the representatives of the government and the opponents of the bill, with the result that the government was forced to lay before the commission part at least of the material printed or verbal, upon which the bill was based. The government also suffered a distinct rebuff on paragraph 3, making it a felony to introduce socialist or radical ideas into the army, and the second and more important section of this paragraph, providing severe penalties, even when the indictment has no result, was rejected by 14 to 17.

Emperor William last night received in audience Count Aoki, the Japanese minister, who presented his majesty with the insignia of the order of the Chrysanthemum, bestowed upon the emperor by the mikado of Japan in recognition of the services rendered to the Japanese army by the instructions given by German officers to the Japanese.

It is announced that the emperor has announced his intention of presiding personally at the meetings of the Prussian state councils, which will be convened to discuss agrarian questions, and that Prince Bismarck will be specially invited to take part in the deliberations. Count von Kanitz and Count von Maribach, the agrarian leaders, will take part in the deliberations of the council of state, teh former having already been appointed a councillor, and the appointment of the latter has been decided upon. But the government organs take pains to point out that von Kanitz's grain monopoly bill will not be accepted. On the other hand, the opposition newspapers dwell on the fact that the agricultural section of the council is now totally composed of agrarian and big land owners, and also that the agricultural commission of the reichstag has resolved to forthwith introduce Count von Kanitz's bill in the reichstag. In spite of the energy of the promoters of the bill, however, there is but little chance of the measure becoming law.

The news that the committee of ways and means of the United States house of representatives had commenced the repeal of the American differential duty on sugar was received very favorably here. In an inspired article the Kreuz Zeitung points out that the sugar interests of Germany are in a critical condition; that a number of sugar producers in Germany will fail and whole districts will be injured for years unless there is a change before August. According to that paper, it is absolutely imperative that the government should come to the assistance of the sugar producers, and it proposes as the only radical remedy to confine sugar production to certain districts and to increase the export premium.

MAFIA AT WORK AGAIN.

A Wealthy Chicago Italian Assassinated in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 28.—The police announced that the Mafia, the Italian murder society, which it was supposed had been crushed by the parish prison lynchings a few years ago, is again at work. Last Wednesday a well-to-do Italian from Chicago named Chiese was mysteriously assassinated. A knife was used but there was no trace of the murderer. The police said that the Mafia had done it and they declared that they had known for some time that the dangerous Italian element here, which includes a large number of convicts, were getting together again. Saturday night one of the old tricks of the Mafia were played. Mr. A. Monteleon, the wealthiest Italian in this city, received a blood-stained letter ordering him to deliver two thousand dollars to certain persons who would be in waiting for it at a designated place in the woods under penalty of his life. The chief of police expressed his ability to break up the new criminal organization, to arrest the murderers of Chiese and the blackmailers who propose to plunder the rich Italians.

A ROW AT UNION.

A Chinaman Robs a Comrade and a Big Riot Ensues.

Union, Jan. 28.—On Saturday evening a Chinaman named Cariboo won $225 in a lottery and some other Chinese wanted him to lend them some of the money won and he refused them. They at once started to take it and took the money from him. Cariboo at once laid a complaint before the police and a justice of the peace about the matter and they arrested the man Cariboo had accused. When the arrest was made the other Chinese attempted to rescue their brother and in the scrimmage that followed some 50 Chinese were on to Cariboo at once and trying to abuse him. The chief had a hard time keeping them back but the prisoner escaped. The chief at once swore in 22 specials and went to rearrest his man but he had fled with the money. When the police appeared the Chinese fell back to their houses. Thirteen Chinese were arrested; seven were kept in jail and six let out on bail. The case comes off on Wednesday.

REBELLION BREAKS OUT.

Merchants Stop Sending Goods to the Republic of Colombia.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Tribune will say: A rebellion has broken out in the United States of Colombia which is of such importance that the agents of New York merchants in that country have telegraphed orders to stop shipments of goods and cancelled all orders for the present. The revolution is the result of a long premeditated scheme against the government, which first assumed definite form on the death of President Nunez. Uprisings were arranged for in the states of Santanado, Cauca and Cudinamarca. The last named state is under the immediate control of the federal government and the capital, Bogota, is situated in it.

WIRINGS FROM WASHINGTON

Cleveland's Message to Congress Dealing With the Financial Situation.

Honor of the Country and Its Solvency Demands Sufficient Gold Reserve.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The president to-day sent a message to congress on the financial situation. He says:

"In my last annual message I recommended to the serious consideration of congress our national finances. This plan has not been approved by congress. I am convinced that its reception by congress and our present advanced state of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation. With natural resources unlimited, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy. Therefore no one should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation untramelled by the prejudice of partizanship."

The president says that the real trouble that confronts the government is the maintenance of its gold reserve, and he adds:

"The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of United States bonds."

Continuing, he says: "The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home."

Referring to the outstanding currency notes of the government, for which gold may be demanded, he says under the law these notes are reissued when redeemed. and although more than three hundred millions in these notes have already been redeemed, they are all still outstanding. He says that the honor of the country and its solvency demand that sufficient gold be accumulated to meet some thirteen millions of treasury notes and bonds falling due in the years 1904 and 1907. He declares that while he is not unfriendly to silver he is unwilling to see gold entirely banished. He says the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of securing and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem the notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14th, 1890. He suggests that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples and bear interest not exceeding three per cent. per annum, payable fifty years from their date. These bonds, he says, under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation up to their face value. He declares that the national banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of less denomination than ten dollars and silver certificates of the denomination of ten dollars and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under ten dollars. The duties on imports, he suggests, should be paid in gold in order to maintain a reasonable supply in the treasury, to be paid in any other form of money. He concludes by declaring his reluctance to issuing more bonds under the present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course, but he says he is anxious to co-operate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief which will improve the situation and check the suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

ROSSINIS' "SEMIRAMIDE."

Grand Performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

New York, Jan. 26.—Rossinis' "Semiramide" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before an audience of good size. Mme. Melba was in good voice and sang the measures allotted to the Queen with great brilliancy. She was heard at her best in "Belraggio" and the ensuing "Dolce Pensiero." Mme. Scieri ingratiated herself with the audience by her boldness in attacking the cadenzas of the "Ah quel giorno." The two singers together aroused great enthusiasm by their admirable delivery of the duet "Giorne d Orrore." The other members of the caste were M. Magnère as the inoffensive Idreno; Signor Viviani as the high priest Dorrore, who knows all about what is going to happen and could end the trouble in the first act if he were anywhere except in a Rossinian community.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Another Severe Snowstorm Visits Montreal—Traffic in Kingston Impeded.

Prominent Railway Men Think there Will be a Session Before an Election.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 28.—The city had no sooner recovered from the big storm of Saturday than it has another to deal with. Saturday there was no wind to make trouble, but last night it was both snowing and blowing. Saturday's storm was general over Canada from the lakes to the Atlantic.

A special from Kingston indicates that business there suffered more than in any other place. The electric street railway company will not be able to start cars until this afternoon, so badly are the streets blocked. Reports from other Ontario cities and towns report quicker resumption of traffic. So far no fatalities as the result of the storm have been reported.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 28.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell arrived yesterday morning. His health appears to be good.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 28.—Eminent legal men agree that if Dr. Smythe is elected over Mr. Harty to-day he cannot hold his seat, as he is disqualified by being a bondsman for Wilkinson & Sons, liquor merchants, in the matter of their securing a license from the provincial government.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Two very prominent railway managers, one connected with the C. P. R. and the other with the G. T. R., have to-day expressed the opinion that there would be no general election before a session. They did not pretend to have any special information, but even an opinion from such quarters is worth something.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 28.—Sergeant-Major Smith will likely be appointed chief of police at a salary of $1500.

Hyndman, a blacksmith employed at the Ontario rolling mills for several years, dropped dead shortly after starting work at 7 o'clock on Saturday. Heart disease was the cause of death. Deceased was 66 years of age and leaves a widow and two daughters.

Welland, Jan. 28.—The county council, on the motion of the reeves of Fort Erie and International Bridge, unanimously adopted a resolution to memorialize parliament to enact an alien labor law. The resolution is as follows: "That in view of the general depression existing at present among the laboring classes and mechanics in this Canada of ours, and the fact that Canadians are rigidly excluded from employment in the neighboring republic of the United States without first declaring their intention of becoming citizens of that state, and the fact that large numbers of working men and mechanics are continually coming from the neighboring state to work in Canada at starvation wages, thus shutting off our own citizens from their means of subsistence; therefore be it resolved that this council memorialize the Dominion government to enact such legislation upon this subject as shall preserve Canadian labor for Canadian citizens."

Toronto, Jan. 28.—Richard Ardagh, chief of the fire departemnt, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received at the Globe fire on January 6th, when he was compelled to jump forty feet to escape cremation. He was 33 years of age. Heart failure was the cause of death.

CHURCHILL'S BURIAL.

Memorial Services Held in Westminster Abbey.

London, Jan. 28.—The interment of the body of Lord Churchill took place at Blenheim park, Woodstock, to-day. The Queen, the Prince of Wales and the emperor of Germany sent delegates.

It is understood that Rochefort and Count Dillon are among those to whom amnesty will be granted by the new French government.

Professor Arthur Gayley died yesterday.

London, Jan. 28.—Memorial services in honor of the late Randolph Churchill were held in Westminster Abbey to-day.

A Chefoo dispatch says: The inhabitants of Chefoo have been warned that it is the intention of the Japanese to invest Chefoo. Thirteen foreign ships are lying in Chefoo harbor.

Heavy snow storms are general throughout Great Britain and the west of Europe.

Buda Pesth, Jan. 28.—At Zegediny yesterday some labor agitators were arrested. The police having the prisoners in charge were attacked by a crowd and the hussars had to be called out. They charged the rioters, wounding many.

MOORISH TROUBLES.

Government Incensed at the British Minister for Remaining at Fez.

Madrid, Jan. 27.—The Correspondencia de Espana publishes a dispatch from Tangier stating that the Moorish government is becoming incensed at the long stay of British Minister Ernest Satow at Fez, and at the persistence with which he has urged his claims. It has been intimated to him that the term of his visit to the capital has, according to Moorish etiquette, expired.

No Condition Powders like Dick's Blood Purifier.