## JAPAN SAYS NO.

Will Continue to Oppose the Hawaijan Annexation Treaty-Latest Protest.

Sufficiently firm in Tone to Show That a Diplomatic War Will Be Waged.

New York, July 26 .- A special cablegram says that Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty and is conclusively shown by the latest protest of the Japanese government, under date of July 10, which is now made

public for the first time. While couched in polite and diplomatic language the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage a diplomatic war and possibly go further to prevent the consum-mation of the annexation policy. Japan's reply in part is as follows:

Legation of Japan, Washington, July 10. Sir: Replying to your note of date the

25th ult., in answer to mine of the 19th ult., regarding the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, I have the honor to inform you that I have communicated it in substance to Count Okuma, from whom I am in receipt of telegraphic instructions embodying the views of the imperial government in relation thereto.

Taking note of what you say in reply to the representations I have the honor to make on behalf of my government with reference to the necessity of maintaining the status quo of Hawaii, the imperial government has no hesitation in admitting the predominant influence of the United States, in the Ha-

In their opinion, however, the very fact that predominence has existed so long unquestioned might be urged as a reason against the disturbance of the status quo, more especially as practically the whole population of Hawaii acknowledge the paramount importance of their country with the United States. while it is understood that only a small fraction of that number favors annexa-

From this it may reasonably be inferred that the predominant and para-mount influence of the United States which, as you remark, "has been the only essential feature of the status quo through three-quarters of a century, in which the constitution and government of Hawaii and the commerce of the islands with the world have undergone notable changes," furnishes on the one hand the amplest guarantee against anything inimical to either the United States or Hawaii, while on the other hand it obviates the necessity of a change in existing conditions, which will

injuriously affect the interests of others. The policy of colonial expansion among European countries was especially active on the Pacific Coast during the decade ending 1892, and as a result nearly all of the island groups then autonosovereign existence of the few remainto to make on behalf of my government in of it. He had been in a position, he ing island groups. Yet the absorption regard to the false report that I area has ing island groups. Yet the absorption by the Unitel States of such an important part of the remaining unappropriated regions as Hawaii will doubtless be the signal for the removal of dormant in the reputable sections of the Ameriterritorial ambition in the Pacific and the last vestige of native autonomy will

disappear. It can easily be seen how this would affect the interests of Japanese subjects quarters as a pretext for immediate acwho are now engaging in increasing numbers in various undertakings, and enterprises in the Pacific with profit to themselves and advantage to Japan. It was then precisely on account of the prevalence of colonial absorbtion that one of your honorable predecessors was led to declare to the German government that your government attached great importance to the "maintenance of the rights to which the United States becomes entitled in the few remaining regions now under independent and autonomous native governments in the Pa-

cific ocean." The justice of that declaration cannot be questioned, and the imperial government, entertaining similar views, could not behold with indifference changes in the status of those governments that would extinguish Japanese rights.

They have no intention of questioning the actual situation in the Pacific, and certainly have no desire to in any way disturb it, but their position in that part of the world renders it impossible for them to view with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiesence the consequences which would probably follow the extinction of the Hawaiian sovereignty. The imperial government recognizes it

as a well established principle of international law that the completion of annexation would render the treaties and the conventions already existing between Japan and Hawaii voidable either at the option of Japan or the United States, but they cannot anticipate withapprehension the consequences, whether direct or indirect, which would follow the practical consummation of the theory that annexation ipso facto means the indirect termination of those treaties and conventions and the consequent ces sation for the future of the privileges

granted thereunder.

Under the circumstances only the most cursory view of the actual situation is required to show the disadvantageous position in which Japan would be placed by the abrupt termination of her treaties and by the consequent absence of satisfactory conventional stimulations for the protection of her rights and the interest of her people.

The sphere of Japan's expanding ac tivities is in the Pacific. Her trade with Hawaii is important and nearly 25,000 Japanese subjects are now residing there. Her commerce with the United States and Canada is constant. ly increasing. In Mexico and Central America Japanese immigrants are wel-comed and trade is springing into exis-

The importance to Japan of the stable and well recognized commercial, residential and industrial status which her subjects have gained in Hawaii is con-

sequently evident. The growth and erated depend in no small measure upon it and hence it must be acknowledged that the concern with the Japanese government feels in the maintenance in the rights that underlie the welfare of Japanese subjects in Hawaii and the prosperity of Japanese commerce in the Pa-cific is both legitimate and commend-

In the note under reply you intimate ed," Japan or Japanese subjects in Hawaii "will be respected." As germane to this branch of the subjects, I have the honor to call your attention to a note addressed on March 4, 1886, by your honorable predecessor, Mr. Bay-ard, to Mr. Von Abenselben, the German inister to the United States, in reply to the official announcement of the protectorate established by Germany over certain island groups in the Pacific.

Referring to the declaration made on behalf of the German government that "well established rights of third parties' were to be respected, Mr. Bayard replies that in the absence of precise knowledge as to the meaning intended to be given to the term "well established rights" he believed that he interpreted it rightly as a declaration that American citizens who already had establish ed or might establish thereafter themselves on the island in question, in peaceful accord with the natives and on a footing of perfect equality with settlers of German and other nationality would not be disturbed in the rights of residence or otherwise discriminated against, as compared with German subjects by reason of the establishmen of a German protectorate.

Without pausing to consider the analogy in many essential places between the principle thus announced by the United States in 1886, and that now maintained by Japan, I have the honor to state that if the United States govrnment attaches the expression "vested rights" the same significance given in Mr. Bayard's note to the term "well established rights" the imperial government would have little to complain of

But the absolute extinction of Japan's treaties and conventions without even the formality of previous notice, creatos a very different situation, not alone by emoving conventional privileges and exemptions, but also by substituting therefor new and burdensome changes. In that case the application of the United States customs laws to Hawaii would check the further development of Japanese trade, the extension of United States naturalization and immigration laws would be detrimental to the future residential and industrial rights of Japanese subjects and enforce-

ment of United States navigation laws, making the carrying trade between this country and Hawaii a part of the coasting trade, would probably prove fatal to the interests of Japanese steamship nes crossing the Pacific. I should signally fail in the duty which

has been entrusted to me if I did not add that this full and frank explanation of the views of the imperial government is due not alone to their wish to mous passed under the sway of various all possible cause for mistinderstanding western powers. By common accord the between the government of the United the committee report. powers have recently appeared willing States and themselves. I should also to stay their hands and international ri add that I have received with great sition that it was due to their insistence valry and conflicting interests are now pleasure your courteous acknowledgedesigns against Hawail.

I regret to say, however, that similar reports are constantly appearing, even can press and coupled with baseless or Japan and Hawaii are now, I am credibly informed, being urged in responsible tion upon the treaty of annexation. Therefore, I have the honor to repeat

that Japan has absolutely no designs of the kind whatever inimical to Hawaii and no motive in her dealings with that country except to secure by legitimate means the due observance of just obli-

(Signed) TORU HOSHI. CANADIAN BRIEFS.

received a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laus rier conveying the Queen's thanks to Toronto for the jubilee address and gold casket. The Queen said to Premier "I request you to convey to Laurier: the municipality of Toronto my sincere thanks for their loyal and dutiful address, which I accept with great pleasure and gratification. I have much admired the casket, which testifies to the varied and valuable resources of the Dominion

of Canada." A large number of celebrities are expected to visit here during the fair, including the King and Queen of Siam, Dr. Nansen, Prince Krapotki, Lord Lister, the president of the Royal Society, Lord Kelvin, Deputy Speaker Courtney of the imperial commons, and a score more equally prominent.

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## RHODES' ERROR BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Spirited Debate Upon Report of Committee of Inquiry Into the Transvaal Raid.

"that if vested rights of any be abolish- Mr. Chamberlain Exonerates Rhodes from Blame-A Patriot Like Garibaldi.

> London, July 26 .- The house of com mons was crowded to-day in expectation of a spirited debate upon the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances of Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal and into the conduct of affairs of the South Africa Chartered Company. After a number of questions Hon. Phillip James Stanhope, Radical member for Burnley. moved, amid loud Radical cheers, a resolution that the house regretted the inconclusive character of the report of the committee, particularly its failure to recommend that specific steps be taken with regard to the admitted complicity of Cecil Rhodes, and asking that Mr. Hawksley, the attorney of Mr. Rhodes, be ordered to attend to the bar of the house and to produce the telegrams which he refused to show the committee. Mr. Stanhope, who has been described as "a revolutionary autocrat without being a Mirabeau," supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. In speaking to his motion he attacked the Chartered Company, Mr. Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes, and expressed a desire that the latter should be disposed from his mem-

terially modified. Mr. Henry Labouchere stoke in the same strain. He said, he thought that if Canada should be raided by the secretary of state of the United States without the assent of the president England would not be satisfied if the secretary of state were treated as Cecil

bership of the privy council. He also

wanted the charter of the company ma-

Michael Hicks-Beach, chancello of the exchequer, said the government cil. But in dealing with him it mu ing rumers alleging complicity on the ploded as fast as they had been produc

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, defended the committee, and said he thought the report conclusive on all important points. He strongly defended Mr. Chamberlain, and declared that his action at the time the raid occurred disproved all insinuations of The charge that the committee had plotted to suppress certain evidence were worthy only of contempt He hoped, he said, he would not live to see the day when a majority of the protect the interests confided to their house should declare by a vote that they care, but also to their desire to remove did not trust the word of its statesmen. Mr. Cempbell-Bannerman supported

Mr. Chamberlain reminded the oppo-

that the committee had been appointed, and that he himself had been a mei regard to the false report that Japan has said, in which he felt like judge, witness and defendant. He thought he deserved the sympathy of the house from the fact that during the eighteen months of the difficult South African negotiations ne had been worried by constant irrespondistorted accounts of occurrences in sible charges and suspicions, and he was glad that he was able to speak at last as a free man. As to the telegrams, he said, he had nothing against their publication. Whatever they contained was no evidence against the colonial office. He was convinced that, while Cecil Rhodes' fault was as great as a politician and statesman could commit, there was nothing that affected his personal character as a man of honor; so did Garibaldi, Cavour and other patriots. It was a military necessity. Mr. Labouchere by bringing outrageous charges against Rhodes. Beit and Harris, had abused the privileges of parliament. He contended that Mr. Rhodes had already been heavily punished. The government was not going to prosecute him and de rive him of his privy councillorship, which would aleniate his loyalty to

South Africa. Mr., Chamberlain added that he glad to be able to state that the position of South Africa was better now than it had been at any time since the raid, and President Kruger was desirous to meet the government in a proper spirit. He believed that the time was not far distant when Rhodesia would have selfgovernment. Mr. Chamberlain also announced that the charter of the company would not be revoked, but that neans would be taken to strengthen the directorate, so as to secure more direct imperial control of Rhodesia. He was preparing a scheme which he expected would be put in temporary shape before parliament met again.

Mr. Stanhope's motion was lost by 404

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Chorera and Diarrhœa Remedy Is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pains in the stomach, colic 2. Because it is the only remedy that

never fails in the most severe cases of lysentery and diarrhoea. 3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Because it is the only remedy that

will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel aints. 8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Council Asked to Aid Schemes to Advertise That Clondyke Is in Canada.

Vacancies in the Fire Department Filled by Promotions-Street Loan Bylaw.

From Tuesday's Daily. There was a bare quorum present at last evening's meeting of the council, Ald. Harrison, Kinsman and McGregor

Charles H. Lugrin asked the council for \$150 for 15,000 copies of a pamphlet on the Yukon, 10,000 copies of which Referred to the finance committee. F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade asked assistance of about \$150 towards the annual report, which would enable the board to include a map of the Yukon in the report, showing the advantage of outfitting at Victoria. Referred to the finance committee.

Mayor Redfern suggested that the finance committee weigh the two propositions, and decide which was the most Ald. Stewart hoped that the commiswould be able to recommend that both schemes be assisted.

Ald. Partridge blamed it all on the

newspapers which had failed to point ut that Clondyke was in Canada. H. R. Ella, secretary of the Good Roads Committee, wrote in respect of the failure of the council to put Humcoldt street from Government street to Park noad in good condition.

The Good Roads Committee will be nformed that the council has no mon-

J. Gerhard Tiarks asked that the ommittee divert the sewage that flows over his lot on Esquimalt road, or purchase the lot for \$255. Stewart said that there was a natural water course through the proerty, some sink water running into it. The street committee had declined to

supply the pipe to carry off the water, uld only run on to another lot. It would cost a great deal to carry the water off entirely. Referred to the street committee and

eer; Chas. Bush, engineer No. 1; H. Petticrew, driver No. 4; and G. Gilbert, call man No. 2 company. He recommended that the following changes made to fill the vacant positions: Senforeman H. McDowell to be promot ed to the position of assistant engineer; Second Engineer H. Lund to be promoted to the position of first engineer. Call Man J. Petticrew to the position of second engineer, Hoseman D. McDonald to to the place of driver No. 4; Call Man W. Deasy to the position of hoseman. The positions on the call force, through resignations and promotions, will be filled temporarily, in accordance with the ribbons, silks, feathers, and a score of rules and regulations. "In recommending the promotion of the various officers and firemen," says the chief, "I considered the fitness and length of service | cents. of those mentioned for the various positions." The foreman of the waterworks had reported the wilful destruc- great deal of money. All users of Diation of hydrants in James Bay, which, being a serious matter, the chief sug-

gested should receive the attention of The report was endorsed by the firewardens and adopted by the council. Mayor Redfern was pleased to see that there were men in the department capable of filling the positions and that the chief and firewardens could recommend the promotions. Ald. Stewart moved his resolution for

the destruction of the buildings condemned at the last meeting of the coun-There was a long discussion as to whether the notice should be published in both papers. It was decided that it should be published in one paper, the

name of the paper not being mention-

Ald. Partridge moved as an amendment to the motion to the effect that the buildings be allowed to stand for the present. He did this, he said, because the council refused to condemn one of the buildings condemned by the building inspector and sanitary officer. If one building was allowed to stand, all should be allowed to stand. The hard times, he said, should be an excuse to allow

the buildings to stand. Ald. McCandless pointed out that the council had decided this question last week, when Ald. Partridge was absent. does not mind being interviewed by the the amendment; in fact it was not an amendment, as it destroyed the whole Miner concerning British Columbia polimotion. If the alderman was not in ties and the policy of the Turner governfavor of the motion he could vote ment.

Ald. McCandless, Wilson and Hall threatened to leave the meeting without was prepared, if need be, to mortgage a quorum if Ald. Partridge persisted in his ranch near Kamloops, and spend again bringing up for discussion a mat- \$10,000 at the next election to retain his ter that had been decided at the last

meeting. The original motion was adopted. Ald. Stewart moved, seconded by Ald. McCandless, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to borrow \$100,000 Ald, Yigelius and Wilson were op-posed to borrowing money at present. They did not , think the ratepayers

would endorse the by-law.

Ald. McCandless was in favor of giving the ratepayers an opportunity of saying whether the money should be Leave was granted to introduce the by-

law and it was read a first time. The council adjourned at 9:35. You can hardly realise that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills they are very small: no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



"Why didn't you keep to your own side of the road You Blooming Idiot"

HENRY levers, L.D.S., Quebec, writes:

"One of my children sprained her ankle, which became much swollen and discoloured. Some 'Quickcure' was spread on linen, and applied; the pain ceased at once, the swelling was gone the next day, and on the fourth day she walked to school as usual. I have also proved it to be a wonderful remedy for cuts and bruises. 

# Attracting a Crowd.



KLO YKE IS NOWHERE We are the attraction legitimate.

can PAN OUT more ounces to THE SET and CLEAN UP more economy for the week. No thawing out the GRAVEL, for we GROUND SLUICE to BEDROCK and leave the big bright NUGGETS of bargain for you to SHOVEL into the DUMP BOX of home comforts. ome comforts.
nething new and nice, CONSOMME in gelatine capsules. A fresh lot of Christia Brown & Co.'s Cakes and Robertson's

Christie's Sodas, 30c. a tin. Asparagus Tips, 25c. Mapte Syrup, Our Own, 35c. Sonoma Claret, 25c. bottle, Sonoma Claret, \$1.25 gallon

### DIXI H. ROSS

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Th full court are to-day hearing the appeal in Cunhingham vs. the Bank of British Columbia. The appellant, James Cunninghame sued the bank for delivery up to him of a promissory note endorsed by him, made by the Conningham Hardware Company for \$3,232.10, dated March 3rd, 1893, and payable to his order. Mr. Justice McCreight was the trial judge and it is his judgment that is Chief Deasy reported that the following members of the fire department had resigned: M. J. Conlin, assistant engineers of the fire department had resigned: M. J. Conlin, assistant engineers of the fire department had appellant and E. P. Davis, Q.C., for the respondents.

### Search the Wardrobes and Closets.

In almost every home half-worn garments and goods are stowed away in wardrobes and closets that can be made as good as new and fitted for months of

The operation of recreating and beautifying is simple, the cost is trifling, and the general results beyond the comprehension of those who are acquainted with the work of home dyeing.

Dresses, jackets, capes, vests, pants, other things worn and faded can be transformed into things of beauty and Williams or Cotton could do if they were fashion at a cost of from ten to twenty in power. You know what kind of mea Thousands of Canadian families use

Diamond Dyes every year and save a mond Dyes say it is so easy to use them. The directions are also explicit and simple that a child can do good work. As there are many imitations and worthless dyes sold, see that your dealer gives you the Diamond Dyes when you ask for them. Common dyes rain your goods; Diamond Dyes bring success in

color and beauty. HON. G. B. MARTIN TALKS.

His Views on Provincial Affairs as Expressed in Nelson.

"In an argument he couldn't talk: If he ever went out he'd go in agin; If you told him that houses could walk Why, hang it, you're right, says McFinni-

Hon. George Bohun Martin, M.P.P. for the electoral division of East Yale, and chief commissioner of lands and works, visited Nelson during the week. He remained here several days. Mr. Martin has resided in British Col-

umbia for thirty-two years and has been member of the legislative assembly for half that length of time. The tour that he is now making through Kootenay is his first since the district became prominently, known for its mineral

The hon, chief commissioner says he The Mayor said he could not accept public press, and readily entered into conversation with a representative of the

> Not the least interesting statement that he made was to the effect that he seat in the local parliament. He claims that he worked for sixteen years for the cabinet position he now occupies, and that he does not intend to quit politics for farming if he can possibly prevent such a catastrophe. When asked if his fellow cabinet ministers had decided for themselves in a similar respect, he replied that he could not answer definitely, but felt pretty confident that the ministry as a whole were a unit on almost

> every question.
>
> Mr. Martin is of the opinion that the \$5 tax extorted from the hafd-working miners of this district is just and proper, as is also the impost levied on the product of our mines. He thinks that the fact that the Dunsmuirs and the I unsmuir miners are not called upon to pay taxes on the same basis is all right. He declared emphatically that the govern-ment is determined to make all it can out of Kootenay. The fact was pointed out to him that

this district pays one-eighth of the en-tire provincial revenue. He replied: "It makes no difference. I can't see where any kick comes in." Mr. Martin was informed that this district suffers from lack of appropriations for roads, streets, crails, bridges and wharves; that Gold Commissioner Goepel had urgent applications in his office

at the present time for the expenditor of upwards of \$80,000 in this respect and that there is only \$16,000 for the purpose

The chief commissioner replied. "What right have the people of this district to kick? Because four or five prospects are discovered back in the mountains, is that any reason why the government should expend thousands of dollars? The fact of the matter is, Kootenay has been treated too well."

Mr. Martin voluntarily declared that the premier was an honest man. Asked if he considered Col. Baker was also, he efused to reply. The chief commissioner said he was opposed to the British Pacific deal and

the construction of the new parliament buildings, but stated that he would "support the present administration through thick and thin." Mr. Martin was asked for his opinion as to the drawing of party lines. There is no need for such a method in provincial politics. If the Liberals organize against us we shall certainly oppose them as Conservatives. But there is no need for a change of government. We are

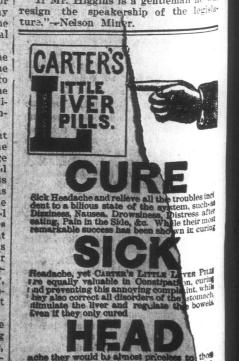
doing what is best for the province; much better than Semlin or Sword or they are! Mr. Martin says the Cassiar

railway job was a wise and generally ercellent piece of legislation. The chief commissioner refused to discuss the site chosen for the provincia jail in this city, further than to say that the government would do what

thought best. Concerning the donation of govern ment land to the city of Nelson for re creation grounds. Mr. Martin promise on behalf of the government that any government lots in the townsite neede for such purposes will be given with a little delay as possible. He said he had forgotten for the moment just what the city had asked for, but it would be a

right anyway. Mr. Martin's attention was drawn the fact that Nelson was an incorpo municipality three months and a during the last fiscal year, and tha city expected a pro rata share of year's taxes. He replied that he afraid that nothing could be done matter as the present government not make a practice of refunding n

ies in such cases. Concerning the recent political attitud of Speaker Higgins, Mr. Martin said "If Mr. Higgins is a gentleman he



POINT ELLICE

Indgement Given in the Cas Gordon Against the of Victoria.

The Chief Justice Decides f on Point of Responsibility.

Effect of Law as Applie Answers Returned the Jury.

From Tuesday's Dai Judgment was delivered avie to-day in the case of l ainst the city of Victoria, the Point Enice bridge acc nent follows: As bearing upon this case as summary of the law take aw Times of May 22nd las sefully quoted: "It was at enerally considered that an erally considered that any red by the non-performance utory duty was entitled ' ainst the person on whom ested (cf. Couch vs. Steel, 02; Hartnell vs. Ryde Com L. T. Rep., 574; 4 B. & S., sition can no longer be rrect, and an important as now been established be asance and non-feasance. "In the case of non-feasan mission to perfom some du the statute, no action fo ill lie, except at the instanc who can show that the ed on the defendants a du imself which they negligently rform: (Sanitary Commi ibraltar v. Orfila, 63 L. T. H

pp. Cas. at p. 411; Atkinson astle Waterworks Co., 36 61: 2 Ex. Div. 441.) "Thus although by section ublic Health Act, 1875, the sed on an urban sanitary at pairing the highways in the person who has sustained i ilting from the omission of ty to perform this duty, has n ction: Cowley vs. Newmark oard, 67 L. T. Rep., 486; (1 Upon the same prin vaterworks company put do olug in a highway which, alth us owing to the roadway way, no action shall lie at the of the party injured either a waterworks company, (Moore beth Waterworks Co., 55 L. 309; Q. B. Div. 462) or against way authority, (Thomson vs. Brighton, 70 L. T. Rep. 206; B. 332). Nor does it make any that the duties of both auth mbined in the same body: vs. Mayor of Brighton, Sap.) of Glossop vs. Isleworth Local L. T. Rep., 736, 12 Ch. Div. 1 ishes another example of the a of this principle. In that cas ndants were bound as san rities to supply sufficient se heir district, and, in conseq heir having omitted to per luty, a nuisance was caused ury of the plaintiff. Lord lames, in giving judgment fo endants said: "If the negle orm a public duty for the wh listrict is to enable anybody a ody to bring a distinct actio e has not had the advantages ise would be entitled to have

ad been properly put into appears to me the country uying its immunity from nu very dear rate indeed, by the n of a far more formidable the litigation and expense t occasioned by opening such igious persons, or to persons anxious to make profit and this act of parliament. Thi as recently been followed in t binson vs. the Corporation gton, (75 L. T. Rep., 674; (1 , 619), where the sewers, the ly constructed and in good re insufficient that the sewer wed into the plaintiff's as there held that the plaint use of action. "On the other hand, it must mind, if the case of misfer osed to mere non-fease established, if that which as itself a legal wrong apart ovisions of the statute, a d thereby has a good cause

hus in cases where a local at a defective grating in a where they failed to keep in in proper repair, they ld liable for misfeasance: indley Local Board, 32 L. 30; L. R. L. Q. B. 219; Bo thurst vs. McPherson, 4 6). So, too, a vestry was h hich had sunk a water m treet, and allowed the iron fi vered it, to become slippery Prous: (Blackmore vs. the lile End Old Town, 46 L. T. Q. B. Div. 451). Again, if rity construct sewerage wo tively as to cause a nuise drain their sewerage atiff's stream, they will oldsmid v. Turnbridge We ners, 13 L. T. Rep. 332 . 349).

The present action was by a cover damages against the co ed Railway Company, on a death of her husband, wh on the 26th May, 1896, ceased was riding on a tram-fendant company, and trave oridge within the limits of t toria. The jury having acc way company of negliger t was entered for them at the day in question, whi mear going to a naval rev which place the company Victoria, passing over tw