Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 37 Yates street, near Government,

SUBSCRIPTION: 

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES: CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and/Deaths free. Deaths with funeral and nouncements, \$1.50. SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonparell type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion. Theatrical notices, legal advertisements colitical announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first intertion and 5 cents for each subsequent intertion and 5 cents for each subsequent

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

# The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, January 26, 1894.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Hon. Col. Baker has undertaken the work of furthering the cause of bimetallism, and will ask the legislature to pass this resolution: "That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor praying him to convey to Her for the Colonies, through the Hon. the Secretary of State for Canada, that in the opinion of this house it is expedient free country would do well to ponder. that it should be ordained by international agreement: 1. That gold and silver be legal tender to any amount. 2. That the value of silver in terms of gold be in any amounts be freely turned into coin al's bill for the protection of lodgers' at state mints." It is not at all unchar- effects will meet with general approval. his Kootenay constituents rather than from any idea of the British Columbia asembly being able to move Great Brit- long. In this matter British Columbia is ain and various other powers in the direc- a good many years behind the other protion desired. The house will probably vinces, and no time should be lost in adopt the resolution, being all the more catching up. likely to do so because the resolution if passed will be like the proverbial chipin porridge. The settlement of the monetary question will not be influenced by it to the smallest extent. Newed as an abstract proposition, to be treated academically, there would be much room for debate upon it. The question has heen discussed most earnestly and volum inously by men on both sides much abler to throw light upon it than the members of the British Columbia assembly-which is said without intending to cast any reflection upon the intellectual powers of those gentlemen, Hon. Col. Baker included. The late international congress, supposed to embrace some of the ablest experts of the countries taking part, debated for many days, and then separated. leaving the subject just where it was. Bimetallists have advanced numerous arstandard system. Unquestionably, if bimetallism is ever to be successful it can
only be with the co-operation of all the
important nations. The United States
has tried the experiment of bearing the
burden on its own back, meeting with au

sumcient, for nobody except the government can see how the economy or
other advantage can be secured to the
province. Statements have been made
in regard to the work on this road which
have caused some suspicion in the mind
of the public that there is a large margin

By amount received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being 40 per cent. of the
gross earnings for the six mos.
ending 30th November, 1892.

By do. do. for 4 months ending
31st March, 1893.

By do. do. for 3 months ending
30th June, 1893. be allowed to point out that one very erument promises papers and other inselection of the proper ratio to be fixed between the two metals. While instructing the home government on the virtues of bimetallism the assembly might as well give its views on this one point, which has proved so troublecome. Then there is the further difficulty involved in fixing any arbitrary ratio between the two metals when used as money, while the ratio of their market prices as commodities is constantly fluctuating. Perhaps Col. Baker or some others of those who are to take part in the discussion will be able to simplify these problems, which have seriously troubled the minds of fi-

## THE SESSION.

nanciers.

The speech addressed to the legislative asembly through the medium of the lieutenant-governor was more in the nature of a review of the past than a programme for the session. Perhaps the government was wise in deciding to give it this character, since the session is the last of this parliament. Of course the main point is redistribution, a subject introduced with the old and exploded excuse for delay. The government might more truthfully have said that it was now to be dealt with because no further delay was possible. Another flourish is made over the endeavor to secure a larger subsidy from er revision would secure the removal of the Dominion on account of those missing the names of those who have died or cess in this endeavor, but we should be more hopeful if those Indians were to be vince's election law is weak in this re-

ment proposes to impose succession dudeal will depend on the subsequent administration of the act. The other legislation mentioned can hardly be criticised until its nature is more fully made known. A significant move is made in proposing aid for trunk roads running through municipalities. This is a distinct concession to the demands of the mainland Independents, and shows that the government is not altogether beyond the reach of education, especially when a general election is in sight. The two questions at issue between the two governments and one involving the mineral rights in the island railway belt, are all of importance to the province. Their settlement cannot be reached too soon. and in one case—that of the Canadian altogether too great.

Montreal Herald: It is reported by the Star that Messrs. Gault, Morrice and controllers yesterday at Ottawa. The says that it is understood that these gen-sibly lead to defeat. tlemen "have consented to a considerable reduction from the present protection now afforded that industry." If it be true that the cotton kings have consented to a reduction of the tax through which they have profited so largely, they are to be given for the first time. A note excongratulated upon the exercise of such plains that the company's bonds are forbearance as the beneficiaries of protec-Majesty's Right Hon. Secretary of State tion rarely possess. But the word "consented" used by the Star in all ingenuousness tells a tale which the people if this

Though the Colonist has predicted that the opposition will factiously oppose all government measures, irrespective of their fixed. 3. That gold and silver bullion merits, we fancy that the attorney-generstable to suppose that the Hon. Minister | The injustice of subjecting the belongings of Education acts from a desire to please of people to seizure for debts other than their own is so apparent that we wonder remedial legislation has been delayed so

### BOND GUARANTEES.

"In arranging, under your authority, the details of the agreement with the company I have reserved the alternative right of guaranteeing the bonds of the company, both as to principal and interest. By adopting this plan the bonds can be sold for a higher price and considerable economy effected." This paragraph in the lieutenant-governor's speech, having reference to the Nakusp & Slocan railway, has been productive of a good deal of comment, and will doubtless provoke further discussion before the subject matter is disposed of. The question is naturally asked, why the government should propose in connection with this road the new departure of guaranteeing the principal as well guments of great strength in behalf of as the interest. The few words of extheir cause, but so far the leading nations planation given in the speech are not have refused to change from the single | sufficient, for nobody except the govemphatic failure. It would be rash to of profit between the actual cost and say that the same result would be reach. the amount of public assistance given. ed if Great Britain and other commercial The proposal to make a further pledge countries would join hands in a similar of the province's credit in its behalf endeavor, but it will evidently be very must naturally in such circumstances be difficult to induce them to try. We may looked at somewhat askance. The govgreat stumbling-block is involved in a formation on the subject, which is well, point which Minister Bakers proposed re- for the people will require full justifisolution leaves untouched, namely, the cation before they give their approval to the course proposed. The province has already a considerable burned on its shoulders in the way of debt, and a new liability is not to be assumed lightly or without good cause. Further explanations from the government will be looked for with interest.

## NAMES LEFT OFF.

The Times has been informed of several instances of names having disappeared from the provincial voters' list for this city without good cause. Men who voted at the last provincial election have looked in vain for their names on the list as it was brought down the other day in the legislature, though they have been living in the city all the while and have done nothing to forfeit their franchises. All the cases we know of are of men who voted for the opposition candidates at the last election, but it is possible that supporters of the government may find themselves in the same position. On the other hand, there are to be seen on the list names of a good many men who are long dead and many others who have moved away. It is evident, therefore, that the present method of revising the voters' list is radically defective. Manifestly a prop-Indians. We wish the government suc- left the city, while protecting the franchise of the bona fide voter. The profound outside the pages of the Indian spect, and the legislature should try to Journal says: "As a matter of fact

department's report. Does it never strike devise a proper amendment. It should | Canada has no surplus, has not had any | the government that it would pay to se- be impossible to remove from the list surplus for years. She has had with cure an actual demonstration of the ex- the name of any man who retains the scarcely an exception annual deficits. istence in British Columbia of the afore- qualifications prescribed by law, and The deficits, set down to 'expenditure on said aborigines, and thus confront the this result would be secured if provision capital account,' mean increases of the Dominion authorities with evidence which were made that due notification must public debt. If England should have would perchance force them to go behind be given to the party affected. In the a deficit of ten million million dollars this the figures of the census? An addition cases we have referred to there was no year, the deficit will be little more in to the per capita subsidy of some \$10,000 such notification; the names have been proportion to England's public revenue should be worth an effort. The govern- omitted in the most arbitrary fashion, or than was the actual deficit in proportion ties, a proposal which will no doubt meet circumstance it would be well if no ered up under the claim of a surplus. with approval both in the house and in man whose name was previously on the England's revenue is about \$450,000,the country. Public opinion will also list should take for granted that it is 000. A deficit of \$10,000(000 is less support it in providing for the appoint- still there. Every qualified resident who than 2 1-2 per cent of the revenue. ment of official scalers, though a good values his franchise—as all should— Canada's revenue last year was \$38,satisfy himself that his name has not disappeared. If it has been removed he should lose no time in having it replaced. A copy of the list can be secured at this office, and blank forms are kept on hand for those who wish to send their applications to the collector. For all we know, electors in other districts may have had their names left off, so the caution we have ventured to give our city readers may be of service to readers in several places. A provincial election must be held within the next few months, and there is no time to be lost by those who wish to make certain of the right to vote. The names must be Pacific radiway belt-the delay has been sent in to the collectors at least two months before the election is held. As concerns the city, we may be allowed to suggests that the opposition should give close attention to the list and make a Owens were in coference with the minis- systematic effort to have the name of ter of trade and commerce and the two every man who has a right to vote enrolled. If that is done there will be Star expresses its inability to report ex- no doubt about a majority for the oppoactly what passed in the conference, but sition candidates, but negligence may pos-

In the public accounts for 1892-93, a statement up to the 30th of June, 1893, of the account of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway Co with the province is numbered from 1 to 2,568, £100 each, making a total issue of £256,800 (\$1,-249,763) dated 1st July, 1890, upon which interest is guaranteed by the government of British Columbia at 4 period of construction-from 1st July, 1890, to 1st January, 1892-was paid

Stuffen:	
To half year's interest, due 1st	
July, 1892, on bonds Nos. 1 to	00 00F 0
2,274 (£227,400)—£4,584@\$4.90	24,280 2
July, 1892, on bonds Nos. 2,275	
to 2,550 (£27,600)-£552@\$4.89	2,699 2
To half year's interest, due 1st	
January, 1893, on bonds Nos. 1	
to 2,550 (£255,000) £5,100@\$4.89	24,939 0
To cablegram to London, advising	
remittance	4 4
To half year's interest, due 1st	
July, 1892, on bonds Nos. 2,551	CHARLES
at Treasury) &\$4.86 2-3	87 6
To half year's interest, due 1st	ED BERTON
Jan., 1893, on bonds Nos. 2,551	1 do
to 2,559 (£900)—£18 (paid at	100
to 2,559 (£900)—£18 (paid at at Treasury)&\$4.86 2-3  To half year's interest, due 1st Jan. 1893, on bonds Nos. 2,551 to 2,559 (£900)—£18 (paid at Treasury) @\$4.86 2-3	87.6
To half year's interest, due 1st July, 1893, on bonds Nos. 1 to	
2,550 (£225,000)—£5,100@\$4.89	24,939 0
To half year's interest, due 1st	a-1,000 0
July, 1892, on bonds Nos. 2,560	
to 2,568 £900)—£18@\$4.86 2-3	87 6
To half year's interest, due 1st	
Jan., 1893, on bonds Nos. 2,560	OF O
to 2,568 £900)—£18@\$4.86 2-3 To half year's interest, due 1st	87 6
July., 1893, on bonds Nos. 2.560	1
to 2,568 £900)—£18@\$4,86 2-3	87 6
To exchange draft on Montreal	6
To half year's interest, due 1st	
July 1893 on hands Nog 2 551	7 10 1
to 2,559 (£900)—£18 (paid at	
to 2,559 (£900)—£18 (paid at Treasury @\$4.86 2-3	87 6
TO Dalance	102,612 2

By subsidy from the Dominion government of \$3,200 per mile on 51-miles, received as follows:
Payment on account. \$85,010 00
Do. 94,000 \$163,200 00 3,784 47 3.940 05

By balance.....\$102.612.27 Toronto Globe: Many business men will agree with Mr. Carnegie in his view

that it is inadvisable and even dangerous to delay a radical change in the tariff when once it has been determined that the change shall be made. The American people pronounced against the present tariff in November, 1890, and again in November, 1892. The constitution of the United States is rigid, and ne cessitates a certain delay. We are accustomed to boast that our law-making bodies are more quickly amenable to public opinion, and that is true to a certain extent. Our legislators those of them at least who support the government of to-day-have the power to act promptly if they choose. In the case of a reform of the tariff the opposition would, in all probability, facilitate the passage of the measure, even if they deemed it inadequate to meet the case. There is, therefore, absolutely no excuse for delaying fulfilment of the promise of reform which the premier of Canada made a year ago, and which has since been repeated and amplified by the minister of finance and others. The investigation into the working of the tariff is concluded, and a summary of its results has been published in the government organ in Toronto. It is recognized that there are to be changes, and, unless the ministers have been triling with question, extensive changes. The business-like course, the course which we think would commend itself to business men, would be to put an end to the suspense as soon as possible; to summon parliament immediately and to bring down the tariff measure early in the ses-

On the "surplus" question the Ottawa

else through neglect. In view of this to revenue which Canada last year covwould do well to scrutinize the list and 000,000, and the net increase in her publie debt (after swallowing up the sinking fund payment and the nominal 'surplus' was \$549,605, or 1.1-2 per cent of the revenue. In the previous year, 1892, the 'surplus' was \$155,978, but the increase of net debt was \$3,322,404, or 9 per cent of the revenue. Since confederation our net 'surpluses' over all 'deficits' have been nearly twenty-two million dollars, but the public debt has grown by about one hundred and seventy million dollars, and there are no revenue-producing assets to show for it.

-The Vancouver World reports the Chilliwack meeting as entirely favorable to Premier Davie and unfavorable to Messrs. Kitchen and Sword. In this respect the World's report is at variance with all other reports, but that was of course to be expected. But the World also gave an entended report of a speech supposed to be delivered by Mr. McLagan, while as a matter of fact the meeting refused to listen to that gentleman's remarks. It may be an advantage to Mr. McLagan to be able to deliver his speech through the columns of the World, but the circumstance hardly tends to establish the accuracy of the whole report.

Latin Mastered in Six Weeks. To those who know what it is to have spent weary hours of toil over Latin grammars and lexicons, at school, at college, or in the silence of midnight in the student's lonely chamber, and, brain weary and cast down in spirits, to have again and again acknowledged defeat in per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, the face of some particularly subtle Rofor 25 years. The interest, during the man expression, the title of a little pamphlet which has just reached the Times must sound like a great joke. That ti-tle is "Latin Mastered in Six Weeks." by the company in accordance with the The author is a Torontonian, Mr. C. T. provisions of the act. The account Des Brisay, B. A., and startling though the title of his treatise is, he succeeds in making out an excellent case. Mr. Des Brisay describes how he himself found Latin "no joke," and he set his wits to work to discover some means to simplify the teaching and the learning of the language. He soon became convinced that the difficulty of acquiring a knowlanguage itself as in the common methods language itsel fas in the common methods of teaching it. The student is stunned and confused by the ill assorted mass of rules he is compelled to learn. Much that he should know early in his studies is reserved until he is almost at the end of his college course. His head is filled with declensions, conjugations and abstract rules, and, so far as Latin is concerned-nothing else. Mr. Des Brisay clearly differentiates psychic and motor Motor memory, briefly, learning by rote-machine memory, as it were. Psychic memory is grasping the true meaning of a thing rather than its mere form and sound. Psychic memory is the kind aimed at in Des Brisay's method. He argues that the enormous waste of time in acquiring Latin under the old style of teaching is responsible for the popular aversion towards this study, and for the argument that learning Latin does not pay. By the new method Mr. Des Brisay undertakes to teach any person to write, translate and read the Latin language with comparative ease in from six weeks to three months. By his method he claims that any one willing to devote one hour a day-not two hours every second day-to it will be able to read easily any of the Roman authors within twelve months. The exercises and instructions given to pupils are certainly radically different from those in the ordinary Latin grammar, and they seem to strike boldly into the marrow of the subject. From what we have been able to gather from a perusal of the pamphlet and of the specimen of the method before us, we can conscientionsly endorse the method, and we believe every person who is anxious to acquire a knowledge of the Latin language and there are hundreds who wish to do so, but are deterred by the old methodsould not do better than write Mr. Des

> says he has received letters in praise of his method from all parts of America. Shrewdness His Strong Point. "My prospects," said the young lawyer with animation, after he had greeted the business man. "Why, sir, they were never so good as they are now. I have been retained in the McWilliger will case, and there is certainly \$500 in that. Then I have been asked to act as junior counsel in the Interoceanic railway suit, and there is sure to be a big sum in that. received a retainer to-day to take a libel suit against the Weekly Whoop, and I have some bills out that I ought to get remittances on in a week or two. Yes, sir, things are booming with me, and inside of 60 days I will be in a better financial condition than ever I was in my life before. You know how it goes when man does get started up.' Then he said "Good-day" to the business man, and passed on with the friend who was with him. And the friend

Brisay for particulars, at his address,

490 Church street, Toronto. The author

story from the one you told Bilkins yesterday. 'Of course it is," said the lawyer. "You told Bilkins that you were nearly discouraged; that you had hard work getting what was due you, and that new cases that had any money in them were few and far between."

thought the matter over and then said:

"See here! That's a very different

"Exactly. I was afraid Bilkins was going to ask me for a loan." But you just told Wilbur that things never looked so promising, and that you'd have money to throw to the birds within "Certainly. I expect I'll have to ask him for a loan of \$100 or so in a day or

"Which story was right?" "Neither, wholly, and both partly." FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Provincial Public Accounts for the Year Presented Yesterday. Hon, J. H. Turner, minister of finance, yesterday laid before the legislature the public accounts for 1892-3. The balance

559		
	ASSETS.	
	Dom. Government, terms of union.\$ Sluking Fund Loan 1874	10,865 296,407 98,239 16,195 9,667 5,703 12,306 350,000 8,402 1,128 22,973 20,000 8,423 3,015 3,037 36,075 3,000
		50.25.0 00.03.00.0
	LIABILITIES.	3,187,456
	B. C. Loan Act. 1874.	20,000
	do. do. Act, 1877. do. do. Act, 1887. do. do. Act, 1891 Bank of B. C., Account Current.	517,495
	do. do. Act, 1887	474,815
	do. do. Act, 1891	1,950,257
	Bank of B. C., Account Current	15,080
	Deposits (intestates, etc.)	52,534
	do (Suitors' Fund Act, 1890)	34,583
	S. & O. R. Co London & Canadian Fire Insurance	102,612
	Co	20,000

•	do Subsidy do Grant per capita	35,000 74,213	35,000 81,967
	do For lands conv'ed	100,000	100,000
	Land sales	213,519	179,999
	Land Revenue	9,292	9,478
ř.	Timber royalty & licen's	20,475	9.586
	Survey Fees	220	342
1	Rents (exclusive of land)	125	
	Rents (timber leases)	23,824	13,426
	Free Miner's Certificates	17,903	27,868
	Mining receipts general.	14,744	23,232
	Licenses	30,290	32,432
,	Marriage licenses	3,605	3,410
25	Real property tax	97,412	80,904
	Personal property tax	68,737	84,531
•	Wild land tax	53,301	38,113
	Income tax	7,102	7,540
	Provincial revenue tax	42,759	40,116
	Registered taxes, arrears	204	832
	Tax sale deeds	60	20
	Revenue service refunds	96	
	Commission on sales for		
	taxes	115	20122
t	Fines and forfeitures	13,736	10,451 11,216
1	Law stamps Probate fees	9,072	11,216
1	Pogistry food	3,228	5,733
	Registry fees	53,150	58,893
3	Asylum for the Insane	530 1,276	273
1	Printing office receipts.		2,480
-	Sale of Government prop-	7,409	5,679
	erty	1,750	0.507
	Sale of consolidated sta-	1,100	2,537
3	tutes	184	228
-	Re-embursements in aid.	6,581	5,152
,	Interest	8,131	18,363
	Uninese Restriction Act.	5,101	10,000
	Education refunds, city	26,275	40,662
1	Education refunds, city	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20,002
ı	districts Reduction works, Cariboo	34,441	40,280
3	Reduction works, Cariboo		75
1	Miscellaneous receipts	12,080	12,276
	Interest on sink'g funds	18,235	6,948
3		a decide to	
7	Net Revenue	1,038,237	1,019,206
	Loan Act, 1891	970,000	
1	Total	000 000	
	Total\$	2,008,237	1,019,206
53	EXPENDITU	RES.	
3	Public Debt:-	1891-92	1892-93
3	Interest	\$118,978	\$113,068
1	"Sinking Funds, Loan		
	Act. 1874	549	E49

Sinking Funds, Loan Act, 1874

Interest invested, do. Loan Act, 1877.

Interest invested, do. Loan Act, 1887.

Interest invested, do. Loan Act, 1887.

Interest invested, do. Premium and exchange Discount and com'sion Expenses, consolidation and loan. 120,030 136,653 Administration of Justice salaries ...... Asylum for insane.... Hospitals and charities...
Adminis'tion of justice other than salaries... ransport ..... 12,180 ent ..... evenue services ..... Works:-Works and buildings... New Parliament build's 102,984 72,845 1.940 4.000 toria ..... Bridges and wharves .... 808 633

Total ..... \$1,430,920 \$1,477,413 \*Less chargeable investment account .... 60,488 45,975 Net Expenditure .... \$1,370,431 \$1,431,438 The comparison for the past few years is as follows:

Revenue. \$540,398 608,678 766,779 845,522 964,943 1889-90 845,522 911,408
1880-91 964,943 993,755
By districts the revenue collected for 189293 was as follows: Victoria city, \$93,212;
Victoria, \$18,797; Esquimalt, \$19,043; Cowichan, \$7,229; Islands, \$3,413; Nanalmo city, \$13,888; Nanalmo district, \$19,665; Aiberni, \$23,358; Comox, \$54,908; New Westminster city, \$42,900; New Westminster, \$83,247; Vancouver city, \$47,001; Yale, \$82,787; Idloet, \$17,578; East Kootenay, \$14,019; West Kootenay, \$77,003; Cariboo, \$13,554; Casslar, \$4,758; Coast, \$15,818.

A list of "Unprovided items" shows that in the following services the expenditures for 1892-98 have exceeded the appropriations to the extent stated, for which over-expenditure the sanction of Parliament is required: Public debt, premium and exchange, \$704; civil government salaries, \$2,873; administration of justice, salaries, \$19; legislation, \$319; public institutions, maintenance, \$1,413; hospitals and charities, \$925; administration of justice, other than salaries, \$3,165; transport of officers on duty, \$4,157; works and buildings (necluding expressions) transport of officers on duty, \$4,157; works and buildings, (including expropriation of lands for public purposes, \$17,991, \$19,312; Government house, \$309; roads, streets, bridges and wharves, \$4,621; provincial exhibit, World's Fair, \$5,613; quarantine expresses \$106; other miscelle pears expresses hibit, World's Fair, \$0,010, quasis expend, penses, 8,196; other miscellaneous expend iture, \$13,524; total, \$65,154. The lapsed ballium for the same period

## LODGERS' RELIEF ACT.

The Bill Introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Mr. Davie.

ances of appropriations for the same period, and covering about the same heads as the above, though for other purposes, amount to \$113,041.

The bill for the relief of lodgers, pre sented to the house yesterday by Hon. Mr. Davie, deals with one of the points in the landlord and tenant question, which the board of trade has discussed at various meetings. At present a landlord can seize a lodger's baggage or other goods for rent due by the tenant, and the lodger has a great deal of trouble in recovering his effects. The new bill does away with that. The act may be cited at the "lodgers' relief act,

If a superior landlord shall levy authorize to be levied a distress on any furniture, goods or chattels of any boarder or lodger for arrears of rent due to the superior landlord by

immediate tenant, the boarder or lodg er may serve the superior landlord, the bailiff or other person employed him to levy the distress, with a declaration in writing, made by the boarder lodger, setting forth that the immedia: tenant has no right of property or bene ficial interest in the furniture, goods chattels so distrained or threatened be distrained upon, and such furnitur goods or chattels are the property or the lawful possession of such boarder lodger; and also setting forth wheth any and what amount of board, ren and what amount by way of rent, board or otherwise is due from the boarder lodger to the said immediate tenant; and the boarder or lodger may pay to the su perior landlord, or to the bailiff or other person employed by him as aforesaid the amount, if any, so due as last aforsaid, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the claim of the superior landlord; and to such declara tion shall be annexed a correct invenory, subscribed by the boarder or lodg er, of the furniture, goods and chattel referred to in the declaration.

If a superior landlord, or a bailiff other person employed by him, after b ing served with the before-mention declaration and inventory, and after such bearder or lodger shall have paid or ten dered to the superior landlord, bailiff other person, the amount, if any, which by the last preceding section, the board er or lodger is authorized to pay shall levy or proceed with a distress on th furniture, goods or chattels of the board er or lodger, the superior landlord, bail iff or other person shall be deemed guilty of an illegal distress, and the boarder of lodger may replevy such furniture, goods or chattels in any court of competent ju risdiction, and the superior landlord sha also be liable to an action at the suit the boarder or lodger, in which action the truth of the declaration and inventory may likewise be inquired into. Any payment made by the boarder

lodger pursuant to section 2 of this ac shall be deemed a valid payment on a count of the amount due from him to the immediate tenant mentioned in the sain The declaration hereinbefore referred

to shall be made under and in accordance with the "Canada evidence act,

THE CHURCH PORCH

Although I enter not Yet round about the spot Semetimes I hover; And at the sacred gate With longing eyes I wait, Expectant of her.

The minster bell tolls out Above the city's rout
And noise and humming;
They've stopped the chim
I hear the organ's swell,

My lady comes at last,
Timid and stepping fast,
And hastening hither
With modest eyes downcast, &
She's come-she's here-she's past,
May heaven go with her. Kneel undisturbed, fair saint, Pour out your praise or plaint Meekly and duly; I will not enter there To sully your pure prayer With thoughts unruly.

But suffer me to pace
Round the forbidden place;
Lingering a minute;
Like outcast spirits who wait
And see through Heaven's gate
Angels within it.

W. M. Thackersy

Mr. Gladstone's Children. There are several children in the Gladstone family. The oldest son, W. Gladstone, is lord of the manor of Hawarden. He is a dull, heavy, honest man. In fact, none of the children has inherited any of the Grand Old Man's intellectual vigor. Stephen, the second son, is rector of Hawarden church; Henry, after rather a wild youth in India, leads the respectable life of a country gentleman; and Herbert, the youngest son, has failed to find any success in public life, in spite of the advantages with which he entered parliament. Two of the daughters are married. 146,279 The third, Miss Helen Gladstone, is undoubtedly the cleverest of the children She is a woman of rare culture, and one of the leaders of the new movement for

education for women. English people have always been fond of picturing the life of the Gladstones in the quiet of Hawarden castle. It is there the commoner gives full vent to all of his hobbies, and like most of the grand old men of this century-Bismarck, Ruskin and the rest of them-he is a determined faddist. He collects porcelain, plays the violin, chops down trees and reads papers in the village church. His wood-cutting exploits are famous, but they are only part of the general scheme of health from which he has never varied. In his Oxford days he was an indefatigable pedestrian, and now he may be seen almost any day in London swinging along at a nimble pace Wherever he is he takes his regular ex-

Stole His Own Jewelry. New York, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Lander, pro-prietor of a jewelry store at Harlem. had her husband arrested and arraigned to-day, charged with robbing the safe of \$18,000 worth of jewelry. The husband claims the property is his. He was held for examination.



Mr. J. G. Anderson Of Scottdale, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn

Vols., says, as a result of war service he Suffered Every Minute From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate seemed like lead. Sleen was restless, and in the morning he seemed more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills did me more good than everything else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." Be sure to get Hood's HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinnel

CRUSHED

British War Office portant De

The Sofa Tribe H

ROM WEST AFRICA

British Troops Purs Them-Two Hunds Slain in Battle-Ma ers\_The Country Leone in a State of

London, Jan. 19th. Freetown, Sierra Leon says the Sofas destr slaughtered the inhab On Jan. 3rd the Brit and attacked the Sof them, taking 77 priso over 400 slaves, won Only two British we The Grant's

Montevideo, Jan. States revenue steam way from New York arrived yesterday mor Smallpox o

Vera Cruz, Mex., J the crew of the War guranea have been st pox. None of the pa-ed. The victims are ed. The victims are e Danger in Co

San Francisco, Jan an ship Hawaiian Isla Newcastle, England, ing. She reports a over-heated coal. O when 22 degrees abo 53 degrees out, smok No. 3. The coal we and an iron rod thrus quickly heated. The over-heated coal. coal beneath this hate ed on the coal and mediately lowered. in the coal and the w iberally for several desired effect.

Chihuahua in El Paso, Tex., J. from the mayor of . state of Chihuahua, the hands of the re

Survivors of San Francisco, Ja ment has at length of vessel in search of ors of the schooner revenue cutter Wol Townsend, will in on a cruise along the vicinity of Klav discovering the miss

Dishonest B San Francisco, Jan ard manager of the ank, has been ar of the grand jury, o zing \$8000. Leon Hayward, now dead to themselves \$200, funds.

Appeals to Ma Paris, Jan. 19.ter of Vaillant, has President Carnot secure pardon for he

Thomson-Houst New York, Jan. 1 Grav has been appo Thomson-Houston New York.

Fatal 1 New York, Jan. measles prevails in measures have been of checking contagio cases, of which 29 ported. Since Sat neasles exceeded average daily death

HOOPER MUE Judge Delorimier A

Joliette, Que., Jan yers' desks were ren house this morning, space, allowed for t gathered to listen t charge to the jury t inch of space was o on the window sills the judge's bench, clerk below the judg counsel for the cro with equal impartial o'clock when Judge harge to the jury. The audience, al

comfortable from t the room, listened the prisoner himself alize how much del unimpassioned word The judge after the evidence, referre expressed regret th does not appoint s the examination, in summed up that par saying that the fact found is no proof t On the other hand i crown. . The experi Adami on dogs cor perfectly parallel co the medical evidence able side for the acc there were only two death, fatty degen and prussic acid. probable? Is it a p en," said the jud into consideration al to you you arrive a woman died fro can be sure no one olame you. But sti that this woman, w subject at one time died from the one na

It is better that 99

cape than that one