? And what is the acreage of the
?

n. Mr. Vernon answered, in 1892 were 869 claims, for 139,040 acres, n 1893, 832 claims for 213,440, a to- of 352,480 acres.

. Horne asked the chief commis- r: Is it the intention of the gov- ent to appoint an assistant timber ector to fill the place vacated by the h of the late Duncan MacRae? If why not?

n. Mr. Vernon answered that in of contemplated legislation it was proposed to make the appointment.

answer to a question asked by Mr. rd several days ago, Hon. Mr. Ver- said that the sum due and unpaid on sold by the province was: West- ter district, $112,258.24; Kootenay, 031.65; Esquimalt, $4,379.59; Vic- , $482.50; total, $154,151.98, exclu- of accruing interest.

r. Keith asked the attorney-general: the intention of the government to rce the "Coal Mines Regulation Act ndment Act, 1890?"

on. Mr. Davie answered: "In its ent state I do not think it is enforce-

The object of section 4 of the cipal act was the exclusion from the of persons who on account of age rant of capacity might cause danger. far the law was clearly within the ority of the legislature. The amend- t of 1890, however, aims simply to ude Chinamen without anything e, irrespective of whether they may source of danger or not. Whilst it early within the competence of the lature to exclude dangerous persons rally from the mines, it is an entire- fferent thing to exclude a man simp- ecause he is a Chinaman. It is the ation of the government to introduce asure at this session more effectually ibiting the employment in coal mines ersons who, on account of ignorance incapacity, would occasion danger."

r. Kellie continued the debate on Mr. hen's motion re the number of votes d at the last general election. He elected to give the government con- nt support in matters of interest to province. The only thing he was ed to oppose was the obnoxious min- legislation, which was repealed. No had a right to say that he had been a or to his party or the country.

r. Keith did not think that he could ence the house but he was willing to his best. The leader of the opposi- had proved the contention of the er of the resolution was correct. The ement in the minute of the executive cil was wrong, and he did not think was a single member in the house would say that it was correct. Fig- could not be disputed. The opposi- have over 3000 votes more than the rnment. The junior member for couver had quieted the attorney-gen- s statement when he said he was ed as an independent. The attorney- ral had a poor memory. He got up day and said something and denied e next day. The attorney-general t into side issues in his endeavor islead the house. He would have a time proving that the statements in minute of the council were correct. number of votes polled for the gov- ent were not equal to those polled he independents and opposition. He d not oppose any government meas- beneficial to the province but such a was hardly possible. If a mem- for West Kootenay ran as a govern- t supporter he did not act as one. All bers would remember the attack e on the member for West Kootenay the late premier. Every member ld support the government when it ght in good measures. Until the ements in the minute of the council proved it would be taken as be- false.

on. Mr. Turner said the resolution like Chinese fireworks. They had eauty but made a lot of noise. The ution was based on false statements. statement that the minute of the cil contained false statements was . The member for Westminster ran as an independent because he d not have been elected as an oppo- nist. The same could be said of other independents. The member for aimo was elected by government s but giving him to the opposition government still had a majority of votes cast. The chief object of the nland petition was to condemn the ament buildings bill, but a largeority of the representatives voted for The member for Westminster city a great deal of roaring but there was little behind the roar. The figures the resolution were wrong. They ld be 9200 for the opposition and 90 for the government.

r. Semlin was surprised that the gov- nent made so light of such an im- ant matter. The question of the ber of votes cast was not of so much ortance, but the statement of the ver- of an official document is of a great of importance. There was no doubt more votes were cast for the opposi- than were cast for the government. government should be able to ex- statements made in official docu- ts. What he said at the meeting at ald, to which Mr. Kellie referred, that he was not a miner but he in- ed that as Hon. Col. Baker being r representative the measure would n their interest. The opposition op- ed both the measures that were be- discussed at the meeting. Mr. Kel- who was returned as an independent, defeated the opposition candidate by votes. He could not have said that did not know anything about the $105 ost on mining claims as he opposed it en it was introduced in the house. All uld remember the extraordinary action repealing the obnoxious law by an or- -in-council. Mr. Kellie had been a d supporter of the government since late premier had given him that un- rciful drubbing. The statements pub- ed to the world by the government ld not be substantiated and as they e incorrect the house should express ret that they had been published.

Mr. Croft quoted the votes polled by the candidates. The government can- ates, he said, polled 10,422 votes and opposition 9,752. He moved in endment to strike out of the original olution the figures 11,403 and insert 52; 8177 and insert 10,422; and 2226 d insert 670, and add the words "In vor of the government; and strike out end of the resolution and insert the rds, "that the statement made that number of votes polled by the gov- ment was equal to the votes polled the independent and opposition com- ed, is correct."

Hon. Mr. Davie supported the amend- nt. Mr. Wilson, he contended, was independent government candidate in Victoria election. He quoted the

Continued on page 12

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected From Tuesday's Evening Times.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

Committee on the Upper Yukon Trade Matter Present Its Report.

The meeting of the council of the board of trade this morning was presided over by President A. C. Flumerfelt, and was attended by Messrs. Ward, Smith, Heisterman, Connon, Ellis, Futcher, Gray, Renouf, Ker, Hall, Prior, Belyea and Todd.

The appended report on the trade of the upper Yukon country was first read:

To the President and Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

The committee appointed to report on matters relating to the Upper Yukon river beg to report:

They have had under consideration the letter of Capt. Wm. Moore, dated 2nd Dec. last, and they have had several interviews with Mr. McArthur and Mr. Millar, miners, who are well acquainted with that part of the Upper Yukon river and the tributaries of the same, which have been prospected for gold.

From information gathered from them it appears that paying gold-diggings have been found in the Hood-a-linka, Stewart, Lewis, White, Pelly, Big Salmon, and Forty-Mile Rivers, all tributaries of the Upper Yukon river, and it is estimated that in the past year not less than $125,000 in gold was taken from that region by about 400 miners.

The ground already prospected has by no means been exhausted, and it is believed that much gold-bearing ground in that region remains to be discovered, and that with easier and less expensive facilities for communication and getting in supplies a large mining population could be supported. The region also abounds in fur-bearing animals, the trade in which already represents a large sum.

The present mode of getting in supplies to the region is by the long and circuitous route of the Yukon river, available for only a short time in each year, and traversing as it does so much of United States territory before reaching the mining region (for the most part in British territory), it is not unnatural that the trade should be entirely in the hands of the former country.

It appears, however, from explorations which have been made that it is quite possible to open up a route which would bring the gold-bearing region in British territory within a week's journey of Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo and it is probable that were such a road opened the starting points would be diverted to those places, which would probably also gain a large portion of the trade of supplying the region mentioned.

One route is described in a report published in the Annual Report of the Board of Trade, 1888. Another route, described as the Taku route, is said to present superior advantages to that previously reported upon. Neither, however, has great physical obstacles to the construction of a road passable at all times of the year.

The committee, being impressed with the importance of endeavoring to bring the region referred to within the influence of British Columbia, in view of the trade which might be expected therefrom, had a long interview with the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, when the subject was fully discussed, and they were glad to learn from him that the matter would receive the earnest consideration of the government, and that probably a sum would be placed upon the estimates shortly to be submitted to the legislature for the purpose of opening up a road by whichever route might be deemed most advantageous in the interests of the miners.

In the event of such a route being opened and Canadian goods being shipped to the mines that way, it would be necessary to make customs bonding arrangements with the government of the United States for the free passage through such portion of the road as may be found in their territory, and the committee, therefore, recommend that members representing the province in the Dominion parliament should be urged to bring the matter before the Dominion government with the view of accomplishing this object.

The committee recommend that copies of this report (if adopted) be sent to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and also to the members of the province in the Dominion parliament.

THOMAS EARLE,
MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON
EDW. GAWLER PRIOR,
Committee.

Victoria, 5th February, 1894.

Mr. Ward moved that the report be adopted and the recommendations be carried out. It was so voted.

Finance Minister Turner transmitted the application of C. F. Doubresse, of Antwerp, to be appointed representative at the Antwerp exposition for any manufacturers intending to exhibit. A reply setting forth the fact that no such manufacturers are known, will be forwarded.

D. Robson, secretary of the New Westminster board of trade, wrote acknowledging the receipt of the local board's resolution urging repeal of the tax on mortgages, saying that they had approved it and that Minister Turner had been requested to have the act repealed.

There was a general discussion in favor of the repeal, but it was agreed to do nothing further.

Two letters very amusing to Britishers were received from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The first called upon the board to use its influence with the United States House and Senate to secure the passage of an act appropriating $10,000 for a monthly Northern Pacific coast pilot chart. The board promised its moral support. The second called up on the board to urge Congress to push the Nicaragua canal enterprise. The letter resembled a rousing American speech. The board took no action.

H. C. Beeton was elected an honorary member of the board on motion of T. B. Hall, seconded by A. B. Gray.

R. H. Hall said that while the committee on transportation had no written report he would make a verbal statement. The committee had sought to secure concessions from the railroad company to permit Victoria and Vancouver to at least control the trade of the immediate vicinity of each. He had, after considerable trouble, succeeded in getting the rates on the C. P. R. from different points, and the showing made was a peculiar one. For instance, T. & B. tobacco could be laid down cheaper in Kamloops than in Victoria, and the freight from Winnipeg to Nelson was the same as from Vancouver to Nelson. From Victoria to Nelson it was more. He quoted a number of other instances of the injustice of the railway tariff.

Mr. Renouf also gave a number of instances of the injustice done the upper country points by the C. P. R. Winnipeg pays 95 cents a barrel for flour to Victoria, and Enderby pays 70 cents for the same delivery. At Lytton every year sufficient tomatoes to supply the entire province are allowed to rot because the C. P. R. demands 95 cents a hundred pounds prepaid for delivery at Vancouver. One man last year allowed 5000 melons to rot. The sum of $24 for a ten-ton car is charged for the ride of an hour and a half from Vernon to Enderby.

Mr. Belyea said that he had found that the charges along the Shuswap & Okanagan were quite light, while the C. P. R. robbed the most of the charges.

Mr. Ker said he had investigated the tomato product of the country at the time the Okell-Morris Fruit Preserving Company was organized, and found that nothing could be done. The chief difficulty was the service. He also pointed out the disadvantage Victoria labored under by reason of the 10 cents lighterage charge from Vancouver to Victoria.

The suggestion of Mr. Ward that the committee take the matter up and make a report in writing, was adopted.

On the matter of landlord and tenant Mr. Todd said the committee had no report ready. He said there was no question but that the law should be modified and a limit placed on the time allowed the landlord, who at present gets everything.

Mr. Belyea stated that the Attorney-General had an amendment up exempting lodgers, and had said he would not further amend it. The committee were progressing with their work.

Mr. Ker said that in view of the law being now in process of amendment the time for action was the present.

R. H. Hall said they should probably go to the government en masse, as in the labor bureau matter.

The matter will be further considered by the committee.

There was considerable discussion on the future of the Merchants' Exchange club and it was finally voted to have the president, vice-president and secretary confer with the directors of the building association and club executive with a view of taking over the reading room.

THE MIOWERA HERE.

Still Uncertain as to Where She Will be Permanently Repaired.

The steamship Miowera, Capt. Stott, arrived in Esquimalt at 12 o'clock last night and is now on the blocks in the graving dock. She had rather bad weather on the way up from San Francisco, and as she was held to 10 knots it took about four days to make the trip. There is still some uncertainty about just where the steamship will receive her permanent repairs, despite the fact that she is in Esquimalt dock. First Officer Cleveland was in charge this morning when a Times representative visited the ship. He was averse to saying anything about the repairing of the ship. He said that she would not go to Sydney and that the company wanted her to go home for repairs. It is to be assumed, therefore, that she will simply get an overhauling here sufficient for her to make the voyage around the Horn to Newcastle. Consulting Engineer Wildridge of the line was a passenger on the ship and will direct the work whatever is done. He with Capt. Stott paid a visit to the telegraph office and forwarded some telegrams, and it is understood that they are awaiting fuller instructions.

The ship does not show many signs of her two months' stay on the coral reefs at Honolulu. The temporary rudder post had dropped one of the big bolts which holds it and is in need of repairs before the ship attempts any more travelling. There are many plates on the bottom of the ship which need replacing, but one of the officers stated that work work would not be done here, but would receive attention when the ship was permanently repaired.

Departure of the Japan.

The steamship Empress of Japan sailed for the Orient at 6 o'clock this morning after laying at anchor from 7:30 o'clock last night in the outer harbor. The party who were left behind at Vancouver arrived down and boarded the ship in ample time. Frank G. Carpenter, the well known American correspondent, was a passenger on the ship. The Empress had a good freight, a fair steerage list, and the following cabin passengers:

Mr. T. Ansano, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Alloway, Winnipeg; Mrs. Isabella Bishop, Edinburgh; Dr. W. A. Brown, Boston; Mr. F. G. Carpenter, Washington; Mr. W. Collier, Chicago; Mr. D. Dewey, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George Flood, Japan; Miss Forsberg, Toronto; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Giffen, Toronto; Miss Graves, Toronto; Miss Hastings, Toronto; Mr. T. Hoketsu, Japan; Mr. Nigel Holmes, London; Mr. Wallace M. Johnston and servant, London; Mr. B. Matsuki, Japan; Miss Muldoon, Toronto; Mr. J. H. Rosenthal, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Stoddart, jr., Philadelphia; Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, London; Mr. L. G. Thomson, London; Misses Wilkin (two), Calgary.

News From Alberni.

Alberni, Feb. 5.—The weather for the last 14 days has been more or less fine, but the ground all the time has had a cover of snow. It is now fast disappearing; yesterday we had rain all day.

The Maude came in on the 3rd with a large cargo, about 150 tons. She brought a lot of hay as the winter has turned out more severe than the farmers expected, and the hay supply in the valley is used up.

Mr. Ward, of Sproat's lake, is about building another hotel at the landing here. The present hotel is quite sufficient for all requirements, however, at present and prospective for a long time to come.

Several new settlers have arrived in the valley during the month of January. Mrs. Cox, of Alberni, a son; Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Smith, Sproat's Lake, each a son; Mrs. Bishop, Beaver Creek, a daughter, and Mrs. Redford, a son. This looks well for the settlement—musically.

Law Intelligence.

The trial of Beer Bros. v. Collister was resumed in the supreme court this morning before Mr. Justice Drake. The cross-examination of M. M. Beer took up most of the forenoon. His evidence was to the effect that the plaintiffs never agreed to have the house ready for occupation by Christmas, 1892, and the defendant never asked it by that time, but on the contrary said that the time was of no consequence to him, because he was not paying rent for the house he was then occupying. The extras now sued for are not covered by any written agreement. There were no specifications made by an architect. Welland L. Beers corroborated the former witness' evidence. There are several witnesses to be examined yet, and the trial will likely last all day to-morrow.

In Dumbleton v. Marvin Mr. Justice Drake this morning sat in chambers for the purpose of adjudicating on claims filed against the Marvin estate. The hearing was enlarged for two weeks.

There were no cases being heard at the law courts to-day. To-morrow the divisional court will deliver judgment in Gabriel v. Mesher on the appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Walkem refusing to fix a day for the trial. Mr. Justice Crease will also deliver his judgment in the Minnie case.

Many women find great difficulty in arranging their hair becomingly, because of its harsh and coarse texture. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair becomes soft, pliant, and glossy. The Vigor is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

REPRESENTATION.

Advanced Thought in Voting—Short Outline of the Proposed Plan.

The Single Tax club to-night inaugurates a campaign of education against minority rule in the matter of representation in legislative bodies. The theory or scheme for its destruction is proportional representation, in which is promised absolutely equal representation and the end of such things as gerrymanders. The subject is particularly apropos on the eve of redistribution. The meeting to-night will be in the club's room and J. A. Cohen, who has made a study of the idea, will be the principal speaker. There will be a mock election to make the idea clearer.

The subject is comparatively new here and as it is not understood very well, if at all, the Times presents a few extracts from a book called "Proportional Representation" by Alfred Cridge of San Francisco.

Suppose three constituencies of three thousand voters each elect each a member to a "representative body." Let each representative be designated by capitals, and each thousand voters be designated by small letters, thus:

Constituencies.	Representatives.
b, a, a	A
b, a, a	A
b, b, b	B

Two constituencies with 2000 "a" voters each and but 1000 "b" voters each return an "A" member each. The third constituency, consisting entirely of "b" voters, returns one "B" member. But the whole of the "b" voters number 5000 and only get one member while the "a" voters with 4000 get two. Now try the example with constituencies each having 7000 voters.

Constituencies.	Representatives.
a a a a b b b	A
a a a a b b b	A
a a a a b b b	A
a a a a b b b	A
b b b b b b b	B
b b b b b b b	B
b b b b b b b	B

There you have 16000 "a" voters electing 4 members and 33,000 "b" voters electing but three members, less than a third of the voters elect a majority of the so-called representatives. But fit everyone by two sizes and makes of opinion by means of two parties is as absurd as it would be to undertake to fit everyone by two sizes and makes of coats, hats and shoes. In proportion as people think for themselves the need is felt for a third, a fourth and even a fifth party, and then the current varieties of opinions on political questions would be inadequately voiced. Now try a third party represented by "c" thus:

Constituencies.	Representatives.
b b c c a a a	A
b b c c a a a	A
b b c c a a a	A
b b c c a a a	A
c c c b b b b	B
c c c b b b b	B
c c c b b b b	B

Here are 49,000 voters in seven constituencies. The "a's" with but 12,000, less than a fourth of the whole, get a majority of the representatives, while the "c's" with nearly 50 per cent. more voters do not get one member, and the "b's" with a plurality vote get a minority representation. Were there four, five or six parties the minority of voters that might thus secure a majority of the elected body would necessarily become less and less. That is, the more intelligent voters become the less representation do they get if they vote in accordance with their convictions. It may be claimed that the cases represented are extreme, but there are other factors of which we have taken so far no cognizance, that will still farther increase disparities. It is practically impossible for voters in a mass to control party management, and a very small minority in the party not only can, but do, not only do but must, control the nominations so that the option, not the choice of the voter, in most cases, is to vote for one man that does not represent him in preference to voting for another that would misrepresent him. If his party wins he is misrepresented and if it loses he is unrepresented.

A variety of plans have been devised to overcome the difficulty, the most preferred being advocated by the late Thos. Hare, barrister-at-law of London, in 1857. It was ably set forth by John Stuart Mill and has since been simplified by Sir John Lubbock and others, and is claimed to be the most simple and most effective of any system proposed. Under this plan the quota is ascertained, as in the quota or free list system now in operation in three Swiss cantons, that is by dividing the number of votes cast by the number of candidates to be elected. Its distinguishing and most excellent feature is that the wasted votes are reduced to a minimum. Each voter numbers the candidates on the ballot in the order of his choice, placing the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate he most desires to see elected, "2" opposite his "next best" candidate, "3" to his third choice and so on. The votes are then arranged on a file or other convenient mode is used, according to such first choice, and counted. If any candidate have a larger number of these first choice votes than the quota such surplus votes are taken off, the votes of the candidates having the largest surplus being disposed of first, and transferred to the second choice as marked on each ballot, provided such choice is not already elected, and in that case to the third choice, and so on until the vote is made available for some candidate who needs it, it being the intention to utilize the vote or ballot for the candidate to whom the voter of that ballot would have given it as indicated by his numbering thereof could be have known that his first choice, or second, or third, or fourth, should it so turn out, had been elected without his assistance. Whenever a candidate has reached a quota either by first choice votes or by addition of second, third or subsequent choice, that quota is immediately set aside as belonging to him and not thereafter used, he being then declared elected. So far as his name may appear on the ballots subsequently counted, it is cancelled or unnoticed and the ballot counted for second or subsequent choice. After all the surplus votes are thus disposed of, should there still be more candidates remaining on the board than are yet to be elected the ballots of the candidate having the least number of first choice votes are transferred to the second, third, fourth choice, etc., the same as the surplus votes, and as fast as any candidate thus obtains a quota the ballots constituting it are withdrawn and the candidate declared elected until there are no more candidates remaining on the board than are required to complete the number to be elected. Then those remaining are declared elected though short of quota.

THE ROBERTS INQUEST

Continuation of the Examination Into Cause of Death.

Dr. Morrison was giving evidence when the Times went to press last evening. Dr. Morrison is the physician who gave a certificate of death for the burial of Mrs. Roberts, and who stipulated that she died from cardiac disease. Morrison said that on January 30th W. T. Collinson came and asked him to go and see the dead body of Elizabeth Roberts. Collinson said Mrs. Roberts had no physician. Morrison went to Story's undertaking rooms and examined the body. He did not remove the clothing. He formed a diagnosis of the case from the oral statement made by Collinson. Morrison turned to the jury and said what he had done was done daily by every practicing physician, and every undertaker knew it. In Chinatown every day there was a death, and the undertaker took a physician down to see the corpse and the physician gave a certificate without looking at it.

Coroner Walkem here stopped Morrison, saying that if such was the state of affairs he blushed for his profession. Any medical man who gave such a certificate of death for a paltry fee was a disgrace to the medical profession. Turning to Dr. Morrison, Coroner Walkem said it was his duty to report to the coroner. The story of Morrison was outrageous and monstrous. He was only making a bad matter worse by screening himself at the expense of the medical profession. The coroner said he refused to believe what Dr. Morrison had stated, and asked the witness for God's sake not to so far foget himself as to attack those who had the misfortune to be his brethren in the medical profession.

Morrison, continuing to give evidence, said he had arrived at the cause of death from the statement of Collinson. He received $2.50, and Collinson said he would call again with another $2.50.

The court then adjourned and met again this morning. There was quite a number in the audience.

Wm. Robson of Plumper's Pass, said he knew deceased. Saw Mrs. Roberts on January 2 in company with Constable McNeill, when she told them Collinson had given her something nasty in her liquor three different times. First she said it was bitter and that it had a bad taste. He again saw Mrs. Roberts the day before her death, on a Saturday. He was suspicious after what Mrs. Roberts had said. Mrs. Roberts was a great drinker. Collinson had refused in his presence to send for a doctor, saying that it would cost too much. Mrs. Roberts a day or two before her death was not able to speak. On January 2 last Collinson went to Victoria. He did not know what for.

Mrs. Robson stated that she had visited Mrs. Roberts the Thursday before her death and stayed with her till late in the night, Collinson taking her home, when he told her that he would have to get things fixed up, as Mrs. Roberts would not last long. On Friday Mrs. Roberts said that Collinson had given her a nasty drink. Collinson was asked to send for a doctor; he replied that would cost $50, and that was too much. Saturday Mrs. Roberts was worse, and the witness gave her a dose of castor oil, as she had been constipated for over a week. Witness stayed with Mrs. Roberts all day Saturday, and was with her when she died at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and afterwards laid out the corpse. Mrs. Roberts took little nourishment. On Thursday she had only two cups of milk and a little whiskey that Collinson gave her; Friday she had more milk and a little beef tea; on Saturday port wine and water and more milk were given her. Mrs. Roberts said during her illness that she had $300 in her old trunk and had considerable money in a bank in Victoria. Witness saw in the house two small phials and a bottle. One of the phials and the bottle were marked "poison," and had the label of Thomas Shotbolt, druggist, on them. Mrs. Roberts was a great drinker.

On the resuming of the sitting of the court this afternoon Mr. Murchison, J. P., gave evidence. Mr. Murchison drew up the will of Elizabeth Roberts. Murchison said deceased was perfectly sane at the time of making the will. The will was produced in court. It read that Elizabeth Roberts being of sound mind did bequeath all her personal effects and the sum of $390 in the bank of Green, Worlock & Co., Victoria, to W. T. Collinson, of Plumper's Pass in consideration of many kindnesses, and requested that the remains be interred in Ross Bay Cemetery beside the body of her deceased husband. Collinson was not present when the will was made, but suggested an appropriate commencement which suggestion Murchison followed. During the writing of the will Collinson came into the room. A draft copy was first prepared by Collinson. Witness had only drawn up two wills in all his life. Collinson had suggested that the words "I Elizabeth Roberts being of sound mind." Mrs. Roberts was rational when she signed the will. Collinson sent for him. The witnesses to the will were Collinson and the witnesses. They were also named as executors. Witness sealed the room in which Mrs. Roberts died on the day of her death.

W. T. Collinson was called. Before being sworn he was warned by Coroner Hasell that any evidence he gave might be used against him or anyone else, and he was asked if he wanted to give evidence voluntarily. He replied in the affirmative. He said Mrs. Roberts had had several sick spells, and he had asked her to go down to Victoria to St. Joseph's Hospital on several occasions. She always refused. He once insisted, and she replied that he could turn her out of the house, but there his authority ended. He did not press the matter further. The Tuesday previous to her death Mrs. Roberts asked witness to send for Mr. Murchison; she wanted to make her will. He neglected to send for Murchison till Friday. Murchison came, was shown into the bedroom, and witness and Mrs. Robson, who was in the room, left. Witness went out to chop wood for the fire, and upon his return Murchison came to him and asked if he could give a suggestion or two how to begin the will. He said he could and told him to write: "I, Elizabeth Roberts, of Plumper's Pass, being of sound mind, do bequeath." Those were the only words he dictated to Murchison. Mrs. Roberts took very little nourishment during her illness. She had only milk, whiskey and a little port wine. Mrs. Robson gave her a dose of castor oil, for she was constipated. Towards 8 on Saturday night she felt pains, and Mrs. Collister and Mrs. Jacques were called in to help Mrs. Robson. They gave her an injection. She grew gradually worse and died at 6 on Sunday morning. He sent by Captain Rudlin for a coffin to Story's undertaking establishment and the coffin came up on the Monday's boat. She was placed in the coffin by himself and Mrs. Robson, and the corpse was taken to Victoria by the down boat on Monday evening.

This was as far as Collinson had got in his evidence when the Times went to press. There are two more witnesses yet to be heard, and it is probable that an adjournment will be taken at the conclusion of the evidence of these witnesses awaiting the result of the analysis of the stomach of deceased by Analyist Carmichael.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Elizabeth Roberts inquest case has been continued till Saturday, Feb. 7. By that time Mr. Carmichael will have analyzed the stomach of the deceased.

W. T. Collinson was still giving evidence when the Times went to press. He said Mrs. Roberts had complained of palpitation of the heart and Dr. Milne had treated her last summer. He had intended to go to Dr. Milne for a certificate; but meeting Dr. Morrison he asked him to "view" the body. Dr. Morrison saw the body, and, from the symptoms he decribed, said it was a general breakdown; it might almost be called an organic disease and he would put it down as cardiac disease. He paid $2.50 for the death certificate and promised an additional $2.50. The body was interred on Tuesday and he returned to Plumper's Pass. He was quite surprised to receive a summons to attend the inquest. He had never said it would cost too much to send for a doctor. He never had any poison in his house; but there was an opium liniment in a bottle which Mrs. Roberts' son procured for her at Shotbolt's. He had once deposited $90 for Mrs. Roberts in Green, Worlock & Co.'s bank; he did not expect to be any the richer by her death, after all expenses had been paid.

George Dinnen, clerk in the land registry office, gave evidence of the depositing of the certificate of death.

Undertaker Story swore Collinson told him he was going to see Dr. Morrison to get a certificate of death. Witness would not swear that he did not tell Collinson to get a certificate. He had frequently buried on such death certificates as that issued by Dr. Morrison. He named Dr. Duncan as granting certificates in cases of the death of Chinamen upon viewing the bodies; these certificates merely certified that death had not resulted from any contagious disease.

From Wednesday's Evening Times.

LOSS OF THE ESTELLE.

Supposed to Have Been Blown Up—Crew All Killed.

It is believed that the tug Estelle of Nanaimo was blown up near Cape Mudge on Sunday night and that not one of her crew of eight men escaped death. There is something so strange about the whole affair that many will not accept the news as true until fully confirmed. The first information reached the city last evening in the following dispatch to A. Haslam, M.P., of Nanaimo, owner of the tug. Mr. Haslam was then at the Driard hotel on his way to San Francisco:

Union, Feb. 6.

Mr. A. Haslam, M. P., Driard hotel, Victoria:

Reports from Campbell river of an explosion on the Estelle February 4. Indians found the doors in several pieces and also parts of the steamer near the mouth of the river. John Pacey found two sacks of chop feed and also a life preserver bearing the name Estelle at the mouth of the river. No bodies yet found.

(Signed) A. M. FRASER.

Later the Times' Nanaimo correspondent forwarded the following telegram:

Nanaimo, Feb. 6.—About four o'clock this afternoon a dispatch reached this city from Comox stating it was feared the steamer Estelle, belonging to A. Haslam, M. P., had been destroyed by an explosion. The report came from Campbell river that some Indians had found a door in several pieces; also parts of the hull of a steamer and a life buoy among the wreckage. The buoy bore the name "Estelle." No bodies could be seen floating around. Had the men escaped they would have communicated with the owner. Further details are awaited by friends of those who were on board. The steamer was commanded by Captain J. A. Chirstensen and the crew numbered eight.

The Estelle was on a trip to the camp of Mr. Haslam eight miles above Menzies bay on Vancouver island with a cargo of supplies, and it is thought she reached Campbell river about midnight Sunday night. South of Campbell river and in the immediate vicinity of Cape Mudge is one of the worst spots in British Columbia waters. There it was that the Standard went down two years ago this summer. It may be that the Estelle foundered in the tide rips and that the wreckage found floated ashore. The Estelle was a fine new boat, with first-class machinery and boiler, costing $20,000 three years ago. She was inspected in September, and her certificate allowed her 135 pounds pressure. Mr. Haslam left for Nanaimo this morning, and by this time is on his way to Campbell river on the steamer Brunette.

Captain James Christensen was very well known here, where he lived with his family. He formerly commanded the Lorne. He had just taken the Estelle, being placed in command when Norman McDougall, the logger, purchased a half interest in her three months ago. Herbert Whiteside, the engineer, lived in this city, at 8 James street, and leaves a wife to whom he had only been married a few months. He was on the Estelle for three months.

THE BARKING TOURNAMENT.

Opening of the B. C. Association's Bench and Poultry Show.

The bench show under the auspices of the B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association opened at the market building this morning. The dogs and birds entered were all in their places at 10:30 but the work of ticketing proceeded slowly, and the judging of dogs and fowls did not begin until this afternoon. Up to the hour the Times went to press few had been passed upon by the judges and no announcements of results had been made. There was a fair attendance of visitors all day and general satisfaction was expressed at the exhibition. All the fine dogs of the city are to be seen in the temporary kennels put in on the second floor of the building. In the poultry coops are some splendid birds. The exhibit is worth 25 cents and a couple of hours of anybody's time. The place was of course strange to the dogs and the dogs are strange to one another and for the first two hours this morning the barking was deafening. The kennels of collies, setters, spaniels and terriers are particularly good, there are also some fine St. Bernards and pugs.

SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS.
AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF
PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL

LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

Did Considerable Damage to City Property—The San Pedro Intact.

The Storm King had his way last night and until a late hour this morning. Considerable damage is reported to city property. The wreck of the San Pedro weathered the gale, lying still above water. The North Pacific had a very interesting experience on the trip from the sound to Victoria. The electric light and telephone wires behaved in a peculiar manner. The gale blew the wires against one another, and flashes of electricity ten or twelve feet long were noticed throughout the city. The telephone bells in private houses rang several times during the night and electric flashes came from the 'phones.

The Yates block, foot of Yates street, occupied by Turner, Beeton & Co., was much damaged. The roof was partly blown off and the rain soaked through the ceilings even to the ground floor, causing injury to a quantity of goods. Two hundred dollars will not cover this loss.

Several large trees were blown down in Beacon hill park, and the storm left many other traces of its fury that will require the attention of the unemployed engaged in the work for some time.

A chimney of the city hall building was blown against the tin cupola and broke in the roof.

The bell of the First Presbyterian church was ringing all night, but the storm did not stop at ringing the church bell. It tore away several yards of plaster from the roof and ripped up a portion of the woodwork. Damage, $100.

The billboard fence at the foot of Yates street was blown across Wharf street, striking against Simon Leiser's warehouse and knocking a hole in the sidewalk. Other fences on Broad street, Pandora avenue and Fort street were levelled.

Repairs are being made to the steeple of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church, and there was scaffolding erected. The storm tore down the scaffolding and one of the falling planks cut through the sidewalk.

The roof of the Victoria club was badly torn up.

INTERVIEWING GOVERNMENT.

Several Deputations Set Forth the Wants of Their Districts.

The government is at present being besieged by deputations from various parts of the province. Last evening two parties arrived in the city, one from Chilliwack and the other from the Delta of the Fraser. They made arrangements to see the members of the government to-day. Those from the Delta are Messrs. W. H. Ladner, ex-M.P., Benson, Patterson and Arthur. Their object is to request the government to aid the Delta, New Westminster & Central railway, a bill to incorporate which will be introduced shortly.

J. C. Henderson, Thomas R. Ashwell and James Mercer are the members of the Chilliwack delegation who have arrived. They will this evening be reinforced by two other gentlemen from the same district and will then wait upon the government. This delegation was appointed at a meeting of government supporters held in the district. Their wants are numerous and consist of roads, railways and a court house.

This evening a Westminster party, consisting of the mayor, City Solicitor McColl and Aldermen Duncan, Herring, Cunningham, Evans, Keary and Pearson will arrive in the city and interview the government in reference to the Fraser river bridge.

J. C. McLagan of the Vancouver World, and W. J. Gallagher of the Nanaimo Telegram, also interviewed the premier last evening. Whether they received what they asked for will be better known when the election comes on.

E. M. Yarwood and H. A. Simpson, barristers, of Nanaimo, waited on the attorney-general to-day to make certain suggestions regarding the new judicial district of Nanaimo.

General Dispatches.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The answer was filed in the U. S. circuit court yesterday in the case of W. C. Niblock, receiver of the Columbia National bank of Chicago vs. S. W. Reed, assignee of the Ottawa county bank, Ottawa county, Ohio. Many frauds are charged against Zimri Dwiggins and J. M. Starbuck, whose numerous banks collapsed last summer.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color-matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sores.

Every household should be supplied with a bottle of

STAMINAL.

It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.

It contains the virtue of **Beef and Wheat** and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.