THE RAILWAY BARGAIN

Mr. Osler Says the Land Grant Is More Valuable Than Even That to C. P. R.

What the Rothschilds Were Prepared to Do—Before the Liberal Caucus.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—To-day's proceedings in the House have been of great interest to British Columbia. Mr. Clarke, Toronto, severely criticized the Yukon bargain, and called attention to the statement published to-day that the Rothschilds syndicate would have built a railway via the Dalton trail for a land subsidy with no monopoly.

Sir Louis Davies said the Rothschilds representative, after seeing the government's conditions, said they would absolutely refuse to have anything to do with the matter.

Mr. Osler of Toronto, who is a director of the C. P. R., insisted that the government had done absolutely wrong in alienating such enormous areas of the public domain. He defied contradiction of his statement that if he went to London and announced that he had the pick of 3,750,000 acres of Yukon mineral lands they would realize more than the 25,000,000 acres of land originally granted to the Canadian Pacific. In his judgement the government should build the line.

At a ministerial caucus the Yukon deal was explained by Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Sifton. Sir Wilfrid Laurier begged that not more than four or five vote against the contract, as the government desires to show a united front to the country. With regard to the franchise, a repeal bill was announced, the measure to be put through this session even if it is necessary to sit through the dog days.

WRANGEL TRANSSHIPMENTS.

Regulations Ominously Withheld at Washington—Canadian Shipping to Be Protected.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The government was under misapprehension about having received the American regulations applicable to transshipment at Wrangel. The regulations received do not apply to this port and the delay in receiving them is regarded as ominous.

It is the intention to enact a regulation similar to that existing in the States, and providing that Canadian goods for the Yukon must be carried in Canadian bottoms, otherwise full customs duty will be charged.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Dominion Association Advocates an Increase in the Pay.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The Dominion Artillery Association held its annual meeting to-day. Col. Cole was re-elected president. Dr. Borden, minister of militia said that while there is no indication of coming hostilities, it behooves Canada to maintain sufficient military strength so that in the event of hostilities she could with the assistance of imperial troops show a bold front to the enemy. The meeting recommended an increase of pay to the artillery.

ALBERNI MINING.

An Earlier Start Than Usual and Good Progress Reports From Many Properties.

ALBERNI, Feb. 10.—(Special)—Barclay Bonthrone, M. E., managing director of the British Columbia Gold Trust Ltd., has gone down on the company's steamer accompanied by their civil engineer, W. A. Bauer, to Uchuclesett harbor and Anderson lake with an outfit and ten men to survey the Gold Trust property in that neighborhood.

Colonel Hayes, a prominent mining man from Spokane, is here opening up the Stewart group on McNamara mountain, recently purchased by an American syndicate. This property has a very fine surface showing.

Chas. S. Allman late of Swansea, has just returned from the head of Granite creek where he has been examining the Starlight group for a Scotch-English syndicate. He has a very favorable impression of that district.

Frank McQuillan, local manager of the Golden Eagle mine, reports the finding of a new ledge in their tunnel. This property is looking well. The tunnel is now in over 150 feet.

George Brown has just returned from Uchuclesett Harbor. Work is progressing favorably on the Cataract hydraulic claim. A large pump necessary for the further prospecting of the property is expected by the Willapa in a few days.

A gang of men are working on the Mayflower group, a promising property belonging to the Alberni Gold Development Syndicate.

The weather here has been very bad for the last few weeks, with lots of rain and snow. Prospecting and mining in general has started somewhat earlier than heretofore and a scarcity of miners is very noticeable.

SUNDAY MORNING PAPERS.

A Sabbatarian Who Would Substitute for the Shadow the Substance of Lord's Day Labor.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Mr. Charlton is again pressing his so-called Sabbath observance bill, one feature of which is to prohibit the publication of newspapers on Sunday. There are but three such papers, the morning dailies in British Columbia, which are issued on Sunday morning but not on Monday, a minimum of Sunday work being secured by this arrangement. If Mr. Charlton has his way, however, the newspaper employees of the Pacific Coast cities will, like those of Eastern Canada, have to do the ordinary day's work on Sunday to produce the Monday morning paper, instead of having the day of rest to themselves as at present. The last time the bill was before the house it made good progress towards passage.

ANARCHY IN ALASKA.

Such Is the Report From United States Territory in the North.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Hazard Wells, the special courier who brought Captain Ray's despatches from the Yukon, reached Washington last evening. He did not bring a full copy of the despatches, these having been expressed by General Merriam from Seattle.

Mr. Wells said: "I cannot properly say anything as to Captain Ray's report, but I can say I left him in rather a critical position, and the sooner the government gets support in there the better. Captain Ray had only one man with him, Lieutenant Richardson. They reached Fort Yukon somewhat ahead of a mob of between 80 and 100 of the toughest men that could be picked out of Dawson, and when I left the captain was standing off this mob from the provision caches, largely by virtue of his nerve. When the food panic struck Dawson this mob of toughs left for Fort Yukon, knowing that the Weare Company and the Alaska Commercial Company each had a cache of provisions there. The Dawson men intended to appropriate these supplies and let the rest of the camp shift for itself. Captain Ray learned of this and posted himself at one of the caches, while Lieut. Richardson guarded the other. They were in uniform. The mob tackled the captain first and ordered him to give up. He refused, and for a time it looked as though there would be shooting, but between his uniform and nerve the mob was overrawed.

Ray then established himself as a sort of military dictator, superintended the sale and distribution of provisions, and will make an accounting to the companies when all is over. When I left he had the support of about sixty of the decent element, and there are about 600 of the better element there also; but a few bad men in a place of that sort can usually make trouble and run things, if they get started.

As to provisions, people will need government relief by the time it reaches them, but there is no reason why it should not get in all right.

I came out by the White Pass and the road was good, though the Dyea trail has recently been blocked by big snow slides.

One thing cannot be too strongly impressed on those who contemplate joining in the spring rush. Major Walsh, the Canadian commissioner, will allow no man in over Canadian soil who does not bring 1,000 pounds of provisions. To start without that would be to turn back.

PASSENGERS FROM DAWSON.

Another Batch Bringing Wealth and Reporting Progress in the Yukon.

NANAIMO, Feb. 9.—(Special)—The steamship Oregon arrived at Departure to-day having on board five recent arrivals from Dawson, among whom was Mr. Lampman, of Portland, who has been in the Klondike district for eight months past with Edison's projectoscope, and has secured three hundred views from the summit to Dawson City. The five passengers had little or no news to report. The weather in the North is cold, they say, and dry. Wages have taken a tumble and several crowds of men are working for a dollar an hour, while others still obtain $1.50. The party left Dawson on January 6, when things were quiet.

A. Gearvie, of Kent., Wash., reports several men at work on a trail from Mud lake to connect with the Hootalinqua; this will avoid all the dangers encountered by shooting the White Horse rapids and thirty mile of river which are the two most dangerous parts of the trip. Gearvie and his partner, R. Lamere, have a neat little fortune to reward them for eight months' hardship. They positively refused to say what amount they had in drafts, but Gearvie was anxious to cash ten thousand dollars worth of dust.

W. Nash, of Chehallis, who has been at Dawson for years, arrived and is confined with typhoid fever. He was removed from the steamer to the Wilson hotel.

HORSE BREEDERS.

Better Outlook Consequent on Western Mining Development.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—(Special)—At the annual meeting of the Shire Horse Breeders yesterday, President H. N. Crossley spoke hopefully of the rising of prices for horses, which he thought would improve still further. The reason for this, he said, was the mining development in Kootenay, and activity at Calgary and Edmonton, caused by the rush to Klondike.

At the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Breeders, Robert Davis was re-elected president; J. E. Smith, of Brandon, vice-president for Manitoba; John A. Turner, of Calgary, and J. M. McFarlane, of Saskatchewan, vice-presidents for the Northwest Territories.

SUNDAY WORK.

Lord's Day Alliance Attempt to Stop It in St. Catharines Factories.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 10.—(Special)—Sixteen employees of the Wilson-Carlisle company, of Merritton, as well as the president of the company, Thomas L. Wilson, are being proceeded against before the police magistrate by the Lord's Day Alliance for desecration of the Sabbath day by running their works on Sunday. The defence insists that Sunday work is necessary to avoid waste and for purposes of economy. This contest marks the beginning of a struggle between the Lord's Day Alliance and the manufacturers, which will determine a matter of much importance to the latter.

LABORERS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

Fifteen Hundred Being Brought to Work on the Crow's Nest Railway.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 9.—The C.P.R. has sent a representative here to engage 1,500 laborers to proceed to British Columbia to work on the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The wages offered are $1.50 per day. It is likely that large numbers will avail themselves of the offer in order to secure steady employment. There are hundreds of men in this locality who are experienced navvies, owing to the railway construction in the colony during the last decade.

NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.

Lake Bennett and Klondike Navigation Co. Make Application for a Charter.

Proposal to Connect the North End of Marsh Lake With the Hootalinqua.

Railroading in the far north was considered a few years ago an out-of-the-way proposition unwarranted and almost impossible. The trend of public opinion has, however, changed with the advent of the Klondike craze and from the number applications for railway charters now before the Dominion house it would seem as if enterprises of that kind are popular. One application has been made by the Lake Bennett and Klondike Navigation Co., of this city and the charter asked for is to connect the north end of Marsh lake with the Hootalinqua river, a track of country about 30 miles in length. This road would obviate the two most difficult parts of navigation, namely Miles canyon and the White Horse rapids, as Marsh lake lies to the south of these waters. Whether the road will be an electric one or not, Captain Livingstone Thompson, the secretary of the company, cannot at present state. Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, the chief promoter of the company is now in England perfecting arrangements for the construction of the road and until he returns some six weeks hence it is expected the full details of the undertaking will not be known.

The company is a local one and that it means business is evidenced by the fact that of the capital required to build the road $31,000 has already been subscribed. The company has long since commenced practical operations towards the establishment of their transportation line over the Skagway pass, having in course of construction several boats. On the steamer Thistle and the Richard III, which sailed over a week ago, the machinery and building material for a boat to be built on Lake Bennett were forwarded North. The plant for a sawmill, also to be erected on the lakes, will be sent North towards the end of this week and the builders will leave here about ten days later. Messrs. Bryce & Bannerman have the contract for taking the machinery over the Skagway pass, and they are required to fulfill their undertaking by May 24. This contract is looked upon by the company as being especially important, as the machinery is very heavy and cumbersome. The company's boats now building are to be ready for business by June 1. Three will be in service on Lake Bennett.

A STOP-GAP MINISTRY.

Marquis Ito's New Government May Have a Short and Troubled Life.

The personnel of the new ministry formed by Premier Marquis Ito was announced a few days before the Empress sailed from Hongkong, as follows: Premier, Marquis Ito; foreign, Baron Nishi; navy, Marquis Saigo; finance, Count Inonye; home, Viscount Yoshikawa; war, General Viscount Katsura; justice, Mr. Some Arasuke; education, Marquis Saionji; agriculture and commerce, Baron Ito; communications, Baron Suyematsu.

The following appointments had been made: Mr. K. Matsuoko, vice-minister, home department; Mr. T. Sameshima, chief secretary to cabinet; and Mr. Yasukata Sonoda, chief of the metropolitan police board. There is a tendency on the part of the Liberals and Unionists to support the policy of the new ministry, which is, however, already spoken of as a "stop-gap ministry," a "nue ministry," and so forth. It appears generally believed that it will have a very short life.

From Hongkong comes news of a serious breach of discipline on board H.M.S. Edgar, punished with the severity demanded by the gravity of the case. One of the ship's boys had been sharply reprimanded by the commander, and losing his temper had struck his officer. For this he was tried by court martial at Hongkong on the 10th of January, and the offence being clearly proven, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor, twenty-four strokes of the cat, and afterwards dismissal from the service.

In connection with the Eastern situation, the Japan Gazette publishes an interesting table showing the relative strengths of the squadrons of the various powers in the Far East, the result being that England and Japan muster 31 ships with an aggregate displacement of 147,307 tons—including four line-of-battle ships—against 22 vessels representing Russia, France and Germany, with a total displacement of 114,851 tons.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting and a Lecture From Rev. Dr. Munhall.

The Victoria branch of the bible society held its annual meeting last evening in the First Presbyterian church which was so crowded that many had to be turned away. Mr. Noah Shakespere, the president, was in the chair, and a number of clergymen were beside him on the platform.

Mr. John Jessop, the secretary, read his annual report, which was adopted. The report stated that after the resignation of Rev. J. J. Ashton as colporteur about a year ago every effort had been made to secure a competent successor, but the rate of remuneration, $2 a day while on duty, was so small that no one at all likely to prove satisfactory offered his services with an additional grant of fifty cents a day from the Toronto executive. The new executive would therefore have to find a colporteur if possible, as without one the branch is deprived of its chief opportunity of distributing the word of God. During the year packages had been sent to Rev. Mr. Tomlinson up North to the Methodist missionary at Nitinat and to Rev. C. M. Tate, of Clayoquot, for sale at the society's prices. The stock in the depository has an ample supply of scriptures in thirteen languages besides English. A contribution of $100 had been sent to the head office in Toronto and $60 was sent through the Toronto office to London in part payment for books received in 1896. The balance will be soon paid off. The receipts from all sources during the year were $197.06; expenditures, $173.71; balance in hand, $23.35.

On recommendation of the directorate the following officers were elected: President, N. Shakespeare; secretary-treasurer, George Carter; directors, Arthur Lee, D. McLean, R. Rendall, John Parke, S. M. Okell, R. S. Day, W. Morris, Lewis Hall, J. Ward, D. Spencer, S. C. J. Soule, with clergymen connected with the society.

The main feature of the meeting was a lecture on the Bible by Rev. Dr. Munhall, who arrived last night from Vancouver, where he had been conducting evangelistic services for four weeks. This lecture is the first of a series of evangelistic services to be given here under the auspices of the Ministerial Association. The lecture was a very able dissertation on the authenticity of the Scriptures, taking the stand that the Bible has nothing to fear through criticism, but has everything to fear from mere superficial examination; for the latter fans the flames of infidelity and skepticism as they sweep along their devastating course, while the former checks them in their mad career and strips them of their pernicious influences. Meetings will be held every evening for the next week in the First Presbyterian church, conducted by Dr. Munhall and Prof. Birch.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

A Further Apology for the Missionary Murders—The Kiauchou Concessions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A despatch from Pekin says:

The imperial edict issued at the demand of the German minister being held to be unsatisfactory, a second edict was issued February 1. In this the Emperor expressed regret at the murder of the two German missionaries at Kiaochau.

The unfortunate crime, he said, was committed by bandits in Shan Tung province. He had already punished the governor and the local officials.

Permission has been granted to build three churches and several houses for the missionaries and orders have been issued to all officials to protect the missions.

According to the treaty with Germany they have ceded to that country the bay of Kiaochou and a zone of territory thirty miles wide for the construction of a railway 200 miles long from Kiaochou to Chan Fu (Shan Tung), the capital of the province of the same name, together with the mining privileges along the line of the zone.

CHINA HUMBLED AGAIN.

Called Upon by France to Summarily Pay Up for an Offence by Brigands.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—M. Dubail, the French charge d'affaires has formulated some unreasonable demands upon the Tsungli Yamen. Among other things he insists upon the payment of an indemnity to a family of Lyandet, a Frenchman kidnapped in Tonquin in 1895, by brigands, and subsequently released. Eight days have been given for a favorable reply, in default whereof, French action in the country will, it is threatened, become necessary. According to a despatch from Paris, the Chinese government has agreed to pay an indemnity of £4,000.

CONTRACTOR'S HARD CASE.

Willing to Pay Any Price Demanded But Cannot Secure Transportation for His Men.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 10.—(Special)—Mr. Mann, one of the contractors of the Canadian Yukon road, says that he cannot get his men North as intended as every steamer is loaded with prospectors, and only a handful of his men can be taken on each. He added: I will pay any steamship company their own price for steamers, anything they ask of me, if they will take my men first and let me prepare the way for these prospectors who are keeping me back.

TICKET BROKERS.

Those Indicted in Chicago Make Serious Charges Against the Railways.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—An important branch of the fight between the railroad companies of the country and the ticket brokers, which is now on before congress, has been brought before the supreme court of Illinois. The railroad companies laid great stress before the congressional committees on the existence of an Illinois state law prohibiting ticket brokers and especially on the opinion of the Illinois supreme court in 1894, that the statute was valid and constitutional.

The railroad companies caused all the ticket brokers of Chicago to be indicted last month and the indicted ticket brokers have filed their petition, asking that this opinion be expunged and annulled on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and collusion on the part of the railroad companies and that the case in which it was rendered was a fraud upon the supreme court to deceive and trick that tribunal into rendering that opinion.

The judges entertained the motion for a rule on the attorney-general of Illinois and upon the agents and attorneys of the railroads implicated in the serious charges to show cause why the opinion should not be annulled and expunged.

The Sausage Man Guilty.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Luetgert jury have brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at life imprisonment.

Gen. Booth in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, officiated as chaplain at the opening to-day of the senate session.

West Indies Sugar.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The government, it is asserted on the authority of a reliable news agency, has decided to take no parliamentary action for some time to come respecting a West Indies grant.

FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized $2 case of LUXURA, the only Toilet article in the world that will develop the bust or any part of the female form, remove wrinkles, etc. Write to-day for it. G. M. WIGGIS, 112 N West 32nd street, New York.

EIGHT MINERS FROZEN.

The "City of Topeka" Brings News of How a Party Perish.

A Big Rush by Americans for Miners' Licenses—The "Willapa" Away.

The City of Topeka arrived in port from the north yesterday afternoon with about thirty passengers, some of whom are just out from the gold fields. W. Kenny, who is perhaps the latest arrival, left Dawson on January 12, making the trip to the coast in the short time of twenty-one days. He has nothing very startling to tell. Dawson City is not so populous as it has recently been, owing to the fact that the majority of miners are hard at work on their claims in preparation for the spring clean up. When Mr. Kenny came through Major Walsh was still at Big Salmon, and all the members of his party were in good health.

The Topeka's trip down was anything but a good one, owing to the taku prevailing down the Lynn canal. The vessel's rigging and decks were coated with ice and the passengers were for a day unable to take the fresh air owing to the velocity and coldness of the winds encountered. One of the small steamers plying between Juneau and Skagway brought word just before the Topeka sailed, that five men had been frozen to death on the Chilcoot Pass and three others brought to Dyea. It was also reported that E. V. Sylvester, one of Skagway's big merchants, had been shot through the leg by a man who said the merchant was trying to "jump" his lot. The latest news regarding Ed. Fay, the bartender, who shot and killed Deputy Marshall Rowan and L. McGrath at Skagway, is to the effect that Fay is now in jail at Sitka where he will await his trial. Fay after going to Juneau on the steamer Wolcott was taken to Sitka on the Topeka.

THE RUSH FOR LICENSES.

The force of one British Columbia argument for the Northern trade was illustrated yesterday morning when the steamships Cleveland and City of Seattle arrived with their hundreds on board to join the diggers for gold in the Northern country. Although the steamers named were too full to receive more than some dozen passengers here, there being upwards of 600 on the Seattle, and in the neighborhood of 200 on the Cleveland, both were compelled to remain in port several hours. The stoppage was intended to permit miners aboard to procure Canadian licenses, and as the ships tied up to outer wharves there was a rush for the custom house. From 8 in the morning until almost noon the building was crowded. Its corridor was packed with an impatient, anxious throng; the outside steps were blocked; and the crowd stretched far into the street. Mr. John McTavish, who had the principal share of the clerking to do happens to abound in good nature and being a speedy worker as well gave the crowd no cause for complaint. The only place any grumbling was done was in the agents office. He had scores of passengers ticketed for the boats but found that his reserve space had been infringed upon, and he was obliged to refund many their money. In Seattle there were also passengers and freight left behind. The vessels left here at noon, the Cleveland having been in port since eight o'clock and the City of Seattle since nine.

FOR WEST COAST POINTS.

Loaded to her capacity with horses, cattle, mules, hogs and a miscellaneous assortment of freight, the O.P.N. steamer Willapa in leaving for West Coast points last evening looked not unlike the boats going north these days. All the live stock was destined for Cape Scott, and thither travel a party of six Norwegians composed of O. Hansen, P. Petersen, wife, son and two small children, Miss Waskon and Miss Greenup, to join the Scandinavian colony there established by the provincial government. The Willapa will call at all way ports en route, and will land among other passengers J. Wingala, G. B. Nicoll, A. Smith, John Thornbe and P. Jacobsen and wife.

A LUMBER CARRIER LEAKING.

The barkentine Wrestler, lumber laden from Hastings for Sydney, N. S. W., put in to Esquimalt in a leaking condition in tow of the tug Constance yesterday afternoon. What is causing the vessel to take in water is at present unknown and this fact will be ascertained by a survey that is to be held on board this morning. The vessel is now anchored near the Esquimalt marine wharf.

MARINE NOTES.

The British ship Benicia, after discharging her Victoria freight, leaves for Vancouver to-day in tow of the tugs Constance and Hope.

The Canadian-Australian steamship Warrimoo has been delayed a day longer than expected at Vancouver and will consequently not arrive here until to-day.

MRS. JAMIESON WINS.

She Does Not Have to Pay the Tax Arrears Subsequent to Those For Which Property Was Sold to Her.

A very important judgment was delivered yesterday by the chief justice in favor of plaintiff in Jamieson v. Victoria. The facts are very clearly set forth in the decision, which is as follows:

"The city held a public auction on the 1st day of October, 1895, of land on which two years arrears of taxes had accumulated, and the plaintiff purchased thereat the half of lot 794 and received from the city a deed conveying the fee simple, but without any covenants for title or against encumbrances under section 202 of the Municipal Act of 1892, which was the act in force at the time of the sale; the city could only sell for taxes two years in arrears, but in fact, at the time of the sale, there were two other years' taxes due for the years subsequent to those for which the sale was held. The city now seeks to sell for those subsequent years, but it seems to me that the city, by the sale already held, have divested themselves of their lien, and must be taken to have sold free from all encumbrances.

The question seems concluded by authority in Tomlinson v. Hill, 5 Grant, p. 231. Chancellor Blake says that a sale for arrears of taxes operates as an extinguishment of every claim upon the land and confers a perfect title under the act of parliament, and to the same effect is the decision of Mowat, V.C., in Mills vs. McKay, 15 Grant, p. 192. The case of Thompson vs. Colcock, 23 U.C.C., p. 508, is distinguishable. There the second sale was upheld, but that was because of the particular statute applicable to that case, which vested the land in the purchaser freed from all charges and incumbrances "except taxes accrued since those for non-payment whereof it was sold." No such section appears in our act of 1892.

As the parties have agreed to take this motion as the hearing of the case, I therefore give judgment in favor of the plaintiff for a perpetual injunction against the sale. The plaintiff will have her costs of suit.

Mr. Herbert E. A. Robertson for plaintiff; Mr. W. J. Taylor for the city.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

I. D. Campbell of This City Arrested—Charged With Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.

Sergeant Langley, of the Provincial Police, yesterday afternoon arrested in this city, a young man named I. D. Campbell, on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The offence is alleged to have been committed at Kaslo, B.C., several months ago, and since that time the warrant for Campbell's arrest has been held here by Superintendent Hussey. It is charged that Campbell issued a check on a Kaslo bank and obtained the sum of $20 on it. When the check was presented at the bank in was found that the maker had no account. Campbell shortly after, it is said, left the country and his whereabouts were unknown until he appeared in Victoria several days ago.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken is acting for Campbell in the matter and is endeavoring to straighten the affair out; but it is probable that the young man will be taken to Kaslo to-day to face his accusers. Campbell's parents reside in Victoria and he is very well known in this city.

IS THIS SAYING A TRUE ONE?

"Love, like water, only flows downhill."

Do you know who first said that? or wrote it? I don't know myself. But it is a keen saying. Maybe you don't catch the meaning exactly. Depends on who you are. If you are an eldery man or womon, with children grown, or fast growing out of hand, you will understand it. Yes, yes; and possibly the thought may stir up bitter regrets here and there.

Now dont any of you strike back before you are hit. The author of that sharp sentence doesn't mean to say that all children are ungrateful—but there! He didn't explain it, nor shall I.

One, two, three. Here are three short letters, all from mothers; and all about daughters. Read them, please, and then we will have a dozen words of talk.

"Five years ago," says the first, "my daughter fell ill. She seemed tired and languid. We could scarcely induce her even to taste food. She said she didn't want it, had no relish for it. When she did eat a trifle she complained of weight and pain at the chest; and her face would flush up. She was weak and miserable. Nothing gave her any strength. No medical treatment helped her. For two whole years she was like this. We were worried, and didn't know what to do. It was then I first read of your remedy. She began taking it, and in a few days felt better; and was soon quite cured. You may suppose that we were both surprised and thankful. Since then I have always kept a bottle in the house as a family medicine. Signed Mrs. Evilina Loxley, Pandora House, Station Road, Harborne, near Birmingham, January 10th, 1893."

"In March, 1890," says the second, "my daughter complained of a sinking, weary and tired feeling. Her appetite was poor, and she had great pain at the chest, sides and back. She was pale and transparent, as though her blood had lost its color. Her heart palpitated, and she grew so weak she could hardly walk. I became very anxious about her. We did everything we knew, and consulted a doctor; but she got no better. After two years of this we heard of your medicine, and began giving it to her. In a few days her appetite returned, and her food agreed with her. Then her color came back, and she got strong and well. Since then she has enjoyed the best of health. To show our gratitude I freely consent to the publication of this letter. Signed Mrs. Julia Stebbing, Barford, Wymondham, Norfolk, March 22nd, 1893."

"Sixteen years ago," says the third, "my daughter had an attack of scarlet fever which left her very weak and miserable. After all she ate she suffered terribly. She had scarcely any appetite. She became weaker and weaker until she could only walk in a feeble and spiritless way.

"I was constantly calling in a doctor, but his medicines seemed to to her no good. I took her to Bournemouth but the change was of no avail. A friend of ours Mr. Hutchins, of Walpole Street, London, urged us to try your remedy. We did so; and soon she began to eat and gain strength. In a few weeks, by continuing to take it, she was hearty and well as ever. It gives me pleasure to state these facts. All mothers should keep this wonderful medicine in the house. Signed, Mrs. A. S. Harmer, White Horse Hotel, Weymouth, March 10, 1893."

In their anxiety about their daughters these good women felt only as their mothers feel. The current of love, running down hill from parents to children, is a mighty river. With what toils and watchings and cares and sacrifices it is exemplified. Does it run backwards as strongly? I am afraid not. Solve the mystery for yourself.

But whether they are grateful or not the young people will fall ill. Youth is a perilous time. Parents cannot be too much on guard. The first signs of ill should not be overlooked or made light of. The remedy these ladies finally employed (Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup) ought to be even nearer than the nearest chemist shop; it ought to be right on the shelf.

ACCIDENT AT LADNERS' LANDING

A Bale of Hay Falls on the Shoulder of a Prominent Citizen.

Mr. J. McLaren writes from Ladners Landing, B. C., I was badly crippled with a sprained shoulder and did not expect to be able to raise my arm for a week at least, and was so told by a doctor, but after rubbing my shoulder two or three times with Magic Liniment I was back to work the day after the accident. I have used nearly all other kinds of Liniments, but Magic Liniment is the best. It relieved my painful shoulder the minute applied, and reduced the swelling completely in a few hours. Magic Liniment is unequalled for all swelling and inflamation. All druggists 25 cents. x

Fur sleeping bags. Extra heavy blankets. B. Williams & Co.

ANOTHER HOSTILE ACT.

U. S. Senate Moves to Deprive Canadian Vessels of Traffic to Canada's Gold Fields.

Further Restrictions Placed Upon the Trade From British Columbia to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Frye from the committee on commerce to-day reported to the senate and secured the passage of a bill amending the navigation laws in important particulars affecting the coasting trade of the United States.

The bill is of general application, but it is intended especially to prevent Canadian vessels from securing an undue share of the carrying business between Alaskan and other American ports. Complaint has been made that Canadian vessels were attempting to participate in the trade by starting from their own ports and then stopping successively at more than one American port and taking off passengers and freight from one American port to another on the theory that all were embraced in one voyage.

The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for the transshipment of goods imported into the United States from any foreign port by sea or river route, and also amends the present law found in section 2108 of the revised statutes, to read as follows:

"The master of any foreign vessel laden or in ballast arriving whether by sea or otherwise in the waters of the United States from any foreign territory adjacent to the northern, northeastern or northwestern frontiers of the United States shall report at the office of any collector or deputy collector of customs which shall be nearest to the point at which such vessel may enter such waters and such vessel shall not transfer her cargo or passengers to another vessel or proceed further inland, either to unload or take in cargo, without a special permit from such collector issued under and in accordance with such general or special regulations as the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion from time to time prescribe. This section shall also apply to trade with or through Alaska. For any violation of this section such vessel shall be seized and forfeited."

The bill provides for the forfeiture of any merchandise shipped from one American port to another, either directly or via a foreign port, in any other than an American vessel. A like provision is also made in regard to the transportation of passengers by a foreign vessel from one American port to another; that the penalty in [illegible] d at $100 each. The [illegible] existing law is $20. [illegible] o take effect one month [illegible]

GUATEMALA.

[illegible] the Slaughter of the [illegible] s Troubled Republic.

[illegible], Feb. 10.—A special [illegible] Guatemala says civil [illegible] ed have followed the [illegible] Before the body of [illegible] found a sepulchre the [illegible] ing at each other's throats, and as a result General Marroquin, chief supporter of Prosper Morales, one of the aspirants to the presidency, is dead, and his forces are seeking safety in flight. It was last night that General Marroquin attempted to seize the reins of government on behalf of Morales. He made an attack in force on the barracks. The assault was vigorously resisted, and in the fighting General Marroquin and a few others were killed. Seeing their efforts would not prove successful, the attacking forces, consisting of 2,000 men headed by General Majera and Colonel Arrevalo, fled from the city.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Newfoundland to Secure an Independent Auditor to Check Irregular Expenditures.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 10.—(Special)—Hon. James Winter will propose in the colonial legislature a measure empowering the governor, Sir Herbert Murray, to select a competent British chartered accountant and to appoint him auditor general of the colony with power to veto "all unwarranted expenditure," thus preventing the possibility of a repetition of the scandals and extravagances of the last eight years. The proposal meets with general approval because tending to increase the stability of the colony's credit abroad.

AMERICAN HORSES.

Why the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transport Corporation Use a Score of Them.

At the meeting of the council of the board of trade yesterday reference was made to the fact that the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transport Corporation were using some American horses on the Stikine. On this subject one of the managers of the corporation said to the COLONIST:

"It would have been well if the council had learned the facts before talking about them. Our corporation has certain business to transact in Alaska and for that purpose purchased twenty horses in the United States. The 140 other horses that we will need have been or will be bought in Canada. We have been asked to exchange our American horses for Canadian animals by persons who want to work in Alaska, but we have not done so, because we need American horses for our own use there. We have had frequent requests for the use of these horses in places where under the laws of the United States Canadian horses cannot be used."

He leaned on his snow shovel and communed bitterly with himself.

"What hope is there for a man who is trying to break himself of the habit of using profanity," he said, "when fate decrees that he shall move into a house that stands in a lot 100 by 150 feet on a corner just before the worst snowstorm of the season?"

Truly, sometimes it seems as if ill luck came in chunks.—Chicago Post.

OPENED IN B

The Great Doors of [illegible] ernment Buildin[illegible] a Golden [illegible]

Impressive Ceremon[illegible] auguration of [illegible] of Parlia[illegible]

Congratulations Fro[illegible] General—A Pictu[illegible] Interesting F[illegible]

At 3:15 o'clock yes[illegible] Lieutenant Governor [illegible] golden key symbolic o[illegible] bia's best known reso[illegible] the province's present [illegible] back the lock wards a[illegible] first time the great do[illegible] lumbia's new public bu[illegible] been in construction d[illegible] past, and now stand a[illegible] ment to the architectu[illegible] resources and commer[illegible] of this most western Ca[illegible] A few minutes later His [illegible] from the throne the sho[illegible] resume of the governi[illegible] programme, and the le[illegible] seventh parliament of B[illegible] had been inaugurated.

Without, the Februar[illegible] termittently through b[illegible] the band of the Fifth [illegible] with the shrilling pipe[illegible] National Anthem to the [illegible] and the navy did hon[illegible] occasion, the crowds c[illegible] brave new flag of Canad[illegible] the giant flag pole. Wit[illegible] of provincial society, wit[illegible] resentative men in Bri[illegible] public and professional l[illegible] another for breathing spa[illegible] complaint—while they li[illegible] spiring patriotic anthem[illegible] Arion club, the prayers [illegible] bishops of the church, a[illegible] ities of the opening. It w[illegible] sion, and no one was wil[illegible] any part of the proceedi[illegible] personal comfort.

Not alone in the magn[illegible] tive chamber, but throu[illegible] tributary departments th[illegible] throng found subject for a[illegible] ment. The dome, the gr[illegible] the rotunda, the corridor [illegible] of the imposing pile as we[illegible] pleted triumph of the a[illegible] was passed in review, and [illegible] appeared wanting to sati[illegible] sense of the fitness of thi[illegible] F. M. Rattenbury should [illegible] receive the honors of hi[illegible] Superintendent E. C. Ho[illegible] able clerk of the works, [illegible] however, and he as well [illegible] Moretti, the fresco artist, [illegible] collaborator with the arch[illegible] of the most delicate work[illegible] tion, were fairly deluge[illegible] earned congratulation.

In the lofty legislative h[illegible] was a not-to-be-forgotten c[illegible] some costumes of the ladies [illegible] uniforms of army and navy [illegible] esque wigs of bench and [illegible] surplices of the clergy, eac[illegible] individual charm to the ge[illegible] en semble when viewed u[illegible] light streaming through [illegible] windows and reflected fro[illegible] marble so generously [illegible] this heart and centre of [illegible] did the ancient institutio[illegible] ment seem so incongruous [illegible] old surroundings—the ma[illegible] a necessary item of th[illegible] whole.

Of the ceremony of the [illegible] is not much to be written [illegible] The singing of the Arion c[illegible] Greig's able direction was [illegible] preciable, the vocal music [illegible] vantage in all parts of the [illegible] mirably illustrating its ex[illegible] tics. Ex-speakers Hon. [illegible] and Mr. J. A. Mara had s[illegible] at the right and left of [illegible] Higgins, representing in [illegible] history of popular govern[illegible] colony and province; whi[illegible] distinguished residents of [illegible] gracing the important [illegible] their presence would be [illegible] military and naval officers, [illegible] provincial, and municip[illegible] and the representative pu[illegible] province, with the cream [illegible]

It was 3:15 o'clock whe[illegible] took the chair only to [illegible] minutes later at the entry [illegible] the Lieutenant-Governor, [illegible] attended by a guard of ho[illegible] ing the progress of the for[illegible] ies formed a double line f[illegible] desk to the main entran[illegible] central aisle. The office[illegible] full uniform of course, an[illegible]

	Capt. Walbran. I[illegible]
Lt. Stuart, C.A.	Lt. W[illegible]
Lt. Pooley, C.A.	Sub.-[illegible]
Lt. Drake, C.A.	Sub. I[illegible]
Lt. Tite, C.A.	Lt. Sh[illegible]
Lt. Hibben, C.A.	Lt. Sh[illegible]
Lt. Elliott, R.N.	Lt. H[illegible]
Capt. Blanchard, C.A.	Lt. P[illegible]
Capt. Barnes, R.M.A.	Mr. P[illegible]
Dr. Colbourne, R.N.	Sr. M[illegible]
Lieut. Hamilton,	Sub. [illegible]
Lieut. Bell.	Lieut. [illegible]
Lieut. DeSalge.	Staff [illegible]
Maj. Johnson, C.A.	Maj. [illegible]
Maj. Trotter.	Mr. [illegible]
Paymaster Silk.	Lieut. [illegible]
Lieut. Watson.	Lieut. [illegible]
Lt. Col. Gregory, C.A.	Lt. Co[illegible]
Lt. Col. Peters, D.O.C.	Mr. [illegible]
Capt. Smythe, R.N.	Comd[illegible]
Maj. Muirhead, R.E.	Capt. [illegible]

His Honor's A.D.C. Major Duncan, of the Fi[illegible] vate secretary, Mr. T. [illegible] accompanied him. He [illegible] the throne, Lieutenant-G[illegible] nes, before proceeding to [illegible] the speech from the thr[illegible] ne assembled audience l[illegible]

"Mr. Speaker, member[illegible] lative Assembly, Ladie[illegible] men," he said, "I have [illegible] read a telegram which [illeg