Mr. Brown Refused.

Offer of Premiership on Condition of Making Mr. Martin a Colleague.

Vancouver Movement to Unite Federal Parties to Rescue the Province.

From our own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 6.—A delegation from the executive of the Liberal Association, who have declared for party lines in provincial politics, went to Westminster yesterday and urged J. C. Brown to accept a position in the Martin cabinet. Mr. Brown refused, and said he had refused a similar request made by Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, who also asked him if he called upon Mr. Brown to form a cabinet would he accept Mr. Joseph Martin as Attorney-General. He had answered that he would not.

Ex-Premier Semlin left for home today. He stated at the station that if his constituents desired it he would likely be a candidate in the next provincial campaign. He strongly opposed party lines. He was glad Mr. Brown had refused to enter Mr. Martin's ministry and he hoped candidates would be chosen throughout the province who had the interest of the whole of British Columbia at heart before any community or party considerations.

It is understood that an attempt at a union of forces is being made between Liberals and Conservatives, led by E. P. Davis on the one hand and Sir Hibbert Tupper on the other, for the purpose of defeating the Martin government; and one suggestion is that Charles Wilson, Q.C., shall be heartily supported by joint anti-Martin party.

MR. MARTIN'S STATEMENT.

Premier Counting on Vancouver Liberals but Not Appealing on Party Lines.

The following is from the Victoria Daily Times of yesterday:

Premier Martin, in an interview granted to a representative of the Times this morning took occasion to point out several statements in the review of the political situation in last night's issue, with which he could not agree. Mr. Martin said:

"Your reporter did not correctly understand what I said to him yesterday with reference to Vancouver Liberals. I certainly did not state that the meeting over there tabooed the question of party lines. What I stated to him was that the Liberal executive had endorsed me without any reference to the question whether I favored party lines or not, and intend to stand by me in the same way that they stood by the opposition party in the general election of 1898.

"There is a strong feeling among them in favor of party lines, and my opinion was asked upon that subject. I informed them that for various reasons I was not in a position to give any answer to that question.

"I must find a great deal of fault with some other statements contained in your article entitled 'Political Situation.' It is stated there that the attendance at the Vancouver Liberal meeting was not large and that many of the most prominent men of the party were absent.

"The meeting was of the executive and as the occasion was important the executive called in other leading Liberals to assist them. There were about 65 persons present, and I do not think that it would be possible to get a more representative meeting of Vancouver Liberals.

"Your article states that it was decided to recommend my acceptance as provincial Liberal leader. No such thing was done, as can be easily seen by reading the resolution, which was passed, and which was printed in your article, and which was as follows:

"That we, the members of the executive of the Liberal Association of Vancouver, and other Liberals, hereby endorse the policy of the Hon. Joseph Martin, Premier of the province of British Columbia, as enunciated by him at this meeting, and we pledge ourselves to accord him our support.

"This resolution, it is stated in your article, was opposed by an influential minority, including Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., Col. Warren and Mr. Wm. McCraney. In addition to these three gentlemen the resolution was opposed by J. H. Senkler and Walter C. Nichol.

"Mr. E. P. Davis opposes me because he does not agree with the legislation passed by the late government in the session of 1899. He is equally opposed to all the members of the late government who were a party to that legislation. He informed the meeting of this fact and naturally it was not considered that his opposition meant anything whatever, as he has left the party which ran in opposition in 1898, and which was very much pleased with the legislation of the session of 1899.

"Col. Warren asked me one or two questions, but further than that gave no reasons for opposing me.

"Mr. Wm. McCraney is the late Attorney-General's father-in-law.

"Mr. J. H. Senkler, although voting against the resolution, did not speak at the meeting.

"Mr. Walter C. Nichol is the editor of the Province and his personal feeling against me is well known. He also did not speak at the meeting.

"In fact the only audible opposition to my endorsement came from Mr. Davis, who used all his ability and eloquence to turn the meeting against me, but without the slightest effect. It is of course well known in addition that Mr. Davis is the solicitor of the C.P.R., and I understand they are very unfavorable to my railroad policy.

"Two other gentlemen, Messrs. Gilchrist and Fraser, were in favor of postponing the resolution until the association as a whole could be called together, and it was decided to call the association for Friday evening next for the purpose of confirming the resolution.

"The following resolution was also passed by the meeting without a single dissentient vote, Mr. Davis making no protest whatever.

"That this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the unseemly behavior of the people's representatives in the provincial legislature towards His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of the prorogation of the house of assembly, and expresses its sympathy with His Honor and the belief that he acted in the trying circumstances in a faithful and strictly constitutional manner and for the best interests of the province."

"I see it stated in the Colonist this morning that the Province has denounced the said meeting, and contends that it was packed in my interest. This is a direct insult to the Liberals of Vancouver, which they will know how to deal with."

POINTER FROM OTTAWA.

Lieut.-Governor's Official Life Hangs on Mr. Martin's Success at the Polls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 5.—In the Senate today Senator Macdonald drew attention to the political situation in British Columbia. The Lieutenant-Governor, he said, was going from bad to worse. Twelve months ago he dismissed a government before the elections were over, and now he dismissed another government and called in a man discarded by both parties in the legislature. He hoped the Dominion government would find some way to end the dead-lock.

Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, expressed no opinion on the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct. Under parliamentary government, he said, the ministry must have the confidence of the people. A lieutenant-governor who dismissed his advisers and went to the people took his life in his own hands.

Must Help Themselves

Ottawa Cannot Act Until People Pronounce on Lieutenant-Governor's Choice.

Col. Prior Invites Attention to Violation of Constitutional Practice.

Ottawa, March 6.—The house was engaged all day discussing the political situation in British Columbia, which it was pointed out was such as to shake the confidence of the people in constitutional government. Col. Prior brought up the matter, calling attention to the action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes in dismissing first the Turner and then the Semlin government. These transactions, he held, were of a nature to bring discredit upon responsible government in British Columbia. Referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's choice for first minister, Col. Prior said than Mr. Martin was a man better known than respected on the Pacific Coast.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply said that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes had acted within his rights, but if his course is not approved by the people it will be found that he has taken serious risk. Until a decision is reached by the people, parliament or the government could not interfere. It is the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to promptly dissolve the legislature and submit to the electors with as little delay as possible the question which has been raised. At the present time the remedy is in the hands of the people of the province of British Columbia.

THE WAY IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Political Leaders Conferring With Governor to End Their Deadlock.

St. John's, Nfld., March 6.—The political deadlock remains unbroken. Mr. Bond, leader of the opposition or Liberal party in the legislature, has been in conference to-day with Governor McCallum relative to the formation of a cabinet. The Governor insists that Mr. Bond, if he undertakes the task, must guarantee for his ministry the support of a majority in the assembly. Thus far Mr. Bond has been unable to come to any agreement with Mr. Morray, whose participation in the bond programme is essential to its success. If everything else fails, Mr. Bond and Mr. Morris will probably invite Sir William Whiteway, the former Liberal leader, who retired from active politics, or rather from the leadership, because of advancing years, to assume control on the understanding that he shall have their joint support.

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Agitating The Liberals.

Mr. Martin's Leadership Makes Cleavage in Party at Vancouver.

"Illegal and Disgraceful" Says the Province While World Endorses Premier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 5.—The Province editorially condemns the Liberal movement to endorse Hon. Joseph Martin. It says that the "Martin campaign has begun in treachery and dishonesty"; that Mr. Martin is not backed by the Liberals of Vancouver; that Saturday's meeting was a put-up job, designed by the executive committee of the Liberal Association and some of their friends of the Deadman's Island committee. The meeting was packed for Martin and included strangers and boys not on the voters' list. The passing of the resolution endorsing Mr. Martin's platform, according to the Province, was illegal and disgraceful. The purpose of the meeting was ignored. "If the people of Vancouver propose to tolerate for one moment this abominable conduct they are dead to every sense of British fair play and British decency."

The World comes out flat-footed in support of Mr. Martin and says: "Mr. Martin's idea is to call to his assistance two from the Island or two from the lower Coast section and others from the Interior."

CABINET MAKING DIFFICULT.

But Mr. Martin Says He is Not Hurried in Making Choice.

(From Tuesday's Daily Colonist.)

Will Premier Martin be able to complete his cabinet and appeal to the country with a complete slate? What view does the government at Ottawa take of the choice made by the Lieutenant-Governor? These are the texts of speculation that at present engages the general attention of the politically-interested public.

Hon. Joseph Martin is saying very little. He has engaged a private secretary in the person of Mr. Gerald H. Cross, editor of the Nanaimo Review; and he has given out that there is no truth in the report that he is limited to time in the completion of his cabinet. The Lieutenant-Governor, he has stated, has requested that he complete such a cabinet as shall have the full confidence of the country, and he is not being hurried in his selection.

As yet there are announced no other acceptances of portfolios. Yesterday produced a rumor to the effect that Mr. Ralph Smith had reconsidered his opinions concerning the present prime minister, and would accept a portfolio in the interest of labor—but there is no confirmation of this report as yet, and it appears improbable that Mr. Smith would so quickly forget his energetic denunciation of Mr. Martin in the lobby just after the want-of-confidence motion in connection with the redistribution bill passed the house.

Organization for the forthcoming elections continues to be the order of the hour. The local members of the old opposition had a conference yesterday, at which a considerable amount of business was transacted, but of a nature not to call for publication at the present time. The followers of the late government, now to be known as the Cotton Provincial Party, are to assemble in convention at the Royal City on Friday. Both they and their late opponents are declared equally opposed to the introduction of federal lines, and Mr. Martin denies the accuracy of the report from Vancouver that he will appeal to provincial Liberals. The fact that his chosen colleagues all would be Liberals is therefore to be accepted as nothing more than a coincidence.

In Victoria there has been a suggestion made that finds many sympathizers, to the effect that the people themselves—as apart from political leaders—take an active part in choosing the new house. It is quite possible that this will be done.

Mr. Sangster is freely mentioned in connection with the contest in South Victoria, where it is supposed Mr. Yates also will endeavor to find a seat; while Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley is expected to make an appearance in Esquimalt. Up in West Yale there is every probability that Mr. Semlin will again be the standard-bearer, notwithstanding the movement to have him retire from politics and allow Mr. Dennis Murphy, a former Victoria boy, to make the running. In Revelstoke riding, West Kootenay, both announced candidates are enamored of party lines, and Mr. Kellie (as a Liberal) will be opposed by Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., (Conservative).

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Government of British Columbia Still Consists of But Three Members.

(From Wednesday's Daily Colonist.)

There has been no change in the political situation during the last 24 hours, Premier Martin being still busy in an endeavor to fill his cabinet as evidence the action of his supporters at Vancouver waiting on Mr. J. C. Brown to ask him to join the ne wgovernment. Here in Victoria the discussion turned yesterday on the statement of Hon. David Mills in the Senate, as published in the Colonist, to the effect that a lieutenant-governor who dismissed his advisers and went to the people took his official life in his hands. This was taken to indicate the removal of His Honor should Mr. Martin be defeated at the polls.

Most of the members of the legislature have left for home to prepare for the elections.

A meeting of the executive of the Liberal Association has been called for this evening and there is a call for a Conservative convention on Friday, when the associations will decide upon the stands to be taken.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Letters to the Editor.

THERE SHOUD BE AN IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION.

Sir:—Mr. Martin has stated to several persons that he will advise the Lieutenant-Governor not to dissolve the legislature and call on the new elections until after the revision of the voters' rolls. The courts of revision will sit on the 7th of May. With the utmost expedition the new rolls and the proclamation cannot reach the returning-officers before the 20th of May. Ten days must elapse between the posting of the proclamation and the nomination. If there be a contest fourteen days more must elapse before voting can take place. This would bring us to the 12th of June, and the writs (with the exception of that for Cassiar) would probably be made returnable on the 1st of July. The house would meet about the last week in July for despatch of business. Even supposing the government to be sustained the 1st of September would be here before the expenditure of a single dollar on public works could be authorized. But should the government be defeated—the 1st of October will have come and gone before a road could be made, a bridge repaired, a new school house built, or a line of mischievous legislation repealed.

I would draw the attention of the Lieut.-Governor to the above facts and respectfully urge him to insist upon an immediate dissolution of the legislature, so that in any event the interests of the country may not suffer as they undoubtedly will should Mr. Martin's advice be accepted.

D. W. HIGGINS.

N.B.—If the house cannot be legally convened (as some assert) until the Cassiar writs shall have been returned, the legislature (unless immediately dissolved) cannot be called together before September 1st.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Sir:—I see that in your issue of March 5 you have been good enough to mention me as a candidate for political honors in Esquimalt district.

Your sources of information are of course beyond me, but you will allow me to say that such an idea has not yet entered my head.

I have frequently been approached by individuals who wished me to stand for different districts, but my answer has always been what it is to you now.

I have been in this country for about twelve years, and have done my best to advertise it with my pen and to work for it in every way in my power, but I have not sought political honors nor shall I do so until a number of my fellow citizens of British Columbia ask me to represent them.

Then I shall be proud to do so, but sir, not as the nominee of any newspaper, nor as the tool of any capitalist, not as the henchman of any professional politician.

If I ever run it will be as a man chosen by the people only, to work for the interests of the province, with "no strings upon me," but pledged on my personal honor to be coerced by no one, bought by no one, and led only by my own belief as to what is right until my views differ from those who elect me, when we shall part company.

Until British Columbia wants a man holding these views I shall be quite content to wait, even if it be to the end of the chapter.

CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.

Victoria, March 5, 1900.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S "CHIVALRY."

Sir:—I have read His Honor's letter of dismissal and Mr. Semlin's reply. The first is a well written paper; and but for the fact that is deals with matters which it was not necessary to drag into the arena, and for the additional fact that it makes an allusion to things that were of the greatest possible importance in their relation to the present crisis, would have been effective. As it stands it strikes me as being singularly impotent. To show what a grand opportunity was lost by his honor, while seeking for a grievance I will mention the absence from the letter of all allusion to the unconditional offer of one million dollars as a contribution by the province towards the cost of laying a trans-Pacific cable. This offer was never authorized by the legislature. It was made by the government without the slightest legislative authority and with an unconstitutional and impudent disregard of the principles of responsible government, at a time when the government that made it had declared the province to be in a condition of bankruptcy, and public roads were falling into a condition of hopeless disrepair for want of funds to keep them up. The governor was well aware of the offer. It could only have been sent as an order-in-council with his approval. He knew that there was no provision in the offer for the approval of the legislature. He knew that that body was ignored entirely, and that had the proposition been accepted the province would have been as irrevocably bound in honor to pay the amount as if it had been duly provided in the estimates. Yet I search his honors letter to Mr. Semlin in vain for a word in disapprobation of this shameful and unconstitutional action on the part of the late government. While he devotes many pages to the tactics of his late advisers with respect to other and, comparatively speaking, little instances of omission and tergiversation he has not a word of condemnation for the cable offer which, in itself, was sufficient to the undoing of a dozen cabinets.

I have only brought up the cable scandal to show what a grand opportunity the governor has lost. He has drawn into the discussion subjects which, while they may have had an influence in shaping his policy and in determining him to get rid of a "weak and unstable government." With one exception (the failure of Mr. Semlin to surround his honor with a full cabinet) they were unnecessary to the foundation of an indictment against the ministry. In his letter his honor assumes all responsibility for the discomfiture of the ministry. Except in an indirect way at the opening of his letter he does not refer to the defeat at all. He otherwise ignores the adverse vote, and in summing up the situation tells the government that as after two months' session they have been unable to pass a single measure, he therefore deems it his duty to consult other advisers. The proper course, I think, for the governor to have pursued was to have acted upon the adverse vote of the legislature, not to have set it aside as scarcely worthy of consideration, when the dates show that it was only after that adverse vote he decided to act. The redistribution bill was defeated on the 23rd of February, and the governor's letter to Mr. Semlin is dated four days later. This is evidence, if any were wanting that although his honor complains in his letter of grievances that began a year before, he did not move until the legislature had defeated the government. There was no call on the governor to give his reasons. All he had to deal with was the indisputable palpable evidence that his advisers had lost the confidence of the country and ought to be turned out, instead of availing himself of the adverse vote, which is the pivot on which the constitutional machine revolves; his honor set it aside and makes it clear that he regards it as altogether subsidiary to the errors of omission and commission of his advisers during the recess. Wherever the principles of a constitutional form of government exist and are understood, the grave error of Mr. McInnes will be appreciated. He has virtually taken upon himself the responsibility of dismissing the government for reasons of his own, when he should have taken his stand on the vote of the house and refrained from entering into a controversy which has dragged the government house into the muddy theatre of politics. With regard to his awful blunder in calling upon Mr. Martin, that has nothing to do with the correspondence between his honor and Mr. Semlin, but if there was ever a government that deserved to have its career cut short, I submit that that government is the Semlin-Cotton outfit. I do not find fault with the governor for turning them out. I am sorry, in the public interest, that he did not call them down two months ago. I am sorrier still, when I reflect, that his honor has not shown that deference to the people's will as expressed through the legislature that he should have shown; but, instead, has "chivalrously" taken up the politicians burden and must pack it through the approaching political contest.

Mr. Semlin's reply is a weak presentation of a very poor case and is quite characteristic of that gentleman's inane policy in allowing himself to be dominated by a discredited colleague and surrounding himself with men of inferior mental capacity without the slightest knowledge of public affairs. The country will breathe more freely now that he and his colleagues are out of the way and will turn cheerfully to the task of downing his successors.

ELECTOR.

DID NOT LEAD THE WAY.

Mr. Dunsmuir Was Not the First Member of the House to Go to the Lobby.

Mr. James Dunsmuir, M. P. P., says that the Colonist was in error in saying that he was the first member of the legislature to leave the house on Thursday, when the Lieutenant-Governor came in. He only returned on Sunday from a visit to his coal mines, and therefore could not make the correction any sooner. He says that he was not consulted in regard to any arrangement for the retirement of the members, but that as he was going to his seat in the house he was told by a friend that such an arrangement had been made. He did not think well of it, but there was no time then to discuss the matter. When some of the members arose to leave, he waited until he saw Mr. Semlin do so, and being satisfied that an agreement had been reached between the two sides of the house, and not wishing to be placed in a false position, he went to the lobby. There he met Mr. Macpherson and said to him: "I do not know about this being right," or something to that effect, and Mr. Macpherson replied that he did not like it, but that he had kept out of the house altogether, to which Mr. Dunsmuir answered by saying that Mr. Macpherson was not helped any by that. Mr. Dunsmuir's reason for asking to be set right in this matter is because he does not wish to be held responsible for an act which he did not advise, and which he would not have recommended if he had been consulted.

LILLOOET NOT SORRY.

From the Prospector.

The news of the defeat of the Semlin government was received with every expression of satisfaction. A satisfaction that is not confined to Lillooet alone but is voiced by the whole province. It is very doubtful if a British public has ever witnessed such an exhibition of incompetency or if a government has ever previously succeeded—in such a short time—in making itself so universally detested.

Mr. Semlin will now retire to the fate he deserves, and the district of West Yale will have the gain. The district has been neglected, the cry being that the member was in the opposition ranks and could not do anything. He has since held the position of head of the government and the results have been worse. The improvements in Mr. Semlin's district for the past eighteen months was started or the money appropriated by the Turner government and the electors had to crawl to get it. Sentiment is getting knocked out of the electorate and after another election West Yale will, no doubt, have representation in the provincial legislature.

MR. BOSTOCK SPEAKS.

Dubs the New Premier a Political Corpse—His Downfall will Engulf Governor.

From the Vancouver World.

Ottawa, March 5.—The political situation in British Columbia is exciting great interest. The opinion is general that Premier Martin cannot hold office even if he succeeds in forming a ministry. He certainly will get no support from the Liberal party here. Mr. Bostock, M.P., points out that the British Columbia supply bills run out on June 30, 1900, so that Mr. Martn will have to get a move on. His opinion is that Mr. Martin is a dead one. He is a man who went to British Columbia with fair prospects of success but who antagonized everyone and is now out of the race. Mr. Bostock thinks that W. W. B. McInnes will not unite with Martin, for it would be tying himself to a corpse. Already people here are talking of the possibility of Governor McInnes being removed, but Bourinot points out that this can be done "only for cause assigned."

Discretionary power rests with the Governor to dismiss his advisers, and having done so, Mr. Martin has now assumed all risks. Bourinot says full opportunity must be given to the people to work out the principles of responsible government. If Martin is successful at the polls, then the Governor's action would be vindicated, if Martin fails, then it will be competent for the Legislature to move an address to the Crown for Governor McInnes' removal.

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Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway (standard or narrow gauge) for the carrying of passengers and freight from some point on Horseshoe Bay, in the District of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, thence in a northwesterly direction by the most convenient and feasible route to a point on the Nanaimo Lakes; thence by the most direct and feasible route to a point at the head of Alberni Canal; with power to build a branch line to the headwaters of Chemainus River by the most feasible route; and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries; and to build, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats; and operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to build and operate all kinds of plant for the purpose of supplying light, heat, electricity and any kind of motive power; and with power to acquire water rights and to construct dams and flumes for improving and increasing the water privileges; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges and other aids from any government, municipal corporation or other after to be incorporated; and with power to lease and to connect and make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies now or hereafter to be incorporated; and with power to make wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using and on all freight passing over the said railway and such roads, bridges, ferries, wharves and vessels built or owned by the company, whether built or owned before or after the construction of the railway; and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges as may be necessary or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at the City of Victoria, B.C., this 31st day of January, 1900.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 176.

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The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £350,000, divided into 350,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Victoria, and Joseph Hunter, Civil Engineer, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are set out in the Certificate of Registration granted to the Company on the 18th day of August, 1896, published in the B. C. Gazette on the 10th September, 1896.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 21st day of February, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to extend the times limited for the commencement and completion of the undertaking of the Cowichan Valley Railway Company.

H. J. WICKHAM,
Solicitor for the Applicants.
Dated at Toronto, 5th January, 1900.

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Japan's Part in Recent C Court Intrigue—Streng Reformists Shown.

Russian Aggression Stirs —Coming Marriage of Prince Imperial.

Although Oriental travel is dead at the present season, twenty-six first saloon passen rived by the Empress of China day evening, these twenty-six, files of Chinese and Japanese borne by the steamship give and more interesting budget of happenings than has been bro any recent vessel from the dream In brief the news may be cat as follows:

Capt. Jewell, U. S. N., comm the flagship Brooklyn, who is way from Manila to Washingt scribes the war with the insurge pinos as practically ended, the of Aguinaldo having been di and the revolutionary General fugitive without following, in the tains.

The Chinese Emperor has be cially restored to life—that is, a mation has been issued from denying its predecessor whi nounced Kwang Hsu's suicide— reform party is organizing restoration to power, having commanded recognition of its ex In the same connection, the prime minister, Kwang Yu-W telegraphed from Singapore, whe the guest of the king, that he ca an army of 20,000 in the field time on behalf of the deposed m

Great excitement prevails in hama in consequence of a more usually threatening eruption of volcano, 70 miles distant from hama, the belching of lava fro crater having commenced the d vious to the Empress' sailing—Fe 23—and the summer homes American and European col Yokohama being in danger, with tomary avenues of communicati off.

The congregation of Russian w in the harbor of Nagasaki has a Japanese officialdom and cause promulgation of a law prob foreign warships to the num more than two from visiting any ese port in company. Opinions as to the nearness of war betwe Mikado and the Czar, but each is making increased preparation.

The Religious Freedom bill, ai give effect to the provision Japanese constitution granting to all religious beliefs, has b feated in the upper house through defects in drafting and thematic opposition of the conse wing of the Buddhist church, wh jected to the abolition of Buddh the state religion.

The United States battleship has arrived at Yokohama for night's vacation, this being in ance with Admiral Dewey's p preserving the health of the me on duty in hot countries.

Li Hung Chang has assumed viceroy of Canton, and has at himself to the task of clearing pirates of that district. A c arranged plot for his assassinat discovered just in time to av projected tragedy.

Through the explosion of a the U. S. S. Wheeling one man ship was killed and others The British officials of Hongk once subscribed $5,000 for the of the killed.

British officials have been victims of outrages, amounting murder on Burmese territor prompt steps are being taken punishment of the offenders.

All Japan is discussing the ing marriage of the Prince and interesting gossip is bei lished concerning the betroth The wedding is fixed for April o

ORGANIZATION DESTRO

Captain of the Flagship Brookly Upon Filipino Revolution a Thing of the Past.

The war of the American against the Filipino insurgents tically a thing of the past. Th statement of Capt. T. F. Jewe N., commanding the flagship B who crossed by the Empress on from Manila to Washington, a East by the C. P. R. to-day. quite amused when told of th circulated throughout Amer Aguinaldo's presence in Paris, served with a laugh that it w possible that the American would be glad to have him th was, however, wholly incorr Aguinaldo was definitely loca Gen. Otis in the mountains, t he had fled on his last meeti the Americans—not having ever first believed, to the southern Luzon. He had at last accou than thirty followers with him, army (if such it might be cal been effectually dispersed. He had neither ammunition, mo friends who could do aught It was therefore Capt. Jewell's that, while looting and robber the cloak of "war" might cont a time, necessitating the rete troops on the scene for police d tually the "war" is at an end. little affair toward the close of at Talal," he said, "may be co practically the last kick of the tionists."

THE REFORM PARTY H

Believe They Have Achieve First Victory Over the Emp and Corrupt Absolutism

According to Rev. W. K. M a missionary from the Swatow who was another Empress p the reform party throughout C jubilant, seeing in the latest p tion of the Empress Dowager ginning of a satisfactory end. be remembered that only a sh