

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 11—No. 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 513.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

PART 1.

CAPTURE OF WEI HAI WEI

Official Report of the Japanese Admiral Who Took Part in the Fight.

Chinese Peace Envoys to be Given Full Power to Negotiate With Japan.

London, Feb. 9.—A Hiroshima dispatch says: "Official—The Japanese admiral says the Japanese lost no boats or men during the night attack at Wei-Hai-Wei on Feb. 17th, but on Feb. 18th, the enemy struck and sunk a torpedo boat, killing all on board. Another boat, after having been damaged by a Chinese ship, ran into some obstruction and was practically sunk under the enemy's fire. A Japanese lieutenant and two men were frozen to death on Feb. 18th."

Shanghai, Feb. 9.—The Chinese peace envoys have applied for permission to return to China, but their government ordered them to remain in Japan until the document clothing them with full power can reach them.

The United States consul at Chin King, in a report confirms the United Press dispatch about the detention of several members of the crew of the cruiser Concord by Chinese authorities near Chin King. The report says that the whole trouble arose from the accidental wounding of a Chinese boy by one of the Concord's apprentices and that the matter was settled by the payment of a small sum to the wounded boy.

A Chefoo dispatch says the Liu Kunz Two forts are still making some resistance to the assaults of the Japanese.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Admiral Carpenter in a cable to the navy department dated Chin King, Feb. 7, says: "The Japanese have taken possession of Wei-Hai-Wei. Three vessels of the Chinese fleet were sunk in the harbor by torpedoes. The Charleston has left for the purpose of going to the rescue of the distressed people beyond Hong Chow."

London, Feb. 8.—At daybreak on Sunday the Japanese fleet opened fire on the Lankangao forts, which replied vigorously. The bombardment became terrific. The first Japanese division, including the flagship, directed its force against the eastern island batteries, while the second division shelled Fort Schip. The Chinese fleet soon came to the assistance of the forts. The "Hing Yuen" was hit but without effect, but succeeded in sinking some of the Japanese fire ships from the forts to herself.

The "Lai Yuen," a smaller ship, also fought well. There were many casualties. Two Chinese gunboats also assisted, but were not badly damaged. These four vessels fought desperately until dark, when the firing ceased on both sides. The Chinese forts, especially Fort Schip, suffered immense damage. The Chinese fire to wards evening indicated that the guns were disabled, that the gunners were killed, or that ammunition was becoming scarce.

The sea was rough on Sunday, but fearing that the Chinese would endeavor to escape, the Japanese fleet did not seek shelter, remaining to block the exits from the harbor.

During the night the Japanese learned from a prisoner who had been captured ashore that Admiral Ting, the Chinese naval commander, had ordered the captains of the various ships to remain inside the harbor, even if the islands should be captured, and to endeavor to destroy the Japanese fleet. Every officer was ordered to remain at his post until the last, under pain of dishonor or death. The bombardment was resumed to-day, Sunday's operations being repeated. The fire from Fort Schip continued weakly. The Chinese men of war were so repeatedly and badly hit that their guns were handled with difficulty and less spirit.

Towards the close of the fight the great battleships Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen were disabled. They gradually settled down and foundered, amid the shouts of the Japanese both on land and in the water. The other Chinese vessels were in distress.

The Central News correspondent in Port Arthur confirms the previous reports by that agency of the capture of Li Kung Tao and the sinking of the Chinese warships. He says that during the attack upon the island on Wednesday a Chinese shell exploded aboard the Japanese cruiser Tsukushi, killing and wounding eight men. To the list of Chinese vessels already reported sunk the correspondent adds these, but does not give their names. He denies the report of a Japanese attack upon Chefoo. The firing of the city, he says, was presumably by retreating Chinese troops. Admiral Ito is trying to ascertain the facts.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Admiral Ito reports from Wei-Hai-Wei, under the date of February 7, "While we were bombarding the forts the enemy's torpedo fleet issued from the harbor. A flying squadron chased them, and disabled 12 of them, either by sinking them or driving them ashore. Captain Samessina reports that in passing Chefoo he witnessed a heavy cannonading directed toward the harbor, into which shells from land guns could be seen dropping. He presumed that this outrage was committed by the retreating Chinese. The English, French, German, Russian and American warships were in the harbor."

The same correspondent says: "Kai Ping reports mention cannonading in the direction of Ying Kow, where it is supposed new troops are drilling and making ready for the advance. The enemy's scouts frequently approached the Japanese advanced lines from two directions. There are no signs of a Chinese retreat. Evidently the enemy are in camp. More than thirty guns have been counted among them by the Japanese."

The Times correspondent in Yokohama, after confirming the report that China had telegraphed a statement of her intention to fully accredit her peace envoys, says that the documents will follow quickly and the negotiations possibly will be renewed in March.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Korean legation at Washington that Korea is independent, a fact that he had ignored in sending the Korean charge d'affaires a copy of the Chinese ultimatum for the current year. Ordinarily the presentation of a calendar might not be considered a matter of great importance, but the Chinese year is arbitrarily managed by the Emperor, who has arranged for this year to have thirteen months, including an additional month of May. This calendar is annually distributed to the subjects of the Emperor and to the rulers of vassal states, who are commanded to govern their dates by the Emperor's system. Heretofore the Koreans have used the Chinese year, most of their transactions being with China, and this has been considered by China a satisfactory proof of vassalage. When Yang Yu, the Chinese minister here, sent the Koreans an official calendar several days ago, it was promptly returned to him with a notice that they had no use for it, as hereafter they intended to count time as other civilized nations.

OVERDUE OCEAN LINERS.

The Angry Atlantic Has Delayed If Not Destroyed a Number of Them.

Anxious Enquiries for the Safety of the Teutonic and Other Steamships.

New York, Feb. 8.—A large steamer was reported to be in distress off Fire Island last night. It was impossible to make her out owing to the storm that was raging but her fog whistles were distinctly heard on shore. A proposition to put off to her assistance was made but up to an early hour this morning there was no definite information of the identity of the steamer or extent of the damage. At noon the steamer La Gascoigne had not been sighted at Sandy Hook. The wind is blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and nothing can be distinguished at any great distance from shore. Direct telegraphic communication with Fire Island is interrupted. The cable connection with the mainland has been broken by vast quantities of ice in the great South Bay. Should the La Gascoigne, now five days overdue, be anywhere near the coast she could not be seen until she is close to Sandy Hook. Besides the White Star steamer Teutonic and the Red Star steamer Rhyndland several other steamers are included. The Bolivia from Gibraltar, the Landart City from Swan sea, the Manitoh from London, the Wittekind from Bremen and Taormina from Hamburg. The probabilities are that when the weather clears all these steamers will be sighted off Sandy Hook and it is hoped La Gascoigne will be among them.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon nothing had been seen of the overdue steamer La Gascoigne, the Teutonic and other steamers that are now due. Numerous inquiries have been made regarding the La Gascoigne and Teutonic, and once it was stated that two large steamers were coming up to New York. At Sandy Hook the wind is blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and it is with difficulty that observers can see the bar. Under such conditions no vessel would dare approach the coast. This would apply particularly to a disabled steamer in any of another. Pilots want to see land in entering the harbor, and with a buoy out of position or covered with ice, as many of them are now, no dependence can be placed on what, under ordinary circumstances, are guides to bring vessels safely to port. Until the wind abates and the weather clears no vessels can be expected to pass in at Sandy Hook.

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 8.—The fishing schooner John B. McKenzie, which came in this afternoon from outside, reports a big ocean liner out in the bay trying to make land. She appeared to be endeavoring to take bearings from the light. The captain, by the name of Kozie believes he recognized the Teutonic of the White Star line, but is not certain of anything except that she is a strange craft in these waters.

Glasgow, Feb. 8.—Anxiety is expressed here in shipping circles in view of the severe weather reported by arriving steamers, on account of the non-arrival of the Anchor line steamer Anchoria, Captain Young, which left New York on January 26th for this port, and the Allan steamer Grecian, Captain Numan, from New York on January 29th for Glasgow. Both vessels were due here on Tuesday.

Fire Island, Feb. 8.—4.30 p.m.—A steamer ship has just passed here. It is believed to be the Teutonic.

New York, Feb. 9.—The overdue steamer Teutonic reached dock this morning. Her captain reports that on the evening of February 28th, while steaming outside Sandy Hook, waiting for the weather to moderate, he sighted the fishing schooner Reeves of New York off Long Beach flying signals of distress. The Teutonic steamed alongside, and the schooner's men, nine in number, put off the schooner's deck and were hauled on board. The Teutonic reports a very stormy passage.

The overdue steamer La Gascoigne has not yet been sighted.

Southampton, Feb. 9.—The steamer Berlin arrived this morning. She saw nothing of the La Gascoigne.

London, Feb. 9.—The steamer Etruria from New York arrived at Queenstown this morning. She saw nothing of the La Gascoigne.

Halifax, Feb. 9.—Up to 9 o'clock no news of the La Gascoigne has been received. The steamer Labrador arrived from Liverpool last night, she saw nothing of the La Gascoigne. The Alpha, from Bermuda, has also arrived after a rough voyage without any tidings of the missing steamer.

A FORGER'S REVENGE.

He Attempts to Murder the President of the Nevada Bank.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—An attempt upon the life of I. W. Hellman, president of the Nevada bank, and one of the leading financiers of the city, was made at 9.15 o'clock this morning. A man named Holland, said to be a forger, fired two shots at the banker near the residence of the latter on California street, and then shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound. The shots fired at Mr. Hellman went wide of the mark.

Hellman was on his way to the Nevada bank at the time. He started down California street towards Polk. He was between Van Ness avenue and Polk when the shooting occurred. Hol-

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

Question of Dissolution of a Session Will Probably be Decided Upon To-Morrow.

Judge Bole of New Westminster B. C. Interviewed Bowell at Ottawa To-Day.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—There was no meeting of the cabinet to-day, and consequently no decision was arrived at in regard to the election. A decision is expected to-morrow.

Bowell and Tupper arrived to-day from Toronto, having left there on Saturday night, but they were delayed on the way by a snow storm.

The much discussed question of dissolution is expected to be settled to-day or to-morrow at the latest, now that all the ministers have returned to the city. Judge Bole, New Westminster, B. C., had an interview with Bowell to-day.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The remains of F. J. Joseph, assistant law clerk to the Ontario legislature and registrar of the election court, who met death in Friday's awful accident on the Grand Trunk Railway near Weston, twelve miles from here, was found on Saturday by the men engaged in clearing away the wreck. Only a few charred bones were found. These were taken to Weston village, where an inquest will be held.

John S. Monahan, court stenographer, who has his leg broken in two places, is suffering intense pain at St. Michael's Hospital, but will likely recover. Engineer Charles Manning and fireman John Hess, both of Stratford, who were burned under the wrecked engine, were brought to the city yesterday. Manning is in the general hospital, and will probably die. Hess was sent to his home in Stratford. Judges Burton and Osler, Messrs. Osler, Aylesworth, Arkinson and others who were hurt, are progressing favorably.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The libel action instituted by E. A. McDonald against the World newspaper was finished on Saturday; verdict, \$1 and costs for the plaintiff.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—Curlers are arriving to attend the great bonspiel. The Calgary contingent registered yesterday; also the Duluth men. More came to-day.

Regina, Feb. 10.—The date of the opening of the territorial exhibition is fixed for July 29.

London, Feb. 10.—The Hon. Mr. Justice of the Trent Valley canal, arrived here to-day to arrange with the department for calling of tenders for the Lakeland division of the Canal. Tenders were called for this division some time ago, McDonald & Hogan, of Montreal, being the lowest, but they were afterwards cancelled. Some change has been made in the route of the canal at this point.

FROST RUINING OYSTERS.

South Jersey Growers Fear That Much Damage Has Been Done.

Sea Isle City, Feb. 11.—The oyster growers throughout South Jersey are worried over the continued cold weather and say that unless it moderates gradually they will lose thousands of dollars. The bays in which the oyster grounds are situated are frozen solid, and the ice, reaching to the bottom, has caught thousands of bushels of bivalves. If a sudden warm spell should follow this extremely cold weather the ice will carry the oysters away and deposit them in the creeks and thoroughfares.

The Eastern War.

A Yokohama dispatch says: During the fight resulting in the capture of the fort on Liu Kung Tao island in the harbor of Weihaiwei, the magazine of Jisto fort was blown up.

A Shanghai dispatch says that the Chinese account of the fighting at Weihaiwei denies the report that the warships Ling Yuen and Ching Yuen were sunk and also asserts that the Li Kunz Tao fort has not been taken. The ships, this account says, were merely damaged. The same report says that there are no Japanese except a few scouts near Chefoo.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

Proceedings To Be Instituted Against Railway Stockholders.

Washington, Feb. 11.—In the senate to-day Hill offered a resolution which went over. It provides that the government shall direct its efforts to the establishment of a safe system of bi-metallic, but if for any reason silver shall not be maintained on a parity with the gold bonds of the United States, which by their terms are payable in coin, shall be paid in gold.

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whiteners." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thirty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whiteners" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whiteners for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this Whiteners, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. The "Hair Grower" is 90 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whiteners" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

R. RYAN, 350 Gilmour St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount to the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

J. S. Gov't Report
Baking Powder
PURE

lin orchestra were much appreciated. Miss Powell's recitation merited approval. The soprano voice of Miss Russell to good advantage and she Mr. Bryant, the whistler, audience with many pretty Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Rowlands, and Mr. Richardson were and appreciated. The songs were: Piano solo, Mrs. Agnew; song, Mrs. Rowlands; whistling solo, Mr. Powell; song, Mrs. Agnew; song, Mr. Wallis; song, guitar and mandolin selection, Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Larnard, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Carr, Jenns and Mrs. Miss Agnew; vocal duet, Mrs. Rowlands and Mrs. Agnew; comic recitation, Mrs. Rowlands; whistling act.

on Tuesday's Daily. ing of the charges of gross assault preferred against forism took place before laerne yesterday afternoon. in the full identification of and the entire substantiation charges. The magistrate remand in the cases until allow of an inquiry into the accused, at the request Elliott, Morrison made urbanace at the city lockup and Jailer Mitten placed of the cages upstairs. He fight his way out of the was regarded as wise to ely confined.

of Congregationalists was ht at 90 North Chatham re into consideration the rganizing a Congregational city. The meeting was and considerable interest ed by those present. Mr. was appointed chairman and S. Crowfoot secretary. The instructed to write to Rev. of Winnipeg, for information on the subject and a composed to make inquiry table meeting place, after eting was adjourned, to be by the chairman on receipt ation required.

Introduced in the legislature Hon. Mr. Davie, the lieutenant-punch may divide the projects with convenient limits. It shall be called "petty acts," and may either be blished by the county de- or sub-divisions there- created independently of The executive may also n for systematic and between justices residing vision and for the organi- division, including the fixed places for meetings of the business, and trans- meetings and the notice e function required to be of justices of any portions may be assigned to the ling within the petty ses- in this matter may arise or require to be The justices of a division d when holding a petty which purpose two shall n, shall have the powers of under the small debts act, regulations made hereunder es and boundaries of all tited shall be published a Columbia Gazette, and as when so published shall e of law.

hall was crowded last address was delivered by dge on "Evolution or Re- the lecture was an intellec- rise and the fall of some lful nations of antiquity ed, and the causes of their sequent upon the violation of justice which must of all governments if they To save civilization from e nations of antiquity, he- ties which now exist be- and the poor must be Referring to the French argued that revolutions do- al and political injustice, tion is to invite revoluc- closing he said single tax eform which can effectual- in that position in which sidered free. The present overn the production and wealth, have produced a affairs in which man is in nate position than were e South. An in- sion followed, and the sed by a new song along es to the tune of "March- rtozia," the solo of which Mr. T. Howell. The an- in the chorus. Next meet- A. Cohen will deliver a "Elementary Principles of

Hours.—Distressing Kidney cases relieved in six hours South American Kidney remedy is of great sur- in relieving pain in the back and every part of the in male or female. It re- of water and pain in pass- immediately. If you want cure this is your remedy, prision, druggist.

cream Baking Powder
at Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 15

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

Mr. Hugh Blain, the retiring president of the Toronto board of trade, in his annual address said: "Altogether, although the total amount of failures for the Dominion has been larger other years, I am of the opinion that, for purely trading concerns, with, perhaps, the exception of lumber and leather, the year may be regarded as the most unsatisfactory, if not the most disastrous, since confederation. It is impossible to give a reliable forecast of the future. The outlook is not encouraging. The best that can be said is that business can hardly be worse than now, and that any change must, therefore, be in the direction of an improvement." And again: "The present drain upon the savings of the country for interest on borrowed capital, while such immense sums of money are held unemployed by our own people, is a most serious feature of the situation." Mr. Blain is a supporter of the present Dominion government, but he is apparently unable to subscribe to Mr. Foster's report on the condition of the country.

FOSTER'S FIGURES.

Minister Foster has proved to his own satisfaction that the country is prospering under the National Policy by showing that the volume of trade was greater in the year 1892-93 than in the year 1877-78. In the latter year the total was \$153,000,000 and in 1893 it was \$247,000,000. Look at that increase, shouts Mr. Foster, and say whether the country was not prosperous. It is hard to see how this furnishes proof of anything, unless it be of the fact that figures may be used to establish any sort of proposition. Mr. Foster calmly ignores the fact that the population of the country had increased between 1878 and 1893—though not so largely as it should. He is also careful to select two years that suit his purpose, one of them being at the close of a period of depression throughout the world, a depression much more severe and more widely spread than the present one. Why did not the finance minister select the years 1873 and 1893 for his comparison and thus embrace a period of two complete decades? In 1873 the total volume of import and export trade was over \$217,000,000, or \$59.37 per head of the population; in 1893 it was \$247,000,000, or only \$49.91 per head. Therefore in 20 years there was an actual decrease of \$9.47 per head. For the period 1874-78, when the Liberals were in power, the average of foreign trade per head was \$52.72. For the period of Tory rule and the National Policy, 1879-94, the average is \$45.25 per head, a decrease of \$7.47. When the year 1894-95 is added the average will be still further decreased. Mr. Foster also dishonestly ignored another fact, namely, that the increase in 1893 over 1878 was due largely to the increased export of agricultural and dairy produce, which nobody but a fool would say was caused by "protection." The finance minister cited the increase of railway mileage and traffic as another proof that the country had prospered. Everybody knows that this increase is largely made up of the Canadian Pacific railway, the building of which caused our public debt to increase some \$95,000,000. The remainder of the increase in mileage and traffic represents a proportionate sum of money borrowed privately. What has the result then to do with the National Policy? The same remarks would apply to the increased foreign and local vessel traffic which Mr. Foster talked about. Every ton in that increase represents so much money borrowed by the country or by private parties—in the former case to be applied to the canal enlargement and bonuses to owners, in the latter to the purchase or building of vessels. What, we may ask again, has the N. P. to do with all this? In short, Mr. Foster's hearers might well have exclaimed: "Figures won't lie, but liars will figure."

CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE.

Our Ottawa correspondent telegraphs important news in reference to the early appointment of a successor to the late Chief Justice Begbie. The mantle of the dead Hercules is to fall upon the shoulders of Premier Davie, and the order in council making the appointment will be passed in a few days. It has been evident for several months that Mr. Davie would soon retire from the strife of political life and seek peace and leisure and dignity—to say nothing of the emoluments of office—on the supreme court bench. The announcement, which we have reason to believe is semi-official, may not come as a surprise to any one, but it will, nevertheless, give a wrench to members of the bench and bar and disturb the equanimity of politicians.

His removal from the premiership would mean the abandonment of his policy at a critical time, for it is certain that there is no man in the government ranks capable of leading. As chief justice Mr. Davie would, for a time, at least, find himself in a most unpropitious atmosphere, but he is not made of that fibre that would feel the frigidty of his "brothers" or the scoffs or jeers of the public. His determination and combativeness would enable him to live all that sort of thing down.

Of Mr. Davie as chief justice what can be said? A bad politician may make a good judge, but we are rather inclined to doubt it. Mr. Davie is said to be a good lawyer, and his friends claim that outside of the domain of politics he is judicial, unpartizan and unprejudiced. We sincerely hope that their estimate of the man is correct, for the honor of the bench, its incorruptibility, integrity and strict impartiality are above all things of first importance to the well-being of the community.

THE LICENSE OUTRAGE.

Premier Davie's liquor license scheme was a little too strong for the Vancouver organ of the government to swallow, although the "thumbs-up" battalion "downed" the dose with great relish. It is seldom that the World undertakes to defend the public interest against the premier's attacks, and its effort on this occasion seems well worth producing. It says:

A proposed change in the license law which has been introduced into the legislature is not one which commends itself, after a consideration of the situation. As the matter stands at present the license is vested in the person who is actually running the business, be it hotel, shop or saloon, and irrespective of whether he is landlord or tenant. The proposal is to vest the license absolutely in the landlord, whether he personally conducts the business or not. This would make the license part of the premises, and there would be no restriction or safeguard left as regards the character of the person who would conduct the business. The landlord could put in the worst kind of a ruffian, and there would be nothing to control him. At present the seeker after a license must have his petition endorsed by residents in the vicinity of good character. Landlords here have already got too close to the idea that a license is a vested interest, as was shown not long ago when a transfer from one premises to another was sought. The plea was then set up that having bought the property when licensed the owner had a right to expect that it would always be licensed. It had weight, too, and a hotel license was let with the old place and a saloon license given to the new one. The World has always held that there should be no trafficking in licenses, and it still holds that when a man has shown himself unfit to run a hotel or saloon the license should be taken away from him, instead of his being allowed to sell it out at a big figure, as is now often done; putting a premium, as it were, on carelessness and incompetence, not to mention disrespectfulness. Another objectionable feature of the proposed change is the fact that it will give the landlord too much power over the tenant, and will remove all inducements to see in increased trade only the prospect of larger demands from the owner. Another thing in which every one is interested is that having the license permanently vested in the premises the landlord can snap his fingers at all demands for improvements or additions, and the community will be that much the loser. Let well enough alone!

The premier has graciously exempted Vancouver and New Westminster from the operation of the act. If any man had any doubt on the subject before, he may now feel perfectly certain that there is some special case—perhaps two or three—in Victoria which this obnoxious bill was designed to cover. A dangerous system is to be foisted on the whole community to oblige some of Theodora Davie's particular friends, and that is the sort of legislation which supposed representatives vote for like a lot of sheep at the premier's bidding.

THE FREE LIST.

The protectionist organs when trying to mislead the people upon the amount of taxes taken from them under the national policy are fond of including the free goods with the dutiable. They figure upon the total amount of imports, and not upon the amount of goods entered for duty. The free list, which they praise so much, is of little or no benefit to the people. The benefits derived by the masses from the free list were scathingly pointed out by Mr. D. C. Fraser during the last session as follows: "House furniture and hardware are taxed 12 1/2 per cent., but we are soled with the fact that broom corn and ice come in free. Shovels and spades are taxed 35 per cent., but the man who uses the shovel and the spade has the great satisfaction of knowing that he can obtain arsenic free of duty. When he is almost driven to death with paying 35 per cent., he has the satisfaction of knowing that he can obtain arsenic free. Cordage for shipowners and fishermen pays 30 per cent., but locust bean meal, tortoise shells, bees and leeches come in free. Binder twine

pays 12 1/2 per cent., but then precious stones and cochineal come in free in order that the hon. member for Assiniboia and myself, who are fond of a little fun, may paint the town red. Coal oil comes in at 200 per cent., but then nux vomica, beans, sausage skins uncleaned, catgut, fossils and rags come in free. The rags for the poor man, after he has paid his 35 per cent. on all these articles, come in free. Again, agricultural implements pay 20 per cent., but the farmer has the profound satisfaction of knowing that tartar emetic and grease are free. It will be a great satisfaction to the poor man, after he has paid his 35, 30, 27 1/2 and 40 per cent. on articles in daily use, which he must have, to feel that he can go to sleep with the heavenly satisfaction of knowing that at least sausage skins uncleaned and rags are free. That is the tariff of the honorable gentleman opposite, and these things by their contrast show exactly the character of the tariff." Further comment upon the free list is unnecessary.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

A book which seems likely to be much read these days is one compiled by Mr. John S. Ewart, Q. C., of Winnipeg, and published by the Copp, Clark company, of Toronto, which has for its subject the Manitoba school question. Mr. Ewart has acted as counsel for the Manitoba Catholic minority throughout the dispute, and has therefore had exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with the history of the case. In the first part of the work he quotes the official documents relating to the question, including sections of the B. N. A. act, the Manitoba act, the Manitoba school acts prior to 1890, the school act of that year, which abolished the separate schools, and the act regulating references to the supreme court. Then he quotes the documents relating to the Barrett and Logan cases, including the judgments of the Canadian courts and the judicial committee of the privy council. Another chapter is devoted to the petitions submitted to the Dominion government and the action of the government thereon. This embraces arguments on the right of appeal to the governor-general in council and the judgment of the supreme court thereon, which judgment was recently overruled by the privy council. The judgment of the latter court is the only portion of the history of the case which the book does not cover, the decision being of course of too recent date to be included. Part II, gives a compilation of letters, lectures, addresses and newspaper articles on the question. Archbishop Tache's pamphlets and letters, Bishop Machray's addresses to the Anglican synod, Rev. Principal King's lecture in Manitoba college, letters and articles by Rev. Dr. Grant, Mr. Ewart himself, Dalton McCarthy and a number of others, are quoted in this part of the book. All sides of the case are therefore fully presented. In part III, Mr. Ewart gives a historical sketch of the events which led to the addition of Manitoba to confederation and the passage of the Manitoba act. There are chapters on early Red River history, the Kiel rebellion, the delegation to Ottawa and the final settlement of the trouble, practically by a treaty which was embodied in the Manitoba act. Where Mr. Ewart offers comments of his own he is of course doing so as an advocate for the minority, but he has apparently been careful to reproduce all the evidence bearing on the case, so that the reader may form his own conclusions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Montreal Herald: "It would be well if we had a prosperity in this country which could be recognized with the naked eye. At present the country would regard itself as pretty 'hard up' were it not supplied by Mr. Foster with yards of statistics to prove the reverse. Figures may not lie, but those that arrange them do, at times."

The protectionist organs say: "There is no more high taxation under the national policy than there was sixteen years ago." The official returns, however, give the following figures: Customs and excise taxation, 1878, \$17,841,938 1893, \$27,579,202. Taxation per capita in 1878, \$4.37; taxation per capita in 1894, \$5.52.

A thin attempt is being made by the McKinley-McGreavy press to show that the national policy has not restricted trade by quoting the trade returns 1874 to 1879 and 1889 to 1894, which period shows an increase in the aggregate amount of trade. But they ignore the fact that while the per capita trade in 1874 was \$56.88 it has fallen to \$48 per capita in 1894.

Mr. Van Horne says the government will not grant any more subsidies to railways. How does Mr. Van Horne know? The Nakusp & Slocan railway received a Dominion subsidy only recently, and immediately afterwards the C. P. R. received the Nakusp & Slocan. That is not the sort of a subsidy that Mr. Van Horne objects to, however; it is the one that he cannot control.

It is to be hoped for the sake of the

The demand for a pair and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indestructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fall off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

Liberal party that the report is not true which represents Mr. L. P. Pelletier as ready to desert the Quebec government and range himself on Mr. Laurier's side. His defection from the Conservative ranks would be a significant circumstance, for Mr. Pelletier is one of those self-seeking politicians who always like to be among the winners, but his character suits his present surroundings so eminently well that it would be a pity to see him change.

A new process of extracting gold from ore by means of bromide has been discovered by Herr Larsen, says an exchange. The difficulty hitherto has been the cost. A solution of bromide of potassium is electrolyzed, giving an alkaline solution, containing hypobromite and bromate, which is capable of dissolving gold. The ore is treated with excess of this solution by rotating cylinders; the solution is then filtered, the gold precipitated by passing it over a mixture of iron and coal, and the solution, which now consists once more mainly of potassium bromide, is used again.

Nelson Miner: "Our dear old friend the Colonist, grandmother of B. C. journalism, is dressing up a nice bogey to keep all the naughty youngsters of the province in order. The old lady naturally believes in the goodness of all things that have been established for some time, and one of these is protection. But if the ancient dame carry her mind back to her girlhood days and think of the boys who danced and flirted with her in the olden times, she will remember that in these merry times everything was free. But it is difficult to change old people's ideas, and it really does not matter much what they think. This bogey that is now being put up is the theory that if the free trade party has its way it will take the head tax off Chinese labor, and that consequently the Dominion will be flooded with cheap coolie labor. We hardly think it necessary to point out that this is not a part of the Liberal programme."

St. John, N. B., does not seem to have any reason to bless the N. P. The Telegraph thus describes the effects of the policy there: "The population of St. John within the limits of the old city was 28,905 in 1871; it was 26,127 in 1881, the great fire having taken place in the meantime and driven many of our people out of it altogether. During the same ten years, however, the population of Portland, which is now united to the city, increased from 12,520 to 15,226, so that there was no decrease of the population within its present limits as a result of the fire, the population being 41,325 in 1871 and 41,353 in 1881. In the latter year, therefore, the effects of the fire had been discounted and ascertained, and if the national policy had been what it pretended to be the population of St. John in 1891 would have been at least 50,000, which would have represented an increase of about 20 per cent. on the figures of 1881. Instead of that being the case the population of St. John actually declined by 2174 in the ten years prior to 1891, under the operation of the national policy, so that estimating the actual increase at two per cent. a year, at least 10,000 of our people were forced to desert the city of their fathers because the high taxation policy of the government, and the monopolies created under it, has destroyed the business of the city."

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

"Tell me, honestly," said the novel reader to the novel writer, "did you ever see a woman who stood and tapped the floor impatiently with her toe for several moments, as you describe?" "Yes," was the thoughtful reply; "I did see her. Who was she?" "She was a clog dancer."

FURTHER PROROGUED.

Parliament Will Be Further Prorogued Until the 25th.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The Canada Gazette to-morrow will further formally prorogue parliament until the 25th inst. Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The dispatch pretending to announce the dissolution of parliament and fixing the dates of nomination and polling days sent out from Montreal yesterday is a pure fake. If the correspondent had chosen April he would have been just as near the mark. No definite announcement will be forthcoming until all the ministers return to Ottawa.

The department of agriculture received a report from Maple Creek from the veterinary inspector to the effect that the inspection by him of the districts in which the disease of sheep scab was found some months ago has shown that such localities are entirely free from it as a result of the efforts ordered to be made by the minister of agriculture for its extirpation.

American News.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Capt. Colston, of the schooner Falcon, which arrived from Gray's Harbor with a cargo of lumber, reported passing the dismantled hull of a big double-decked vessel in latitude 48 deg. 58 min. north and longitude 129 deg. 40 min. west, on January 28. It was first seen as it drifted past the glowing red orb of the setting sun, which pictured it out clearly in the horizon. Glasses were brought to bear on it and the captain had no difficulty in making out the hull of a double-decker with only the stump of a mainmast. The wreck was about seven miles away, and as it was rapidly growing dark no marks could be distinguished about it which would give the identity of the vessel. The wreck was about west by south of Clayoquot sound and about thirty-five miles out from shore. In describing the distress signals he said his attention was attracted by a light in the sky that seemed to blaze up like a flash. It was impossible at the time for the schooner to go to the assistance of the vessel in distress, if vessel it was, as the seas were washing over the Falcon and it was all the crew could do to save the schooner. As soon as the captain's report was posted at the Merchants' Exchange all sorts of speculations were made as to the identity of the dismantled vessel, but none could be borne out by fact. No vessel is overdue at any of the coast ports that is not accounted for, and it is not probable that it can be the hull of one of the missing steam colliers that is floating about the ocean.

Canadian News.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—Sir Charles Tupper, minister of justice, last night formally opened the new rooms of the Toronto Young Men's Conservative Club. With him were Premier Powell, Hon. N. C. Wallace, Hon. J. O. Patterson and Hon. J. B. Woods. The premier spoke briefly, explaining that the state of his throat prevented him from making a speech on the political situation. Sir Charles Tupper made an excellent eighting speech, replying to arguments of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. In regard to the Manitoba school question, he stated that until the government had thoroughly considered the decision of the privy council they would maintain a strict silence on the subject, and while the task which had been placed before them was an extremely difficult one, they would meet it without flinching. In conclusion he said he believed when the time to speak had come, the Conservative leaders would be found ready to stand by the constitution and by what it teaches, and he was willing to abide by the verdict of the people.



Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other ailments caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not cause pain or gripes. Sold by all druggists.

ALASKA BOUNDARY

Considerable Excitement Northern Territory the Question

The Commissioners May Slightly Alter the Boundaries of Alaska.

That the British government alive to the importance of boundary question and carefully to assert her claim joint commission meets to show by the statements of the center, editor of the Alaska Juneau, in an interview, Intelligence reporter, says Post-Intelligencer. Mr. C. is well and favorably known as a newspaper man. Situation about as follows: "There is considerable excitement about the boundary the people scarcely discuss. The Canadian Government Forty Mile Creek is in British and to make the claim thither two gold commission power to make a report in gold discoveries and also a pling of liquor into that general opinion of the mine of the Yukon river region Mile creek is in British (C) is a fact that it is very I had a talk with Engineer conducted the boundary United States government the opinion that the camp Alaska on American soil.

"If the claim set up by correct there is a prospect will come within the limits-ry claimed by the British interpretation of the desc boundary. This description absence of a mountain range line should be within the of the coast line. The idea is that the line shall arderings of the bay and from William Ogilvie, who the Canadian surveying party was one of the pioneer survey Canadian government in part on the Yukon and its ten years ago, that the Dominion is now anxious to find real wealth of the Yukon a narrow gauge railway, from the coast to headwaters kon river.

"In the first part of S Ogilvie, with a surveying Canadian, selected with a ability to stand hardships, and skill in the use of snow out from Juneau for the Inlet. They were sent on a mission government to survey any survey and a topogro on the Taku route for the a road to the headwaters river. In a talk with that a road could be con the head of salt water Taku Inlet to the headwa kon river at Lake Tesslin distance would be only This road has easy grade struction of a road will deal of money. In case this year there is a steamer being piced on to meeting Lake Tesslin vi creek, and other newly dis miles from Juneau to Fc to be made in seven de the present time of from days in open boats by route. The general opin of Juneau, leaving out f ters, is that it is Engla through the Dominion a governments, to secure Alaskan territory by ma provements for internal to secure a seaport for a place to establish a na station.

"The American citizens feel it will be an outrage land to steal so valuable the United States, still a country, in view of the congress in not listening of the residents for int ments and remedial leg deserving of the sympat dents if this loss is su statement is engendered many of the most prosp the territory came from a strict in British Columbia opened to inland travel via the Stickeen river, situated wagon road an steamers to the mining.

"Among all classes of kn it is the universal of England succeeds in ge of territory from the Un emment it will be a steal ple and another victory. The people of Alaska American boundary surt been careless and negli erations in determining line, by reason of failure ring parties into the int coast for a distance of gues, thus securing exac scriptions of the coast r elinity of the boundary r sations have been com of field glasses from the the United States survey terson and Hassell. The on boundary survey pat high coast range to the v the mountains, in many of the men to imminent dan hmb, in order to secure ating to the highest of peaks, the nature of the photographs of the imp

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Considerable Excitement in the Northern Territory Over the Question.

The Commissioners May Considerably Alter the Boundary of Alaska.

That the British government is fully alive to the importance of the Alaska boundary question and is preparing carefully to assert her claims when the joint commission meets to locate it is shown by the statements of G. A. Carpenter, editor of the Alaska News of Juneau, in an interview with a Post-Intelligencer reporter, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Carpenter, who is well and favorably known on the Sound, as a newspaper man, told of the situation about as follows:

"There is considerable excitement in Alaska over the boundary question and the people scarcely discuss anything else. The Canadian Government claims that Forty Mile Creek is in British Columbia and to make the claim good has sent thither two gold commissioners with power to make a report in relation to the gold discoveries and also as to the smuggling of liquors into that region. The general opinion of the miners coming out of the Yukon river region is that Forty Mile Creek is in British Columbia. It is a fact that it is very near the line. I had a talk with Engineer Pratt, who conducted the boundary survey for the United States government, and he is of the opinion that the camp is located in Alaska on American soil.

"If the claim set up by the British is correct there is a prospect that Juneau will come within the limits of the territory claimed by the British under their interpretation of the description of the boundary. This description says that in absence of a mountain range the boundary line shall be within ten marine leagues of the coast line. The American idea is that the line shall follow the meanderings of the bays and inlets. The idea is, from what I can learn from William Ogilvie, who has charge of the Canadian surveying party, and who was one of the pioneer surveyors for the Canadian government in making a report on the Yukon and its resources some ten years ago, that the Dominion government is now anxious to find out the mineral wealth of the Yukon valley in order to construct a good wagon road, or a narrow gauge railway, from salt water on the coast to headwaters of the Yukon river.

"In the first part of September last Ogilvie, with a surveying party of nine Canadians, selected with a view to their ability to stand hardships, cold weather, and skill in the use of snowshoes, started out from Juneau for the head of Taku Inlet. They were sent out by the Dominion government to make a preliminary survey and a topographical report on the Taku route for the construction of a road to the headwaters of the Yukon river. In a talk with him I learned that a road could be constructed from the head of salt water to the head of Taku Inlet to the headwaters of the Yukon river at Lake Tesslin, and that the distance would be only ninety miles. This road has easy grades and the construction of a road will not cost a great deal of money, as there are not many steep hills. In case this road is built this year there is a possibility of a steamer being placed on the Yukon, connecting Lake Tesslin with Forty Mile Creek, and other newly discovered camps, so that the distance of eight hundred miles from Juneau to Forty Mile Creek could be made in seven days, as against the present time of from thirty to forty days in open boats by the Chilkoot route. The general opinion of residents of Juneau, looking out from headquarters, is that it is England's intention, through the Dominion and provincial governments, to secure a foothold in Alaskan territory by making these improvements for internal travel and so as to secure a seaport for her shipping and a place to establish a naval and coaling station.

"The American citizens, while they feel it will be an outrage to allow England to steal so valuable a territory from the United States, still think that this country, in view of the past conduct of Congress in not listening to the appeals of the residents for internal improvements and remedial legislation, is not deserving of the sympathy of the residents if this loss is sustained. This statement is engendered by the fact that many of the most prosperous miners in the territory came from the Cassiar district in British Columbia, which was opened to inland travel from Wrangell, via the Stickeen river, by a well constructed wagon road and a line of steamers to the mining camps.

"Among all classes of people in Alaska it is the universal opinion that if England succeeds in getting this strip of territory from the United States government it will be a steal pure and simple and another victory for the aggressive policy pursued by the British.

"The people of Alaska feel that the American boundary survey parties have been careless and negligent in their operations in determining the boundary line, by reason of failure to send surveying parties into the interior from the coast for a distance of ten marine leagues, thus securing exact notes and descriptions of the coast range in the vicinity of the boundary line. Their observations have been confined to the use of field glasses from the quarterdecks of the United States survey steamers Paterson and Hassler. The three Canadian boundary survey parties scaled the high coast range to the very summits of the mountains, in many cases subjecting the men to imminent danger to life and limb, in order to secure exact data relating to the highest of the mountain peaks, the nature of the topography and photographs of the important points,

which would naturally make and mark a boundary line.

"I should recommend that the United States government should show a disposition to learn the exact nature of the territory in conflict by appointing a commission with power to look into the possibility of building roads and opening up the country properly, and by these improvements maintain the rights already possessed. These would be a set off against the present aggrandising efforts of the William Ogilvie surveying party. "It is a significant fact that the Ogilvie survey party has been sent out in the very middle of the present winter to make observations in the most dangerous and coldest section of Southeastern Alaska. Their object is to make a report on the Taku route, so the wagon road may be built to the head waters of the Yukon. They had ample time to have done this work during the past summer and will have plenty of time during the coming summer. William Ogilvie is expected to return by the middle of the month of March, and he will then make a hasty visit to Ottawa to hand in his report, in order that it may be acted on immediately, before returning to Alaska to finish up the boundary line commission work, which is to be presented to the English and American boundary line commissioners for final determination and agreement."

THE MINNEAPOLIS MURDER.

He Sticks to His Second Story on Cross Examination.

Minneapolis, Feb. 7.—There was an intensely sensational scene in the court room yesterday shortly after the Hayward murder trial opened. Blixt, the self-confessed murderer, was still on the stand and Erwin commenced the day's campaign by charging directly that the witness doctored his confession given yesterday to suit the public clamor. The state objected to the manner of cross-examination and the court sustained the objection. Erwin then asked Blixt how he accounted for the discrepancy between the two statements he made as to giving him whiskey. Blixt wanted to go into an explanation of this after his own ideas but Erwin insisted upon a direct answer. Again Blixt tried to hedge, answering that he was in no condition at the time of his original confession to remember details accurately. "Any man in the condition I was in," said Blixt, "would not be likely to know whether the time when Hayward brought the whiskey was 5 o'clock or half-past seven."

"Lord Aberdeen has agreed to write the preface to J. Castell Hopkins' 'Life of Sir John S. D. Thompson.' Mary Lovett, an aged woman, and an elderly man, were standing before a fire in that building this morning when her clothes became ignited and she was fatally burned. Montreal, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the board of trade to-day, the president, Hugh Blair, said that last year was one of the most disastrous and unsatisfactory that the country had experienced since confederation. The number of failures was 40 per cent. more than in the previous year, and had increased especially in business lines rather than in manufacturing. He advised that no foreign money should be borrowed, and urged a reduction in the rate paid to depositors in savings banks. In every department of the year, the loss was \$1500. Halifax, Feb. 8.—The steamer Alpha, three days overdue from Bermuda arrived here this morning badly leached up but undamaged. She experienced terrible weather all through. She has no knowledge of the La Cascogne. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 8.—The most disastrous storm of the year raged here Tuesday and Wednesday and no trains arrived since Monday until yesterday. The steamer Stanley has arrived at Georgetown and the mails will be forwarded to the Mainland via the Cape to-day. Toronto, Feb. 8.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, arrived in Toronto yesterday accompanied by his party. He says he has had a wonderful reception ever since he landed in Canada. From Victoria, B. C., all the way to Toronto, nothing could exceed the heartiness of his welcome. He says of his colonization scheme, that the result of the inquiries upon his mind has been such that if the encouragement from the Dominion government necessary to his plan is forthcoming, he will start his own sea colony in Alberta or Saskatchewan. When in Victoria he met Premier Davie and cabinet. They were favorably impressed and a colony may be located in British Columbia. The Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association held their annual meeting here yesterday. John R. Smith of Brandon, and A. Turner, were elected vice-presidents for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories respectively. Woodville, Feb. 8.—The Eldon house, with all its contents, was burned to the ground this morning, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Loss six thousand dollars, insurance two thousand dollars. Dutton, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the West Elgin County Association of Patrons of Industry held here, it was resolved to ask the Provincial association to make prohibition a plank in the Patrons' platform. Quebec, Feb. 8.—There is a difficulty between the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and certain other members of the cabinet. It is rumored he will abandon the ministry and seek his fortune in Mr. Laurier's company. Halifax, Feb. 8.—The Red Cross steamer San Domingo arrived at St. John's Nfld., from Halifax this afternoon and reports having encountered fearful gales. Her decks were swept the wheel chain broken, and she went broadside in the sea and nearly foundered. She battled two days with the storm. The British steamer Alpha, from Bermuda, and the Norwegian steamer Barcooa from New York, are overdue, owing doubtless to the strong

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway Between Toronto and Stratford.

Warden Lavell of Kingston Penitentiary to be Superannuated—Other News.

Winipeg, Man. Feb. 9.—An unknown man was found frozen to death near Souris yesterday.

A papal brief was received yesterday appointing Rev. Father Langevin archbishop of St. Boniface.

A fire at Morden last night destroyed two hotels and five stores.

The Dominion Ayshire Breeders' association elected W. V. Valentine, of Stratford, president; George Steel, of Glenora, vice president for Manitoba; C. H. Manners, Moosomin, vice-president for the Northwest Territories.

At a meeting of prohibitionists yesterday they passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Patrons of Industry in making prohibition a plank in their platform and pledging to support the Patron candidates at election.

The workmen of Winipeg resent the treatment accorded Canadians across the boundary line. At a meeting of the trades and labor council last night the legislative committee reported recommending the council to petition the Dominion government to pass an alien labor law. This report was adopted.

The date of the Brandon Liberal convention to nominate a candidate for the commons has been changed to February 21st.

Kingston, Feb. 9.—It is now regarded as well nigh certain that Warden Lavell will be superannuated. He has been about 21 years in service as penitentiary surgeon and during the past decade as warden.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The Grand Trunk train from Stratford for Toronto was run into by a freight train that was following it near Weston yesterday. The injured passengers were Judge Burton, seriously; Court Reporter Monahan, leg broken and otherwise hurt; J. E. Atkinson, Globe reporter, two ribs broken; Registrar Joseph, missing. These persons had all been attending the South Perth election trial at Stratford. Engineer Manning and Fireman Reason of the freight train, are probably fatally injured. At the wreck three cars caught fire and were completely burned.

Lord Aberdeen has agreed to write the preface to J. Castell Hopkins' 'Life of Sir John S. D. Thompson.'

Mary Lovett, an aged woman, and an elderly man, were standing before a fire in that building this morning when her clothes became ignited and she was fatally burned.

Montreal, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the board of trade to-day, the president, Hugh Blair, said that last year was one of the most disastrous and unsatisfactory that the country had experienced since confederation.

The number of failures was 40 per cent. more than in the previous year, and had increased especially in business lines rather than in manufacturing.

He advised that no foreign money should be borrowed, and urged a reduction in the rate paid to depositors in savings banks.

In every department of the year, the loss was \$1500.

Halifax, Feb. 8.—The steamer Alpha, three days overdue from Bermuda arrived here this morning badly leached up but undamaged.

She experienced terrible weather all through. She has no knowledge of the La Cascogne.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 8.—The most disastrous storm of the year raged here Tuesday and Wednesday and no trains arrived since Monday until yesterday.

The steamer Stanley has arrived at Georgetown and the mails will be forwarded to the Mainland via the Cape to-day.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, arrived in Toronto yesterday accompanied by his party.

He says he has had a wonderful reception ever since he landed in Canada.

From Victoria, B. C., all the way to Toronto, nothing could exceed the heartiness of his welcome.

He says of his colonization scheme, that the result of the inquiries upon his mind has been such that if the encouragement from the Dominion government necessary to his plan is forthcoming, he will start his own sea colony in Alberta or Saskatchewan.

When in Victoria he met Premier Davie and cabinet. They were favorably impressed and a colony may be located in British Columbia.

The Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association held their annual meeting here yesterday.

John R. Smith of Brandon, and A. Turner, were elected vice-presidents for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories respectively.

Woodville, Feb. 8.—The Eldon house, with all its contents, was burned to the ground this morning, the occupants barely escaping with their lives.

Loss six thousand dollars, insurance two thousand dollars.

Dutton, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the West Elgin County Association of Patrons of Industry held here, it was resolved to ask the Provincial association to make prohibition a plank in the Patrons' platform.

Quebec, Feb. 8.—There is a difficulty between the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and certain other members of the cabinet.

It is rumored he will abandon the ministry and seek his fortune in Mr. Laurier's company.

Halifax, Feb. 8.—The Red Cross steamer San Domingo arrived at St. John's Nfld., from Halifax this afternoon and reports having encountered fearful gales.

Her decks were swept the wheel chain broken, and she went broadside in the sea and nearly foundered.

She battled two days with the storm. The British steamer Alpha, from Bermuda, and the Norwegian steamer Barcooa from New York, are overdue, owing doubtless to the strong

northwestern gales of the past three days.

Montreal, Feb. 8.—La Croix del Canada, the organ of the clergy here, insists upon the Dominion government disallowing the last Manitoba school act before March 6, when the year within which disallowance can take place expires.

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—Hon. T. M. Daly arrives next week.

Many curlers who intend to participate in the Winnipeg bonspiel will be pleased to learn that Lieutenant-Governor Schultz has donated a nice cup as consolation prize.

Provincial convention of the Y. M. C. A. opened at Brandon yesterday. Over sixty delegates were present.

A case of extreme distress was discovered in the city yesterday. An ice-cream woman and child were found in an attic of a tenement house, poorly clad, half-starved and frost bitten.

The Victoria hockey team defeated the Stars last night and are now sure winners of the intermediate championship.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The World publishes a story stating that Mr. and Mrs. Hyams recently came here from Montreal and that the former has made and application and had arranged \$300,000 on his wife's life. The woman, however, learning the large amount asked for in different companies, declined to allow the risks to stand and requested the companies to cancel all applications, which they all did but the New York Mutual, and the serving of a writ on that company to compel it to do so made the story public. Mrs. Hyams, the World says, will sue her husband for alimony and refuses to live with him. Since the insurance episode she had lived in a house surrounded by detectives.

Hamilton, Feb. 8.—Martin Malone, a barrister, has not been at his office since Friday last and his friends are anxious as to his whereabouts. No reason is assigned for his sudden departure.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 8.—Donald Matheson, aged 80, living near Donald Junction, was accidentally choked to death with a piece of meat while eating his dinner.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—Major Arthur Bagshaw Harrison, teller in Molson's Bank is dead. He was 45 years of age and was ill three months.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—President Cleveland to-day sent a message to Congress which says: "The business situation is so critical and the legislative prospect so unpromising as to enjoin immediate legislative action. Therefore the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly anxious to fulfill their undertakings whereby the bonds of the United States, payable in thirty years after date, with 4 per cent. interest, are to be issued for the purchase of gold to a sum slightly in excess of \$65,000,000, which sum, added to the gold now held in reserve, will restore such reserve to something more than one hundred millions. The premium offered fixes the rate of interest at 3 3/4 per cent. At least half of the gold will come from abroad.

A PACIFIC CABLE. Friesco to Japan via Honolulu Likely to Succeed.

Washington, Feb. 8.—It is probable that there will be introduced to-day in both houses of Congress a bill to grant a charter to the International Pacific Cable company for the construction of a telegraphic cable between the United States and Japan by way of Honolulu.

Senator Perkins of California will introduce the bill in the senate, and Representative Charles Wilson of Pennsylvania will look after it in the house. Even if Congress should make an appropriation for a government enterprise as proposed in the amendment of Ford to the sundry civil service bill it is possible that bills for a charter for the proposed cable company will still be pushed.

Admiral Irwin is a leading advocate of the enterprise. The Japanese government, it is fair to presume, will become interested. It is learned that the Japanese minister has written a letter to Admiral Irwin in which he warmly commended the project and while unable to commit his government to it, yet he gave assurance that he would himself become personally interested and invest therein out of his own private fortune. Prominent Californians and leading Honolulu citizens are also interested. Admiral Irwin is the leading spirit in the matter. Another who will probably be named as the incorporator is Bishop of Honolulu. General Dimond is also largely interested as well as Hugh Craig of San Francisco, William Alvord, president of the Bank of California; Louis Parrott, George W. McNear, as well as A. H. Allen, another San Francisco banker, and Herman Oelrichs, the late Senator Fair's son-in-law. The promoters of the enterprise believe that if a cable should be laid as promoted it will prove to be profitable investment.

HAWAIIAN CABLE BILLS. Something Will Probably be Done by the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The bills to charter the International Pacific Cable Company were not introduced in either branch of the Congress yesterday for the reason that it is expected that the senate will to-day vote for the proposition for a route for an American cable to Hawaii. Senator Perkins said last evening that the bill would probably be withheld from either branch of Congress until it is ascertained what may be done with the proposition now pending before the senate. He said, however, that everything was in readiness and waiting the favorable opportunity to come.

Later—The Senate has adopted the Hawaiian cable amendment. Yeas, 36; nays, 26.

Bowell Says Nothing. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.—There is much comment here to-day over the fact that Premier Bowell, in his first political utterance in Toronto last night, should have refrained from dealing with public issues, particularly the Manitoba school question.

DAVIE TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE

Order-in-Council to be Passed in a Few Days at Ottawa Appointing Him.

The Financial Statement the Worst in Many Years—Ministers' Campaign.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Hon. Theodore Davie, premier of British Columbia, is to be appointed chief justice of the province in place of Sir Matthew Baillie Begg, deceased. The order-in-council has not passed but will be in a few days. The financial statement is the worst for many years. For the seven months ending January the Dominion revenue was \$875,377 less than the expenditure. The revenue for the month of January was \$2,800,000, and the expenditure six million dollars, considerably over three million dollars of a deficit for the month. The decrease in revenue so far, compared with last year is \$2,200,000. About three million and a half dollars was added to the public debt for January last. Eight additional honorary A. D. C.'s will be gazetted to-morrow. Col. Prior is among the number. The proclamation appears in the Canada Gazette to-morrow.

The ministers who have been out campaigning have returned to the city. Prior are not at all in a boastful mood. It is especially a few degrees more morose than usual.

The clerk of the crown in chancery has received eighteen additional voters' lists, making about 80 in all so far.

WASHINGTON WRIRINGS. Gold Bonds to the Extent of \$65,000,000 Will Be Issued.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—President Cleveland to-day sent a message to Congress which says: "The business situation is so critical and the legislative prospect so unpromising as to enjoin immediate legislative action. Therefore the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly anxious to fulfill their undertakings whereby the bonds of the United States, payable in thirty years after date, with 4 per cent. interest, are to be issued for the purchase of gold to a sum slightly in excess of \$65,000,000, which sum, added to the gold now held in reserve, will restore such reserve to something more than one hundred millions. The premium offered fixes the rate of interest at 3 3/4 per cent. At least half of the gold will come from abroad.

A PACIFIC CABLE. Friesco to Japan via Honolulu Likely to Succeed.

Washington, Feb. 8.—It is probable that there will be introduced to-day in both houses of Congress a bill to grant a charter to the International Pacific Cable company for the construction of a telegraphic cable between the United States and Japan by way of Honolulu.

Senator Perkins of California will introduce the bill in the senate, and Representative Charles Wilson of Pennsylvania will look after it in the house. Even if Congress should make an appropriation for a government enterprise as proposed in the amendment of Ford to the sundry civil service bill it is possible that bills for a charter for the proposed cable company will still be pushed.

Admiral Irwin is a leading advocate of the enterprise. The Japanese government, it is fair to presume, will become interested. It is learned that the Japanese minister has written a letter to Admiral Irwin in which he warmly commended the project and while unable to commit his government to it, yet he gave assurance that he would himself become personally interested and invest therein out of his own private fortune. Prominent Californians and leading Honolulu citizens are also interested. Admiral Irwin is the leading spirit in the matter. Another who will probably be named as the incorporator is Bishop of Honolulu. General Dimond is also largely interested as well as Hugh Craig of San Francisco, William Alvord, president of the Bank of California; Louis Parrott, George W. McNear, as well as A. H. Allen, another San Francisco banker, and Herman Oelrichs, the late Senator Fair's son-in-law. The promoters of the enterprise believe that if a cable should be laid as promoted it will prove to be profitable investment.

HAWAIIAN CABLE BILLS. Something Will Probably be Done by the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The bills to charter the International Pacific Cable Company were not introduced in either branch of the Congress yesterday for the reason that it is expected that the senate will to-day vote for the proposition for a route for an American cable to Hawaii. Senator Perkins said last evening that the bill would probably be withheld from either branch of Congress until it is ascertained what may be done with the proposition now pending before the senate. He said, however, that everything was in readiness and waiting the favorable opportunity to come.

Later—The Senate has adopted the Hawaiian cable amendment. Yeas, 36; nays, 26.

Bowell Says Nothing. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.—There is much comment here to-day over the fact that Premier Bowell, in his first political utterance in Toronto last night, should have refrained from dealing with public issues, particularly the Manitoba school question.

tub that can some, cleanly the making rather as tight ist or fail off. DURATED BREWWARE.

HER PROROGUED.

Will Be Further Prorogued until the 25th.

8.—The Canada Gazette will further formally present until the 25th inst.

8.—The dispatch pretending the dissolution of parliament dates of nomination and poll-out from Montreal yesterday.

If the correspondent had not he would have been just as definite in his announcement.

No definite announcement until all the ministers were present.

ment of agriculture received a cable from the veterinarian to the effect that the inspection of the districts in which the sheep was found some shown that such localities from it as a result of the to be made by the minister for its extirpation.

American News. Feb. 7.—Capt. Colston, of Falcon, which arrived from with a cargo of lumber, has the dismantled hull of a big vessel in latitude 48 deg. 50 longitude 128 deg. 10 minutes 28. It was first seen as a glowing red orb of the moon pictured it out clearly.

Glasses were brought to the captain had no difficulty in the hull of a double-decker stump of a malmast. The boat several miles away, daily growing dimly, mariners rushed about it which would of the vessel. The wreck by south of Claycoot sound five miles out from shore.

The distress signals he on was attracted by a light seemed to blaze up like a impossible at the time for go to the assistance of the ss. If vessel it was, as the ding over the Falcon and he row could do to save the men as the captain's report the Merchants' Exchange all ations were made as to the dismantled vessel, he none out by fact. No vessel is of the coast ports that is for, and it is not probable the hull of one of the missing that is floating about the

Canadian News. 8.—Sir Charles Tupper, minister last night formally opened the Toronto Young Men's Club. With him were Premier C. G. Wallace, Hon. J. O. Hoxby, J. B. Woods, and others.

briefly, explaining that the from the political situation, made an excellent righting to the arguments of Mr. Richard Cartwright. In re-antibac school question, he the government had there- the decision of the privy d maintain a strict silence and while the cabinet had before them was an ex- one, they would meet it in conclusion he would en the time to speak had erative leaders would be stand by the constitution, teaches, and he was willing verdict of the people.

W. Dykeman, age, New Brunswick.

the Grip

th, No Ambition

Sarsaparilla Cave Perfect Health.

etter is from a well-known St. George, N. B.: Lowell, Mass. I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after getting over the pain to gather strength, and had Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be the best. The results were very good. I recommend this medicine to all who suffer with rheumatism or other ailments.

Sarsaparilla Cures

poison and poor blood. I Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house need a tonic. We also keep and think highly of them. St. George, New Brunswick.

are purely vegetable, and do grip. Sold by all druggists.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Report of the Select Committee Appointed by the Provincial Legislature.

Facts in regard to the Contracts and the Delays in the Work.

The report of the select committee on the new parliament buildings, presented to the legislature yesterday is as follows:

Mr. Speaker: Your select committee on the new parliament buildings beg to submit this, their second report. Your committee held ten sittings, and examined under oath the following witnesses: W. S. Gore, F. Adams, E. M. Rattenbury, Pabex Spittlehouse, E. C. Howell, T. Lubbe, A. Paterson and R. Drake.

The contract for the stone and brick work was awarded to F. Adams for the sum of \$380,000. Mr. J. C. Prevost, mayor of the city of Victoria, is a partner of Mr. Adams, and has a half interest in the said contract (page 6 of the evidence).

The deductions were made up as follows: Marble, and fixing same, \$36,948 69; Reduction of eight cents on the foot for stone, 10,000 00; Reduction by bond being dispensed with, 15,000 00; Reduction for extension of time, 3,000 00; Reduction in labor sheet (see page 6) of specifications, 1,164 50; Reductions to be determined, 8,935 12.

All tenders were accompanied by a certified cheque for an amount equal to two per cent. of the amount of the tender, and the persons getting the contract were to give bonds, with sufficient securities for the due completion of the contract, in a sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the contract price.

Feb. 11.—The steamer sailed from Liverpool for Saturday, is delayed here by the non-arrival of the snow blockade on the strand.

Feb. 11.—An inquest was held today upon the body of a supposed to have been the son of Elbe.

Feb. 11.—The most important business of the legislature is the Rogers bill, governing the house last session.

Feb. 11.—Russia is invited to take part in the international exhibition, a large cotton grower in Turkistan has been invited to send a commission to the exhibition.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

for Haddington stone, 58 cents for the same. The Koksilah stone was rejected, and only a small quantity used in the building, and none in this contract.

Messrs. A. W. Huson, Henry Rudge and Samuel Gray, the owners of the Haddington island quarry, having failed to give security to the satisfaction of Contractor Adams for the delivery of the stone, in accordance with their agreement, the then chief commissioner of lands and works, the Hon. F. G. Vernon, by a letter dated the 31st day of January, 1894 (see page 37 of evidence), directed the said Contractor Adams to proceed to bring the stone from the Haddington island quarry, undertaking thereby to relieve him against extra cost of stone, by reason of the failure of the said parties to deliver the stone; and subsequently, the owners of the said quarry having failed in their contract, an agreement was entered into between the said Contractor Adams and the Hon. F. G. Vernon and the said Huson, Rudge and Gray, dated the 12th day of June, 1894 (a copy of which is annexed to the evidence), by which, after certain recitals therein made, possession of the quarry was rendered to the said Adams by the said owners thereof and the said commissioner of lands and works; and the said Adams agreed to work and operate the quarry taking therefrom, from time to time, all stone required in the erection of the new parliament buildings, and agreeing to pay to the hon. minister, for the use of the said island, and plant, a royalty of five cents per cubic foot upon all stone extracted from the quarry for use in the buildings, which royalty was to be held by the minister for the use and benefit of the owners of the quarry.

The bond alluded to in the letter of the Hon. F. G. Vernon to the said Adams, dated 31st January, 1894, was executed by Henry Rudge, Samuel Gray, Alden Wesley Huson, John Turner, Alexander J. McLellan, Andrew G. Bechtel and W. J. Macaulay, to the amount of \$19,000, and affidavits of justification by some of the sureties were attached to the bond.

Before taking possession of the quarry a sum of about \$2500 had to be paid by Adams, for the government, for wages due workmen at the quarry (see page 97 of the evidence). The government also paid about \$4000, being amount of two mortgages on the quarry property, for which they held a mortgage upon the said quarry (see page 96 of the evidence).

The plant of the contractor, Adams, has been mortgaged to the Bank of British Columbia for its full amount, to secure his indebtedness to the said bank.

Your committee examined R. Drake, the contractor for plastering, slating and fireproof work. The contract price for this work was the sum of \$59,000. This contract, like all contracts in relation to the building, is based upon the bills of quantities, and the amount of each contract may vary, thus either increasing or diminishing the contract cost of the buildings.

In putting in his tender, and after acceptance thereof and execution of his contract, Mr. Drake discovered that he had made a mistake in extending the figures for fireproof work. His tender was \$10 per cubic yard, but in many cases it was extended on the basis of superficial measurement. The difference in this amounted to \$5,910.90 (see pages 139 and 154 of evidence), and the architect, being satisfied that a mistake had been made, recommended that it should be corrected and this sum added to the amount of Mr. Drake's contract price, especially as his tender was so much lower than the next higher tender. Mr. Drake has done extra work to the amount of about \$4000.

The architect gets one per cent. on the amount of accepted tenders for getting out quantities, which sum is included in the amount of the contract price, and in the case of Mr. Adams he received one per cent. on the amount of Adams' tender.

The work on the buildings is not progressing satisfactorily, and never has progressed at the rate it should have done, and according to the present rate of progress it will take about eighteen months for the completion of Adams' contract. (See evidence, page 58.)

By terms of the contracts the works have to be completely finished by the 30th of November, 1895. Your committee have only estimated the contracts of Adams and Drake. We submit herewith two copies of the evidence, and exhibit A, referred to in the evidence of T. Lubbe.

A. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

London, Feb. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it may be assumed as settled that there will be a contest between the New York and London Athletic clubs.

Catarrah Believed in 10 to 60 Minutes—One short puff of the breath through the Blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder, discharges this powder on the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrah, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 50 cents. At Geo. Morrison's.

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

Machinery for the Horse Fly Mines—Ore Shipped From Camp McKinney.

Ranchers Feeding Cattle for Beef—Westminster, Conservative Organize.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—A large quantity of mining machinery has arrived here from San Francisco consigned to Mr. J. M. Browning. This is for the Cariboo and Horsefly mines, and consists of over thirty pieces which, when put together, will form several new "Giants" monitors.

The sale of Fraser River Mining and Dredging Company's stock took place at Emanuel's auction rooms on Saturday night. The large attendance of bidders and keen competition showed the interest taken by the general public in this enterprise. The entire block, consisting of three hundred shares, was knocked down to A. D. Coupland at the price of \$2.10 per share, the highest amount ever realized for this stock.

The Conservatives of Westminster district have elected the following officers: President—Mr. John Hendry; Vice-Presidents for New Westminster—Mr. John Wilson, M. Sinclair, C. G. Major, E. A. Jenns, W. B. Townsend; Vice-Presidents for a district—N. C. Schou, Burnaby—S. C. Cavley, Chilliwack—Wm. Knight, Pocolup; James Fox, Coquitlam; James Gourlay, Nicomen; R. S. Clarke, Dewdney; F. C. Totts, Mission.

Other vice-presidents are yet to be elected from other districts. Secretary, T. C. Atkinson; treasurer, T. S. Annandale.

VERNON.

On Saturday the owners of Cariboo claim, Camp McKinney, forwarded a carload of ore and concentrates to the Columbia smelter. The shipment consisted of 240 sacks of concentrates and 85 of ore.

The weather for the past few days has been such as to cause some of the old-timers who possess weather prophetic powers to predict that the winter is over and spring has struck us in earnest. What little snow we had has entirely disappeared from the roads and mud reigns supreme.

The farmers would be glad to see another downfall of snow as, unless we get an exceptionally wet spring, the crops are liable to suffer from scarcity of moisture.

It will be noticed that no reference was made at the last meeting of the council to the subject of waterworks. The reason is that the committee have been in communication with the Okanagan Land and development company regarding the surrender of their charter, and word has not yet been received from them. From a letter to one of the aldermen it has been ascertained that the services of Mr. Tracey, the city engineer of Vancouver, can be procured to give an authoritative opinion on the best scheme to pursue, and Mr. Tracey also kindly offered to give to any person who assumes control of the work the benefit of his advice and experience. It looks as if the new council were determined to make an effort to carry this scheme through, and we have more hopes of seeing the work started this year than have been able to entertain at any previous period since the scheme was mooted.

Mr. C. O'Keefe was unfortunately enough to lose ten head of cattle this week on the range near Mr. Thomson's ranch. The animals got into a patch of wild parsnips and their death resulted from feeding on this poisonous plant. Fifteen pre-emptions were recorded at the government land office during the month of January.

The recent experience occasioned several heavy snowdrifts on the main line, by which traffic was somewhat delayed.

HOSSLAND.

Nelson Mines. Mr. R. J. Bealey from Nelson, is located here, and will open a private banking establishment.

Mr. G. A. Bigelow will erect a large store building on Block 28, Columbia avenue.

Mr. Van Ness has already commenced preparations for his hotel on block 20. He will have on one side of him the custom house, which Mr. Jones will build immediately with residence, on the other the post office, which D. Stuss is about to erect.

Mr. Patsy Clark, of the War Eagle, has acquired a goodly number of lots and is well convinced of the progress of the camp. The mine is looking better than ever, with a nine foot vein of clean ore. Stopping is opening up a big chamber at the bottom of the shaft, and both drifts are in full work, turning out altogether seventy-five tons a day. Difficulty is still experienced in providing sleighs to carry out the ore, but from 25 to 28 teams will be at work the end of the week. No ore will be sent out along the Northport road as long as the boats can handle the output. In the east drift, that ore body suddenly disappeared in toto, leaving a blank wall of country rock. Mr. Denny Clark, the superintendent, is however well informed from his experience in the Idaho mines as to these geologic faults, and a few shots served to reveal the vein shifted over to the west with its hanging wall almost in line with its former foot wall. The width remained the same, and the incident is valuable as proving the continuity of the fissures in this camp.

Frank Loring is getting pay ore out of

the Josie and will ship sixty or seventy tons per week as a starter.

The Nickel Plate has widened up to two feet, and ore is coming up which gives \$70 in gold.

KAMLOOPS.

Kamloops Sentinel. Mr. Hatherley, formerly engineer on one of the Columbia river steamers, is building a steamer for himself and partners at Salmon Arm to ply on Shuswap lake and the Thompson river. It will be 85 feet long, with about twenty-four tons cargo capacity, and will have machinery sufficiently powerful to develop a good rate of speed.

Mr. J. A. Mara, M. P., James McIntosh, W. H. Peggam, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, W. P. Wood and others interested in the purchase of the Homestake claim, went up to that property on Monday last, getting back on Wednesday night. They express themselves as much pleased with the appearance of the mine. As a result of this visit development work will be continued by making an uprise from the tunnel, following the vein to the surface. This will give further ventilation and establish a knowledge of the body of ore in sight. Arrangements will be made for putting in a stamp mill, but the richest of the ore will have to be smelted, and consequently shipped. Two shifts of men are now at work.

The upper Nickel correspondent says: "Most of the ranchers are feeding up beef, but do not know whether they are going to sell them or not. There are about 500 head of beef feeding between Quilchena and Kamloops, and just as fine animals as anyone can get in any part of the country."

It is reported that Mr. T. Bulman and Mr. John Peterson met with quite a loss the other day by the ice at Rock lake giving way while a band of cattle were on it, and eighteen head were drowned, eleven head of which belonged to Mr. Bulman and seven to Mr. Peterson.

PORT HAMMOND.

(From our own correspondent.) Port Hammond, Feb. 4.—The regular meeting of Loyal Fraser Valley lodge, No. 91, C. O. O. F., was held in the Odd Fellows' hall on Saturday evening, February 2nd at 7.30 p.m., when a large number were present. A large amount of important business was transacted, which will come before the grand lodge in May next at Victoria. Several initiatives will take place shortly. The Noble Grand, W. G. Newton, and R. S. N. G. F. D. McFavish will pay a fraternal visit to Loyal Columbia lodge, No. 88, C. O. O. F., at Chilliwack, on Saturday, Feb. 9th.

The weather continues very fine and mild for this time of the year. A petition is in circulation to have this municipality divided. This is a move in the right direction. It is high time that the residents in this part of the municipality got a share of the taxes, instead of their being all spent in Port Haney and neighborhood.

NEW DENVER.

Nelson Miner. A serious accident occurred at the Alpha to-day. "Red" George Clarke was preparing a fuse, when the cap exploded in his hands. Dr. Bruner is attending him, but so far the extent of his injuries is not known.

R. B. Kerr is at Nakusp, where he has succeeded in getting the claims of his clients against the construction company paid.

L. Alexander has taken a lease of Idaho No. 2, and will work the same during the winter with a small force. The Slocan Star is shipping 28 tons a day to the depot.

DISTURBANCES OF NATURE.

Theory Advanced Connecting Several Such Events in the Northwest. "Most people are unconscious of the fact, but there have been some changes recently in the domain of nature on the North Pacific coast," said an old resident of the city a day or so ago. "First of all, Mount Ranier became semi-active as a volcano; then there was some change in Tacoma harbor leading to a collapse of the wharves; next a great tidal wave swept into the Columbia river and nearly wrecked the lighthouse tender Columbia, and the last that was noted was a series of very high tides on the Fraser river and west coast, where great damage was done. These tides were noticed also in Victoria harbor. Now I ascribe these all to disturbances of nature, and I believe they were connected in some way, because they happened simultaneously and the scenes of action were within a radius of 250 miles. It would perhaps be a good plan to have the matter gone into in a scientific way; the results might prove very interesting. I myself believe the tidal waves were caused by earthquakes and the trouble at Tacoma by a great slide or a collapse of some kind.

"This part of the world is so free from disturbances of the kind that the events described were dismissed with passing mention except in the case of Mount Ranier, and none of them at any time aroused alarm or even a feeling bordering on it."

"Suppose," said Little Mabel, the other day, "that our pug dog should try to follow his master—would he run down his throat, or would he just turn a back somersault?"

Quisby—"What do they do on these ocean steamers when they run out of coal?" Bisby—"Don't know. Maybe they burn the ship's log."

John's Wife—"John, I wish you'd saw up some wood for the house." John—"Why wouldn't I ask you to do such work, Maria. Sawing wood's a thing that even the commonest tramp refuses to stoop to, and you know it."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

VOYAGE OF THE WARRIMOO.

She Had an Uneventful Trip from Sydney—Large Passenger List. The Canadian-Australian liner, Warrimoo, Captain Charles E. Bird, R. N. R., arrived here at midnight on Saturday night, eight days from Honolulu.

Purser Munroe, who is shortly to marry and settle down in Sydney, furnished the following report of the voyage: Left Sydney on the 18th of January at 1 p.m., with fresh southeast winds and high sea until the 22nd, thence light winds and fine weather until we arrived at Suva, which was reached at 10 a.m. on the 24th. At 7.30 p.m. on the same date the ship left Suva, stopped at Weilangala next day at noon for three hours, to land Mr. Carpenter and party sent from Suva to re-erect the lighthouse destroyed during the recent hurricane. At 6.30 a.m. on the 27th we landed mail matter at Hull island, and were under full speed again at 6.35 a.m., and passed Mary island at 3 p.m. on the same date. Experienced equally unsteady, southeast trades, northeast trades, dull and unsettled, with long, high northwest swell. We arrived off Honolulu at 11 p.m. on the 1st inst., and took pilot on board at 7 p.m. on the 2nd inst. We left Honolulu at 2.10 p.m. on the same date and discharged the pilot at 2.40 p.m. We rounded Taboosh island at 5 p.m. on the 9th and arrived at Victoria at midnight. Experienced fresh, southerly winds on leaving Honolulu for three days; thence fine and foggy weather until the 9th. Passed large American ship showing numbers, in ballast, bound north, but she was too far off to distinguish flags.

Mrs. Gove and infant, Captain Swain and Mrs. Polson and fifteen second class passengers left the ship here, and Messrs. Howard, Girvin, Marriott, and Holmes and Hogan and fifteen second class passengers continued on to Vancouver. There were also some steerage passengers.

Captain Swain was master of the American bark Ophir, recently wrecked off the Fiji islands, and he is on his way to San Francisco. The story of the wreck has already been told. The ship brought up a very fair amount of cargo, but her shipments for this port were not very heavy. She began discharging shortly after her arrival, and left early this morning for Vancouver.

Consumption. The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion. of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free. Scott & Bowne, Sellers. All Druggists, 50c. & \$1.

When the Snow Comes and Horses and Cattle are taken out of grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of food, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and may die in the spring. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and satisfactory results are guaranteed. This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add 50 per cent. to the selling price of any animal, and it only costs 50c.

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c. Dick's Blisters, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c., Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482 Montreal.

You Can Get Ferry's Seeds at your dealers as fresh and fertile as though you got them direct from Ferry's Seed Farms.

FERRY'S SEEDS are known and planted everywhere, and are always the best. Ferry's Seed Almanac for 1895 tells all about them. D. M. Ferry & Co. Windsor, Ont.

TO DAIRYMEN—The B.C. Creamery Co. are now ready to make contracts for milk. Call and see us at No. 82 Douglas street, Feeders & Glover. 128-31-7.

More CURETS have been of late. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

DEFORMITY. Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

ROAST BEEF

Soundness to

Tim lost his life by another man who capsized. Tim's swim and was saved. Tim's swim and was saved. Tim's swim and was saved.

CABLE NEWS.

Feb. 11.—The centenary of the death of the great lyric poet, is being observed all day today.

Feb. 11.—The Archduke Albrecht died of congestion of the brain.

Feb. 11.—A meeting of the members of the reichstag to ask the government to national monetary conference in Berlin.

Feb. 11.—The steamer sailed from Liverpool for Saturday, is delayed here by the non-arrival of the snow blockade on the strand.

DETECT MINERS.

Legislature Passes a Revenue Bill Last Week.

Feb. 11.—The most important business of the legislature is the Rogers bill, governing the house last session.

Feb. 11.—Russia is invited to take part in the international exhibition, a large cotton grower in Turkistan has been invited to send a commission to the exhibition.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

Feb. 11.—The contractor, Adams, claims that he has not been fairly dealt with, and that the architect has subjected him to very harsh and unfair treatment.

works of development and... provision for a salary... in London is a wholly un-... unjustifiable expense."

On consideration of the report of the... land act amendment bill Hon. Mr. Mar-... tin moved an amendment providing the... price for the 320 acres that a pre-emp-... tor east of the Cascades may take up... adjoining his claim shall be \$1 an acre.

On consideration of the Placer Mining... bill Mr. McPherson moved the following... as a new section: "In every lease granted for the purpose of hydraulic mining where the area leased exceeds 25 acres there shall be inserted a covenant providing that neither the lessee nor his agent, nor any contractor for the lessee, nor sub-contractor of any contractor for the lessee, shall employ any Chinese or Japanese person on or about the premises demised; and a reasonable penalty shall be inserted for any contravention of this covenant; and a further proviso that a continuance of such contravention, after notice given by the gold commissioner or government agent, shall constitute sufficient reason for cancellation of said lease."

The amendment was lost. Mr. Sword moved an amendment providing that "the provisions of the act shall not extend to or alter the position of any lease, the question of the validity of which is now in litigation." The house rose at 5:50.

Evening Session. The assessment act amendment bill was read a third time and passed. The house went into committee on the horticultural board act amendment bill. Mr. McGreggor in the chair. Reported complete, report adopted, read a third time and passed.

The supply bill was passed through committee, read a third time and passed. On consideration of the Queen's dam bill, Hon. Mr. Davie introduced an amendment providing that the government may make regulations for the building of the dam and its inspection after it is built.

Mr. Kennedy introduced the regular anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese clause, which was defeated. The bill was read a third time and passed. The house went into committee, Mr. Graham in the chair, on Hon. Mr. Davie's retail liquor license bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment providing that the bill shall not apply to tenants who were tenants previous to the passing of the act. Mr. Semlin contended that the bill tended to do away with the safeguards for which the legislature had worked so hard. A landlord could get a license and rent his property to an unknown man.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the landlord could not choose a tenant without the consent of the license commissioners. Mr. Kitchen held that it was the thin edge to make license vested interests. On motion of Mr. Kitchen clause two was struck out. Mr. Kitchen moved to strike out clause three, but the motion was lost.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced an amendment exempting Vancouver and New Westminster from the operation of the bill. The amendment was adopted and the bill was reported complete. Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the overhoiding tenants bill. Read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill allowing justices of the peace to sit in petty sessions. Read a second time. Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the bill to prevent the spread of this disease. Read a second time. The house adjourned at 11:05.

SIX MONTHS' SUSPENSION. Neil Heath Suspended by the Council of Public Instruction. Neil Heath, teacher in the high school, has been suspended for six months for ridiculing the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. This is the decision of the council of public instruction. Secretary Williams, of the school board, has received the following letter: "Victoria, Feb. 7, 1895. 'Sir: I am instructed by the honorable the council of public instruction to notify the board of school trustees of Victoria that the first-class grade A certificate of qualification as a teacher held by Mr. Neil Heath, and obtained by him in July, 1894, has been suspended for six months from this date, and that the suspension has been approved by his honor the lieutenant-governor. 'I have the honor to be, sir, 'Your obedient servant, 'S. D. POPE, 'Secretary Council of Public Instruction. 'B. Williams, Esq., Secretary of School Trustees, City.'"

SEALING REGULATIONS. Article 47, Behring Sea Award, in Force Forthwith. London, Feb. 7.—The Official Gazette today published an order in Gazette dated February 2nd of the present year, giving effect to article 47 in the scheduled provisions of the Behring Sea award, providing that a special license shall be given on the application of the master or owner of a sealing vessel provided that satisfactory evidence as to the fitness of the men employed is given. This license must always be carried while sealing. Each sealing vessel is to carry a special flag, of which the size and color is indicated. In the event of a contravention of these regulations this license shall be revoked. The order goes in force forthwith.

LUBBE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Preliminary Hearing of Theodore Lubbe, Charged With Assault, So Results.

Story of the Election Day Affair Told by Keith Wilson and D. Cartmel.

The preliminary hearing of Theodore Lubbe, charged with an indictable offence in assaulting Keith Wilson on election day at the polling booth at the city hall, was commenced before Magistrate Macrae this morning. Chief Sheppard and Mr. Wilson between them asked questions for the prosecution, while Hon. Charles E. Pooley, Q. C., was there for the defence of Mr. Lubbe. There was hardly any standing room left in the court room when the case was called, and the gathering was a decidedly representative one. Mr. Pooley led off with a motion to have the charge reduced to one of common assault, and argued that the information was incomplete, mentioning among other things that the word "municipal" was left out in dealing with the election. The court declined to grant the request, and the taking of testimony for the crown was commenced.

Mr. Wilson was the first witness. He swore that he and Mr. Cartmel were standing in the hall way at the Pandora street entrance to the police court when Mr. Lubbe entered. He did not address the accused, but Mr. Cartmel did. Mr. Lubbe, turning to him, said: "Don't you. The witness asked what he said and the accused with an oath added, 'you lied about me in the paper this morning.'" He also said: "If I had been at the meeting last night I would have broken your neck." The accused struck the prosecutor in the mouth. He was knocked down and dazed by the blow. The assault was unprovoked. He had not laid the information before as he had been confined to his bed for a week, and a most important witness. Mr. Cartmel, had also been ill.

The cross-examination by Mr. Pooley as to the actual assault was intended to lighten the seriousness of the assault. The witness said in answer to a question that he did not remember putting his hand to his face and saying "this is becoming very interesting" just after the blow was struck. Mr. Pooley wanted to know if he had ever used severe language about the Esquimalt Waterworks company, and the witness asked for an example of severe language. Mr. Pooley gave the words "rotten" and "booby" but the witness said he had never used them in that connection. The questioner read a passage from the report of the city hall meeting on the eve of the election printed in the Colonist of January 17. In it Mr. Wilson said he declined to be led by the nose in a deal to unload a rival scheme on the city. Mr. Wilson said he believed it was correct, but so that there would be no misunderstanding he would repeat the statement there. (Laughter.)

The extract was marked exhibit A and put in as evidence. The witness said he believed Mr. Lubbe was manager of the Esquimalt water works. The witness then remembered that after the assault, as Mr. Lubbe was leaving the hallway, he said if he had had a chance before he would have killed him. He could not recall anything else said, but there was a lot of swearing by Mr. Lubbe. The witness was confined to his bed for a week. He had no major ailment, but upon being questioned by Chief Sheppard said Dr. James Helmecken examined him shortly after the assault and prescribed for him.

In answer to the court Mr. Wilson said that on the day in question there was an election going on for mayor, aldermen and school trustees, and the polling place for the majority and school trustees was the court room. The election began at 8 a.m. and polling was going on when the assault was committed. He was a candidate for the majority. He had asked Mr. Lubbe what he said when the accused swore at him. After the assault and the constable had separated them the witness said it was lucky Lubbe was not on the other side or he would be in heaven by this time. The witness did not strike Lubbe or attempt to do so. He was literally knocked out. When he received the blow he was in a passive condition and it came with double the force as he was not expecting it. There were several persons present when the blow was struck. In answer to Mr. Pooley he said he was quite positive he did not put his hand to his face and say "this grows very interesting." He hardly knew Mr. Lubbe, who was virtually a stranger to him.

Dr. James Helmecken said he went to the city hall to vote. He denied that he examined Mr. Lubbe's wound. He saw it was swollen and suggested that he put some witch hazel on his lip to reduce the swelling. He saw no blood and did not see Mr. Wilson professionally then or afterwards. D. Cartmel, retired fleet engineer royal navy, was the next witness. He knew both of the parties. On election day he was a candidate for school trustee and knew both of the parties in the assault. He was standing in the hallway talking to Mr. Wilson and saw Mr. Lubbe come in about 9:30 o'clock. He spoke to Mr. Lubbe, saying "Good morning," and adding some jocular remark. When Mr. Lubbe turned and saw Mr. Wilson, he looked hard at him, and said "what do you say, don't you?" The accused also added "you lied about me in the paper this morning," and also "if I had been at the meeting last night I would have killed you." He then struck the complainant a blow on the mouth. The latter fell back against the wall. The witness said "Mr. Lubbe, I am sorry to see you lose your temper. You will get yourself locked up." He saw the complainant spit blood at the time of the assault and during the day. Mr. Wilson in addressing Mr. Lubbe asked about his said. What Mr. Wilson said about

AFTER MANY YEARS.

A STRANGE TALE TOLD BY A WELL KNOWN MINSTREL.

The Painful Results of an Injury Received Many Years Ago—Was Treated in the Best Hospitals of Two Continents, but Pronounced Incurable—A Fellow Patient Pointed Out the Road to Recovery.

From the Owen Sound Times. The marvellous efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has again been demonstrated in this town. The Times referred to the astonishing cure of Mr. William Belrose, a well known citizen. This was followed a few weeks ago by the remarkable cure of Mrs. Monnell, of Peel street, whose life had been despaired of by herself, her family and friends. A few days ago a Times reporter was passing along Division street when it was noticed that a new barber shop had been opened by Mr. Dick Cousby, a member of a family who have lived in Owen Sound for nearly half a century. Knowing that Mr. Cousby had been seriously ailing when he came from England a few months previously, and at that time had little hope of recovering his health, the Times man dropped in to have a chat, and before the conversation had proceeded very far it was evident that there had been another miracle performed by the wonder working Pink Pills.

"Well, let us start at the beginning of my troubles," said Mr. Cousby, when the Times began probing for particulars. "Twenty-two years ago I left school here and joined a minstrel company. Since that time I have had parts in many of the leading minstrel companies as comedian and dancer. In the spring of 1877 I thought I would try a summer engagement and took a position with Hall & Bingley's circus, then playing in the western States. One morning in the rush to put up the big three pole tent, I was giving the men a hand, when the centre pole slipped out, and in falling struck me across the small of the back. While I felt sore for a time I did not pay much attention to it. After working a week I began to feel a pain similar to that of sciatic rheumatism. For a year I gradually grew worse, and finally was laid up. This was at Milwaukee. After some time I went to St. Paul and underwent electrical treatment, and thought I was cured. I then took an engagement with Lew Johnston's minstrel, and went as far west as Seattle. About three years ago I made an engagement with Bows and Parquharson to go on a tour through Europe with the great American Minstrels. Before sailing for New York I suffered from pains between the shoulders, but paid very little attention to it at the time, but when I reached Glasgow I was scarcely able to walk. I remained in that condition until we reached Manchester, where I obtained temporary relief from a doctor's prescription. For two years the only relief I had was by using this medicine. In May of 1893, while at Birmingham, I was taken very bad, and gradually got worse all summer. An engagement was offered me as stage manager with Onsey's Minstrels, and I went out with them, but in three months time I was so bad that I had to quit. All this time I was consulting a physician who had been recommended as a specialist, but without any relief. My symptoms had other similar treatments were resorted to, but without avail. Finally there was no help for it, and I went to Manchester, and on December 12th, 1893, went into the Royal hospital, where the physicians who diagnosed my case pronounced it transverse myelitis, or chronic spinal disease. After being in the hospital for five months I grew worse until my legs became paralyzed from the hips down. Dr. Newby, the house surgeon, showed me every attention and became quite friendly, and he regrettably informed me that I would be an invalid all my life. For a change I was sent to the Barnes Convalescent hospital, Chesham, having to be carried to the hospital to the carriage, and then on to the train. After a week there a patient told me of a cure effected on himself by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After the use of a few boxes I recovered the use of my legs sufficiently to walk a few blocks. I then concluded to start for Canada and join my friends there. I continued taking the pills, constantly getting stronger. I have taken no other medicine since I began the use of the Pink Pills, and have no doubt as to what cured me. I now feel as well as ever, and I am able to take up the trade of barbering, at which I worked during the summer months. When I remember that the doctors told me I would be helpless all my life I cannot help looking upon my cure as a miracle. As Mr. Cousby told of his wonderful cure his good-natured countenance fairly shone with gratitude. He is so well known here as a straight-forward, respectable citizen that the Times need say nothing in his behalf. His plain, unvarnished statement would go for a fact with every one who knows him.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions, against which the public is cautioned.

From Friday's Daily. Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications and granted them: Gurney vs. Braden—Barnard for the

plaintiff obtained an order for the examination of the defendant, John Braden, as a judgment debtor. Esnouf vs. Gurney—Order made for the examination for discovery of the plaintiff. Barnard for defendants and Lampan for plaintiff. In the county court yesterday the case of Wilkerson vs. Harrison & Walkley was not concluded. At the close of the plaintiff's case Mr. Powell for the defence moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence, as shown by his own evidence. His lordship refused to nonsuit the plaintiff, as he held that there was enough evidence of negligence on the part of the defendants to throw burden of proof on them. The defendant Arthur Walkley and Thomas S. Burnes gave evidence to the effect that the hole was well guarded and that the plaintiff to get into the hole must have walked over rock two feet high. The hearing was adjourned until two o'clock to-day, when George Jeeves took the stand on behalf of the defence. The trial is still going on at the time of going to press.

The case of Hung Man vs. the members of the Columbia Lakes Mining and Development Company, Limited, was heard before Mr. Justice Drake. The plaintiff's claim is against the defendants for the sum of \$400 for work done by the plaintiff for defendants on their alleged mineral claims. The defendants claim that there was no partnership whereby they could be held responsible and were not liable for the amount. Mr. Brady, mining engineer, was called on behalf of the plaintiff. The case is adjourned until Monday. Mr. Justice Drake having to attend to the adjourned sitting of the county court for two o'clock to-day. Mr. A. L. Belyea appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Gordon Hunter for defendant W. H. Ellis; A. P. Luxton for defendant Boyker, and G. A. Morphy for defendants Monteith and Galletly, the other defendants not being represented at the trial. Tomorrow morning the motion to make the order nisi absolute in Cook vs. Macrae will come before Mr. Justice Drake. Mr. Gordon Hunter will appear as counsel for Magistrate Macrae.

From Saturday's Daily. Mr. Justice Drake in Supreme Court chambers this morning heard the following applications and granted them: Walker vs. Marboeuf—L. Crease for the plaintiff, obtained an order for the examination of the defendant as a judgment debtor. Globe Furniture Company vs. Muirhead & Mann et al.—Luxton for the defendants, the Albion Iron Works Company, obtained an order allowing amendment of statement of defence. Wilkerson vs. Harrison & Walkley ended last night in a judgment for \$125 and costs in favor of the plaintiff. All the other addresses on both sides of his lordship delivered his decision as above. He stated he was satisfied the northeast corner of the excavation was insufficiently guarded and that although the plaintiff might possibly have been somewhat careless yet the defendants' negligence made them liable. Mr. Archer Martin for plaintiff, and Mr. G. E. Powell for defendants. Mr. Justice Drake this morning nonsuited the plaintiff in McHugh vs. O'Brien. The plaintiff, who is a farmer in Saanich, tied his horse in an open yard at O'Brien's brewery, and while there it is alleged his horse was kicked on the leg by one of O'Brien's horses. Strange to say the plaintiff drove his horse out to Saanich before the break was discovered and the animal was then shot and the fractured bone produced in court. Evidence was given that the horse that did the kicking was of a mischievous disposition and had kicked small children. His lordship held that plaintiff was trespassing and the defendant could not be liable. Mr. Landley Crease for plaintiff and Mr. W. V. Bodwell for defendant. The argument of a motion for a mandamus in Cook vs. Macrae was adjourned until Monday.

DECREASE IN SEALING FLEET. Only Fourteen Vessels Left 'Frisco for the Grounds. San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The sealing schooner Emma and Louise has sailed for the Japan sea. The departure of the Emma and Louise makes fourteen vessels which have gone sealing this year, the lowest number known in the fleet for many seasons.

WANTED TO BE RE-INSTATE'D. Professional Cyclists Prefer to be in the Amateur Class. New York, Feb. 9.—It is reported that Arthur Zimmerman and Harry Wheeler are greatly dissatisfied with professional racing and are anxious to secure reinstatement to Class B. With this object in view they propose, it is said, to apply to the national assembly at the meeting on February 18th, 1895. The chairman of the racing board refuses to divulge the names of any of the men who applied for re-instatement, so that it is impossible to learn how such applications will be received by the board.

RECORD BREAKER. Edwards, of the Garden City Cycling Club Breaks the Mile Record. Livermore, Ala., Feb. 9.—To-day Livermore is in high glee for this morning Wilbur J. Edwards, of the Garden City Cyclers broke the world's record for a mile straight way. At ten o'clock this morning, Dick Ayward, of the California Rambler team, called out his team of record breakers. A strong head wind was blowing, but otherwise there is no doubt but that the record would have been lowered several seconds instead of only four-fifths. Edwards was paced by the G. C. C., composed of Delmas, Smith, Jones and Davis, ridine the Quad which recently arrived from Chicago. Edwards crossed the line in 2:25 and finishing at 10:17:30.43, beating the world's record, for a mile straight way by 4.5 of a second. So confident is Edwards that he can reduce the record still lower that he will try again this afternoon, weather permitting. The riders were very much pleased with the road claiming that it is superior to any in the state.

ANOTHER SEVERE SNOWSTORM

Visits New York and Other Eastern States—Worst Since the Year 1888.

Snow Drifted Ten Feet High and Traffic in General is Paralyzed. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A regular raw western blizzard, the worst since the storm of 1888, has been raging throughout the Hudson valley all night and at nine o'clock this morning shows no signs of abatement. The fall of snow has been very heavy and the wind blew fiercely all night piling up the snow in drifts ten and twelve feet high. The traffic on the New York Central railway was interrupted at four o'clock this morning by an accident near New Hamburg, which was the direct outcome of the storm. A work train had been standing in the down track all night with the proper danger signals displayed but in the blinding snow they were not seen. The engine and a passenger car struck the derailed freight cars. The locomotive and one baggage car of the passenger train were wrecked. Railroad people say no one was hurt. Between here and Albany no trains are running.

Buffalo, Feb. 8.—A blustering gale accompanied by hard but not heavy snow, is driving people indoors and reducing the traffic on the streets and delaying the operations of the street railways that radiate from this city. The electric street railways so far bid defiance to the blizzard. The temperature is almost zero.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 8.—The blizzard is in full swing with no sign of abatement. Few electric cars are running and these have to be pulled through by snow ploughs.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 8.—The ice in the Ohio has stopped, forming a sledge in front of the city. The fall of coal is in danger of being sunk the minute the gorge moves. The temperature is eight degrees below zero. The river at this point is almost a solid cake of ice, over a foot thick and rapidly forming. Steamers and barges are in danger of being sunk by the ice.

Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 8.—The blizzard appeared here last night, with a rapidly lowering temperature. There are high winds from the north and about six inches of snow.

New York, Feb. 8.—The worst snow storm that has visited New York since the blizzard of March 14, 1888, started in here just before 8 o'clock last night and rages throughout this morning. For hours all travel was delayed and in instances paralyzed. The fall of snow was incessant and the high wind drove it in blinding gusts through the streets. The street car lines which depend on horses for motive power are operated with difficulty.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—For New England snow to-day, followed by north-west gales. Colder on Saturday morning.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—An unconfirmed dispatch from Halifax says one hundred houses and business buildings have been swept away by an awful tidal wave. It is believed many lives were lost.

The city is nearer snowbound to-day than it has been since March, 1888. The trains are hours late. The harbor is impassable to sailing craft and the street cars are all tied up as far as the suburbs are concerned.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 8.—One of the incidents of the storm was the stalling of a motor car on East street last night with dozens of persons on board. They were obliged to spend the night in the car, a blinding blizzard making it unsafe to venture out. They managed to get to the fire engine house, a quarter of a mile away, at daybreak, and were almost helpless when they reached it.

New York, Feb. 8.—No through trains from the north or the south had arrived in this city up to noon to-day. An effort will be made to send out the Chicago express, No. 19, at 4:30 this afternoon with the through mail. The general superintendent said this morning that no other through trains will be sent out until he is assured that they will go through in safety.

The only way to cure scieria is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

JUST TO HAND—3 Cases Men's and Boys' Clothing. PRICES LOW. 4 Cases Underwear and Top Shirts.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

A dispatch from Kaslo says: A snow slide at the Noble Five mine swept away seven horses and two men. One of the men was taken out alive, but James Willis, of Kaslo, was dead when taken out.

Ald. Bragg and Williams visited Beaver lake dam to-day. They say they found the bottom of the filter bed, that was cemented last fall, defective and liable to break up at any time, the cement work being defective.

A meeting of the Teachers' association was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon. A paper was read by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron. An interesting discussion followed. A quantity of routine business was gone through with.

The revised list of dentists authorized to practice in the province was published in the Gazette yesterday. Of the total, which is 31, Victoria claims 14, Vancouver 8, New Westminster 3, Nanaimo 2, and Kamloops, Vernon, Kaslo and Barkerville one each.

Miss Goward desires to return thanks to all who sent contributions of literature for the school. In response to the appeal 137 books, 642 periodicals and 710 magazines were contributed. Parcels were placed in all the outgoing schooners, and there are others awaiting the departure of the rest of the fleet. There will be a similar appeal next year.

The dog fanciers of Victoria will probably form a dog club. A meeting with this object in view will be held next Monday. There is a large number of well bred dogs in Victoria, and now that the poultry and pet stock association has disbanded there is every reason for those interested in dogs to join themselves together in a club of this kind.

Charles Tisdale was accidentally shot by George Digby, of Vancouver, on Wednesday afternoon, while out duck shooting at Lulu island. The men were trying to reach a flock of ducks by crawling through some brush, when Digby slipped and his gun went off, the whole charge of duck shot entering his companion's thigh, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal.

One of the Assyrian peddler cases was up before Magistrate Macrae this morning for further evidence. The evidence was held by the court to be insufficient and the case was dismissed. An old Chinese peddler who paid his license was discharged. He had always been faithful in the payment of his license, but said when arrested that he was too poor to pay. The money was advanced by a friend.

The ladies' committee of the P. O. home acknowledge the following donations in January: Daily Colonist, Colonist company; four dozen tins of salmon, Robert Ward & Co.; dripping, The Hall; sewing by the ladies of the Y. M. C. A.; clothing, Mrs. McCulloch; invitation to Reformed Episcopal Sunday school entertainment; milk (daily), Mr. Knowles; milk, Mrs. Ross; cakes, the King's Daughters and St. Andrew's Sunday school; two boxes apples, fruit growers' association; invitation to St. Andrew's Sunday school entertainment.

W. K. Tulloch, proprietor of the Hotel Wilson, stood up in the police court this morning when the case in which he is charged with selling liquor at prohibited hours was called, and pleaded guilty. He explained, however, that he was only technically guilty, the liquor having been sold by the bartender against his express orders, but he was responsible as proprietor. Magistrate Macrae said in view of all the circumstances it would be only just to deal leniently with the defendant. He therefore imposed the minimum fine, \$20, with \$1 costs added.

The Ladies' Aux. of the Jubilee Hospital accede to the wish of the ladies and gentlemen who attended last evening's "at home" at the A. O. U. W. hall. There will be a number of similar affairs before the season closes. The hall was most comfortably filled and four very pleasant hours were spent dancing to excellent music provided by the Richardson orchestra. During the evening supper was served in the dining room which, like the hall, was very tastefully decorated. It was the unanimous opinion of all who attended, that the dance should be repeated and as there is no doubt of its success this will probably be done.

From Saturday's Daily. Several fine specimens of cereals have been donated by Mr. Adams, M. P. P., to the Board of Trade reading room. The specimens are from the Sunnyside farm, Cariboo.

The rifle range at Goldstream is to be put in order. The riflemen will soon be at practice again. A committee of the rifle association consisting of Messrs. Williams, Gregory, Morkill, Langley and Taylor was appointed to arrange the programme for the next prize meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Association was held in the Philharmonic hall last evening. Hewitt Postock, William Templeman and Dr. G. L. Milne were elected representatives on the provincial executive committee, to be held in this city this evening. Final arrangements were made for the nominating convention to be held in Philharmonic hall on Friday the 15th instant.

At a meeting of the school board held Friday afternoon a letter from Mr. L'ape, superintendent of education, was read. The letter stated that the certificate of Neil Heath had been suspended for six months. E. H. Russell, B. A., of South Park school, was appointed to the vacancy at the salary of \$100 a month. Mr. Russell will at once enter upon his duties. The successor to Mr. Russell will

be appointed at the next regular meeting of the board Wednesday night.

The Y. L. I. dance at Harmony Hall last night was well attended. In the P. O. distributions Miss Kate Rourke, in the shamrock costume, and Miss Josephine Marboeuf, in a lamp-shade dress, were the lady prize winners, while Mr. F. Sehl as a Phoenecian cavalier, shared the honors. The judges were Ernest Wolff, A. Ward and J. Mellon. Very tasty refreshments were served by the ladies. The Bantley family furnished the music.

The regular meeting of the Teachers' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. In the absence of President Paul, Miss E. G. Lawson occupied the chair. Miss A. D. Cameron read an interesting and instructive paper on "Literature in our Schools," and held that literature should be given more attention and thought than our present readers were entirely unacquainted with the teaching of literature. J. N. Muir, B. A., gave a short talk on junior reading.

La grippe, which is so dreaded not only for the seriousness of itself while running its course, but for its lasting effects in many cases, is again reported to be prevalent here. There are several persons in the city who are sure they have it, and as some of them had it before the evidence seems convincing. La grippe has appeared in New York, and the disease has claimed several victims, Ward McAllister, the great social lion being among the number. A wag who jests at death even says it will very likely be "good form" in New York to have it now.

Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in Blue ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. Two candidates were initiated, after which the following officers for the ensuing quarter were installed: C. T. Mr. Moody; V. T. Miss Isbister; Secretary, Mr. Nobles; Financial Secretary, Mr. Kinning; Treasurer, Miss Whittier; Chaplain, Mr. Culpin; M. Mr. Staples; P. C. T. Mr. Phillips; G. Miss Atkins; Sentinel, Mr. Bound; Assistant Secretary, Miss Clark; D. M., Miss B. Muir. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the free concert in Pandora Street Temperance hall tonight.

At the regular meeting of Victoria West lodge, No. 29, I. O. G. T., last Wednesday evening, the following officers were installed for the ensuing quarter by L. D. Semple: C. T., A. R. Baker; V. T., Mrs. A. R. Baker; Secretary, D. McDonald; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. R. Semple; Financial Secretary, J. Park; Treasurer, G. Okell; Marshall, N. Willard; Deputy Marshal, Miss G. Andrews; Chaplain, Mrs. A. W. Stewart; Guards, D. Purman; Sentinel, Mr. Shorholt; P. C. T., A. W. Semple; Reporter, D. McDonald. This lodge meets every Wednesday evening at Semple's hall, on Craigflower road. The temperance drama entitled "The Social Class," and "Victims of the Bottle," will shortly be presented by this lodge.

The trim little sailing schooner Elsie, which was launched here recently under such auspicious circumstances, has almost before she got started on her search for the festive seal, met with an accident, says the Port Townsend Leader. Several days ago while on her way down the straits she encountered a heavy blow during which her masts fell to the deck bringing down her gaff with great force on the canvas and bows of the deck. On examination it was found that several had been damaged more or less seriously. The little schooner put into Port Angeles for repairs and then started for Neah Bay, where the crushed canvas will be either repaired or new ones secured from the Indians. The last report from her was that most of the crew had partially recovered from too much alcohol.

The concert in the new Colquitz hall on Carey road last evening was a splendid affair, and really great credit is due to those who took part in it. The singing and music were excellent, and the wax works a first-class exhibition, and the farce of "The Mummies" was as well put on as could be done by professionals. The clown from a neighboring circus, borrowed for the occasion, a regular assistant being sick, created great merriment. The only drawback to the affair was that the chimey had only been finished a few minutes before opening, and there was no time left to put up the stove; however, the concert will be long remembered. Many persons went from town, as the evening was so fine. It should be remembered that Colquitz hall is not in Strawberry Vale, the Strawberry Vale folk having a nice new hall of their own. Nothing could be better served to illustrate how rapidly the outskirts of Victoria are building up than the number of new public halls being built.

The case of James M. Morrison has developed a very peculiar phase. In his defence in the police court this morning it was absolutely proven that he could not have been at the place at the time the assault charged against him was committed, and the only conclusion to be reached was that it was a clear case of mistaken identity. The charge against him was therefore dismissed. No further evidence on the charge of exposure was forthcoming, and the case was adjourned until Tuesday. The police believe him to be guilty of the latter charges. The examination of Morrison as to his sanity is still in progress. Dr. Lang has completed his examination, but Dr. George Duncan is to have a further interview with the subject. In the police court this morning Mr. Lang swore that he believed the man was of unsound mind and at times not accountable for his actions, not possessing the power to tell right from wrong. His memory power was also described as being very feeble. The doctor said that he had applied the ordinary tests used

by physicians. It is quite probable that Morrison will be sent to the asylum, where with proper medical treatment his mental power can, it is believed, be restored.

Moses Lenx has returned from Europe, where he went to make purchases for the well known dry goods firm of Lenx & Leiser. Mr. Lenx enjoyed his trip very much, and appears in good health. He says business in England is not so bad, but Germany is somewhat quiet.

Commencing Sunday the Northern Pacific will start on a new schedule for passenger train service. The East bound train will leave Tacoma daily at 2 p.m., instead of at 11:45 p.m., and will shorten the time 16 hours to Chicago. This will be the quickest time of any line across the continent.

H. C. Macaulay, who for five years has held a very important position with Wilson Bros., has resigned his post to engage in the commission business with Charles Spratt. The firm have the agency for the New Wellington coal mined by the New Vancouver coal company, the Phoenix insurance company, of Hartford, Conn., and also for a large local company. They have offices in the Adelphi building, and being popular young business men will undoubtedly do very well.

H. Martin, of St. Paul, is the new general agent of the Great Northern of Victoria. Mr. Martin succeeds Mr. Weeks, and took charge to-day. J. H. Devlin, agent of the Northwest Steamship company, and who has been acting as agent for the Great Northern, pending a permanent appointment, will still be associated with the Great Northern as freight and passenger agent. Mr. Martin has lately been connected with the Alberta Railway and Coal company which is general traffic manager, and is well known in railway circles. He is a genial gentleman, and will no doubt be popular in Victoria.

Duncan Ross lectured on W. E. Gladstone before the Sir William Wallace Society last night. The public and the private life of this statesman, who was a parliamentary head, but as one who had at heart the well-being of the British empire and of the British people. Rev. Mr. Macleod praised the manner in which Mr. Ross had dealt with the subject of the great commoner, and there were short speeches made by others present.

It was rumored about the city this afternoon that a certain official, said to be interested in a certain contract from the government of which he is a servant, has been requested to either resign his post or give up the contract. It seems the logical thing, and therefore bears the imprint of truth. The approval of the contract will not add anything to the muddle in which the contract in question is involved. Some official announcement on the point in question may be looked for in a few days either in the affirmative or in the nature of a disclaimer. Every day seems to bring fresh troubles to the government in question. In fact the very building which were part of the foundation of their continuance in power seem to have fallen upon them.

BOODLING AT VANCOUVER.

J. E. W. MacFarlane Charged With Attempting to Bribe an Alderman.

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—Citizens were astonished yesterday by the arrest of J. E. W. MacFarlane, manager of the British Columbia iron works of this city, on a charge of attempting to bribe Alderman McCraney. Tenders were recently called for by the city for the construction of an electric light plant, and the contract was awarded the British Columbia iron works company. Their tender was not the lowest, and at the time the council announced they had awarded it to them on account of their being a home industry. Now it is charged that boodling took place, similar to a recent exposure in Toronto.

The information on which MacFarlane was arrested was sworn to by W. I. Leonard, agent for the Royal Electric company, Montreal. He alleges that MacFarlane attempted to bribe McCraney in the sum of \$1000 to secure the contract. MacFarlane was released on \$2000 bail, his case coming up on Saturday. Both McCraney and MacFarlane deny the charge emphatically. Leonard says that he is acting under instructions from his firm. He also hinted that the action never would have taken place if McCraney had done the right thing. It is thus thought that Leonard's company was interested in MacFarlane's tender and that disagreements have arisen between the firms.

Ald. McCraney has sent his resignation to the council.

The New York Girl—Lord Dumley, did you ever hear the joke about the museum keeper who had two skulls of St. Paul, one when he was a boy and the other when he was a man?—The Englishman—No; what is it?—Life.

Heart Disease Believed in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Lang has completed his examination, but Dr. George Duncan is to have a further interview with the subject. In the police court this morning Mr. Lang swore that he believed the man was of unsound mind and at times not accountable for his actions, not possessing the power to tell right from wrong. His memory power was also described as being very feeble. The doctor said that he had applied the ordinary tests used

For Horses and Cattle Use Dick's Blood Purifier

AN ONLOOKER'S OPINION.

Japan's Aggression the Movement of a Name.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—Rev. M. D. Porter, a missionary of the American board in Pang Chung, in the province of Shantung, China, recently journeyed to Tientsin, 150 miles northwest. He has written to the board concerning the signs of war that he saw. He says: "Wherever we went we saw the signs of war and its preparations. The forts at Taku bristled with guns, the channels across the bar were lined with torpedoes and marine mines and the immense trains of cars which were to carry soldiers to new fields of destruction. On the river, both going and coming, we met an unceasing flotilla of soldiers, all going they scarcely knew where. Our friends at Tientsin were a little anxious for us, and the foreigners who have learned to live with quiet delight on the daily rumors and possibilities, were surprised to think that any should think of returning. There, of course, was no reason why we should not return. We had one exciting hour on the return trip. Aside from that all was as quiet and peaceful as any of the many trips we have taken back and forth. We were started one morning at daylight by being boarded by a boatload of Hunan soldiers. A great flotilla of them were going northward. Their boats were unpleasantly crowded, and they were catching all the boats they could so as to have a little more room for themselves. They were persuaded at last to let us alone, and, like pirates as they were, made for the next boat they saw, leaving us in peace. The children were much stirred up. We reached home safely the next day. This tour was the more interesting as being in the midst of troublous times for the authorities in the north; troublous too here, for the edict had gone forth for the enrollment of all the families by tens to make ready for a levy en masse in case occasion should require it. My first visit was to a village fifteen miles south of us.

"I can see nothing in the aggression of Japan, but the movement of vainglorious enthusiasts to win a position in the eyes of the world. It was a pitiful aim. There are many who delight in war and all its disaster and terror. It does not seem to me desirable and I deplore the unrighteousness which has brought this on. The only satisfaction to be found in it is that the western nations were wholly exempt from any part or lot in it. They may rejoice in the discomfiture of China, but they will not be branded as the sharers in the brutality to attempt to force China into even necessary reforms. No one conversant with any part of China can shut his eyes to the ever increasing enemies which surround her system of government, powerful as it has been. They are of the same kind as are being fought against in New York and other great centres of good and evil."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Rapidly cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the firm does greatly benefit. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Morrison druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

People Who Weigh and Compare Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose. The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home? Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Heart Disease Believed in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Lang has completed his examination, but Dr. George Duncan is to have a further interview with the subject. In the police court this morning Mr. Lang swore that he believed the man was of unsound mind and at times not accountable for his actions, not possessing the power to tell right from wrong. His memory power was also described as being very feeble. The doctor said that he had applied the ordinary tests used

For Horses and Cattle Use Dick's Blood Purifier

People Who Weigh and Compare Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose. The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home? Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Heart Disease Believed in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Lang has completed his examination, but Dr. George Duncan is to have a further interview with the subject. In the police court this morning Mr. Lang swore that he believed the man was of unsound mind and at times not accountable for his actions, not possessing the power to tell right from wrong. His memory power was also described as being very feeble. The doctor said that he had applied the ordinary tests used

For Horses and Cattle Use Dick's Blood Purifier

MEDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects, never blisters. Read proofs below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., 303 E. CHURCH ST., HENDERSON, MO., FEB. 14, 94.

Dear Sir—Please send me one of your Home Remedies and I will send you a testimonial. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an issue in her side and the doctor cured her with your Kendall's Spavin Cure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., 303 E. CHURCH ST., HENDERSON, MO., FEB. 14, 94.

Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with much success. I think it is the best I have ever used. I once had a mare that had an issue in her side and the doctor cured her with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., 303 E. CHURCH ST., HENDERSON, MO., FEB. 14, 94.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH

ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, etc. caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Weakness.

Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of loss and excess, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. KEPT IN BOTTLES BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed. To everyone who tries this Remedy according to directions, or who cherishes a permanent cure, a reward of \$5.00. PRICE \$1.00, 3 PACKAGES \$5.00.

Write by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty or inspection. Send for free literature for the Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tell us how to get well and stay well.

ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, 1000 VICTORIA, B. C. SOLE AGENT, 4515-ly-wk

JOHN MESTON, Carriage Maker, BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd. NOTICE. Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, at assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary at the company's office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec. Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894. 47-57-d-w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1895. By order of the Board of Directors. 47-57-d-w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS. A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the masses profuse flow, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach, but by the use of one or two lozenges (used with care) the irregularities of the system are corrected. Avoid all other medicines. Beware of cheap imitations. Solely sold by the QUESNELLE QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, QUESNELLE, B. C.

\$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will show you how to get well in 30 days. We will guarantee the work and teach you how to work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will mail you the medicine. It is a sure cure for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It is a sure cure for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It is a sure cure for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Migraine, Stomach Pain, Indigestion, Constipation, and all diseases of the digestive system. It is a sure cure for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It is a sure cure for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Best Cough Syrup, Cures Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

For Horses and Cattle Use Dick's Blood Purifier

THE THIRD GRAN. Admirable Skill by the Japanese. Resume of the Peace Between and Chi.

The Associated Press at Tokio, writing on the third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

The third of Japan's conditions was launched when the first detachment organized army corps arrived in nineteen days, conveyed by a strong destination was an inland eastern point of the Shantung peninsula.

THE REBELS TO BE HANGED

Four of the Ringleaders in the Hawaiian Revolt Will be So Executed.

Ex-Queen Lili is to be Tried for Treason as an Ordinary Rebel.

The Honolulu correspondent of the Associated Press forwards the following batch of correspondence under date of Saturday, Feb. 2:

There is a bill in affairs here and quiet will probably reign until the military court, now sitting, will have finished its work. A large number of conspiracy cases are yet to be tried and the probabilities are that the court will sit for two or three weeks at least.

The six leaders were all sentenced to be hung. They are Charles F. Gulick, William H. Rickard, William T. Seward, Robert W. Wilcox, Sam Nowlin and Henry Bertelman.

The sentences in the last two cases will be commuted as both men have furnished valuable evidence for the government.

Richard is an Englishman, Wilcox an American. The only one of the four who is entitled to the protection of the United States is William T. Seward.

As yet no date has been set for the execution of the military court since the departure of the Australia was that of V. V. Ashford. He is charged with misprision of treason.

The military commission has brought in findings in 24 cases in all. Their names are: R. W. Wilcox, S. Nowlin, H. F. Bertelman, Carl Widemann, W. C. Greig, Louis Marshall, W. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, C. T. Gulick, W. H. Rickard, W. T. Seward, T. B. Walker, Scionon Kaula, Opelehaua, Lot Lane, Thomas Poole, J. Kalanika, Robert Palau, J. W. Biphane, Kilona, Joseph Clerk, D. Kanuha, W. Widdifield, Joela Kialaki.

Of the foregoing D. Kanuha and J. Kalanika were acquitted. The others were all found guilty, and sentences were fixed by the commission, subject to review by President Dole.

The sentences vary much—all the way from sentence to death to imprisonment for five years with fines. The lowest sentence for treason, by Hawaiian statute, is imprisonment for five years and a fine of not less than \$5000.

A batch of twenty native rebels charged with treason, is now occupying the attention of the court. United States minister Willis has changed his attitude somewhat since the last session.

He is not so belligerent in his demands. His latest communication to the government is a request that if the death penalty is imposed in the cases of any Americans, the executions be postponed until the British commissioner has made a similar request.

Thus far two men who claim American protection have been tried. They are Louis Marshall, charged with open rebellion, and Thomas Walker, who pleaded guilty to a charge of treason.

Great interest is attached to the forthcoming trial of the queen. The government claims to have more than sufficient evidence to convict her of treason.

Her punishment will be, in case of conviction, as hard to conjecture. Her case will probably come up next Monday.

She is charged with treason. The charge reads: "Treason: by engaging in open rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii by attempting by force of arms to overthrow and destroy same, and by levying war against the same, and by adhering to the enemies of the Republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort within the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere."

"Charge amended: By abetting, abetting, procuring, counselling, fitting, countenancing and encouraging others to commit treason and to engage in open rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii and to attempt by force of arms to overthrow and destroy the same, and to adhere to the enemies of the Republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere." There are six specifications in the charge.

The steamer Daisy Kimball, recently purchased by an Hawaiian firm, was wrecked on the coast of Hawaii on Jan. 25th. She proved a total loss. Insured for \$35,000.

F. M. Hatch, the minister of foreign affairs, may resign shortly and leave for San Francisco to reside. His successor will probably be W. N. Armstrong, formerly of the New York bar.

To obtain a decision of his exact status P. C. Jones, a prominent property holder under the republic, wrote Minister Willis yesterday to learn just what position he occupied in the United States, whether he is still subject to the income tax and at the same time cannot look to the American government for protection.

Appropriation Made by the United States Senate on Saturday.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—By a decisive vote of 26 to 25 the senate to-day voted to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. An amendment was made giving \$500,000 for beginning work on the cables and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work, estimated to cost \$3,000,000.

This was the first practical result coming from the intermittent Hawaiian debate, lasting for more than a year, and renewed with intensity in the last week in connection with the proposed cable.

The debate of the last few days has shown that the lines of division were practically the same as those heretofore existing in all issues over Hawaii, the Republican senators urging closer relationship by cable and ultimately by annexation, the Democrat-

LA GASCOGNE IS SAFE.

Buffeted by Wind and Wave Her Voyage Across the Atlantic is Lengthened.

News of Her Safe Arrival Received With Exclamations of Joy Everywhere.

New York, Feb. 12.—The big French liner, La Gascoigne, for which great anxiety had been felt, dropped anchor off quarantine shortly before midnight, this morning she passed up to her pier, being saluted by every boat in the river.

The eight days delay was due to a broken piston rod and to the terrific gales which have swept the North Atlantic for the past week or more and brought disaster to so many staunch craft. Captain Baudelon and the officers and crew of La Gascoigne brought the ship and passengers through the gales and made port without help.

From the time they left Havre on January 26 until yesterday they spoke no transatlantic steamer and saw only a four-masted schooner, the one which reported at St. Pierre Miquelon, as having seen a large steamer off the banks apparently in distress last Saturday.

The United Press tug Fred B. Dalsell, with representatives of the Times, Tribune and Recorder on board, was the first to reach the La Gascoigne. The disabled steamer had left Fire Island 25 miles from and was eight miles westward of Sandy Hook lightship. It was 8:45 p.m. when the big liner was limping into port at half-speed, with two big red lights, signals of distress, at the foremast.

The tug lay alongside half an hour and the following story of the damage ascertained. On the third day out the piston rod broke and 18 hours was spent in making repairs. When they were completed the ship steamed 9 miles an hour only.

On February 2 the piston rod broke again. The machinery was stopped for the third time. Owing to the motion of the ship repairs were difficult. On the next day the chief engineer had completed the repairs and the ship proceeded.

For the fourth time the machinery broke down on the morning of the 10th. On the 10th 150 miles were made, and yesterday, to the great rejoicing of all on board, Fire Island was sighted and the ship crept up to her anchorage off the bar.

At New York the news of the safe arrival of the liner, with as much joy as at the Hotel Martin, at the corner of University place and Ninth street. For days all the prominent Frenchmen of New York have been gathering at the popular resort for news.

The long distance telephone has been constantly ringing in the cafe. Frenchmen in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh and elsewhere have been asking for the latest. The cafe was crowded last afternoon when the United States bulletin stated that the vessel was safe and flashed over the wires.

Proprietor Martin rushed in, his face all aglow with excitement, "La Gascoigne est arrive!" "Mon Dieu, elle est arrive enfin!" came in thorns from the United States party. Such a scene of uncontrolled delight as ensued has seldom been seen in New York.

Men who had relatives or near friends aboard almost cried for joy. Only Frenchmen could have expressed extreme happiness as they did, with tears in their eyes and faces fairly beaming with joy, they hugged each other passionately.

Hundred of telegrams were received at the Hotel Martin, the wires fairly humming with queries from distant cities. Fifty or more cablegrams were sent by guests of the Martin to friends in Paris.

Mr. Crozier, of Philadelphia, whose wife is on board La Gascoigne, was quite overcome when he heard the news. "I can hardly talk, I am so happy," he said, "it seems as if I had just returned from a hideous nightmare. My anguish as the days and nights went by without a word was something terrible. I can hardly believe that it is true."

As the hour came for the grand masquerade ball of La Gascoigne, the guests of the Martin, scores of the assembled party went over to the Madison Square garden to indulge in the festivities. No French ball in the history of the organization ever began under more auspicious circumstances.

Those who did not expect to attend decided when the news of La Gascoigne's arrival came in, to go, knowing that the arrival would make this ball a red letter event in the history of the French colony of New York.

The news that La Gascoigne had been sighted was received amid the greatest excitement at the offices of the steamship company in Bowling Green. The office was crowded with anxious enquirers who have relatives and friends on board the steamer. They had been standing around with pale faces expecting to hear the worst, but when word came that the ship was safe, for a moment stillness reigned which was almost painful in its intensity.

Agent Forget for a moment was rendered speechless, which evoked how anxious he had been for the safety of La Gascoigne.

Washington, Feb. 12.—No news bulletin for many years proved to be such tidings of great gladness as that conveying the fact that the French liner, La Gascoigne, had arrived safe. The choice of the word "choice" was conveyed by the U. S. Association to President Cleveland and the different public departments and appreciating the universal suspense felt

LA GASCOGNE IS SAFE.

Buffeted by Wind and Wave Her Voyage Across the Atlantic is Lengthened.

News of Her Safe Arrival Received With Exclamations of Joy Everywhere.

New York, Feb. 12.—The big French liner, La Gascoigne, for which great anxiety had been felt, dropped anchor off quarantine shortly before midnight, this morning she passed up to her pier, being saluted by every boat in the river.

The eight days delay was due to a broken piston rod and to the terrific gales which have swept the North Atlantic for the past week or more and brought disaster to so many staunch craft. Captain Baudelon and the officers and crew of La Gascoigne brought the ship and passengers through the gales and made port without help.

From the time they left Havre on January 26 until yesterday they spoke no transatlantic steamer and saw only a four-masted schooner, the one which reported at St. Pierre Miquelon, as having seen a large steamer off the banks apparently in distress last Saturday.

The United Press tug Fred B. Dalsell, with representatives of the Times, Tribune and Recorder on board, was the first to reach the La Gascoigne. The disabled steamer had left Fire Island 25 miles from and was eight miles westward of Sandy Hook lightship. It was 8:45 p.m. when the big liner was limping into port at half-speed, with two big red lights, signals of distress, at the foremast.

The tug lay alongside half an hour and the following story of the damage ascertained. On the third day out the piston rod broke and 18 hours was spent in making repairs. When they were completed the ship steamed 9 miles an hour only.

On February 2 the piston rod broke again. The machinery was stopped for the third time. Owing to the motion of the ship repairs were difficult. On the next day the chief engineer had completed the repairs and the ship proceeded.

For the fourth time the machinery broke down on the morning of the 10th. On the 10th 150 miles were made, and yesterday, to the great rejoicing of all on board, Fire Island was sighted and the ship crept up to her anchorage off the bar.

At New York the news of the safe arrival of the liner, with as much joy as at the Hotel Martin, at the corner of University place and Ninth street. For days all the prominent Frenchmen of New York have been gathering at the popular resort for news.

The long distance telephone has been constantly ringing in the cafe. Frenchmen in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh and elsewhere have been asking for the latest. The cafe was crowded last afternoon when the United States bulletin stated that the vessel was safe and flashed over the wires.

Proprietor Martin rushed in, his face all aglow with excitement, "La Gascoigne est arrive!" "Mon Dieu, elle est arrive enfin!" came in thorns from the United States party. Such a scene of uncontrolled delight as ensued has seldom been seen in New York.

Men who had relatives or near friends aboard almost cried for joy. Only Frenchmen could have expressed extreme happiness as they did, with tears in their eyes and faces fairly beaming with joy, they hugged each other passionately.

Hundred of telegrams were received at the Hotel Martin, the wires fairly humming with queries from distant cities. Fifty or more cablegrams were sent by guests of the Martin to friends in Paris.

Mr. Crozier, of Philadelphia, whose wife is on board La Gascoigne, was quite overcome when he heard the news. "I can hardly talk, I am so happy," he said, "it seems as if I had just returned from a hideous nightmare. My anguish as the days and nights went by without a word was something terrible. I can hardly believe that it is true."

As the hour came for the grand masquerade ball of La Gascoigne, the guests of the Martin, scores of the assembled party went over to the Madison Square garden to indulge in the festivities. No French ball in the history of the organization ever began under more auspicious circumstances.

Those who did not expect to attend decided when the news of La Gascoigne's arrival came in, to go, knowing that the arrival would make this ball a red letter event in the history of the French colony of New York.

The news that La Gascoigne had been sighted was received amid the greatest excitement at the offices of the steamship company in Bowling Green. The office was crowded with anxious enquirers who have relatives and friends on board the steamer. They had been standing around with pale faces expecting to hear the worst, but when word came that the ship was safe, for a moment stillness reigned which was almost painful in its intensity.

Agent Forget for a moment was rendered speechless, which evoked how anxious he had been for the safety of La Gascoigne.

Washington, Feb. 12.—No news bulletin for many years proved to be such tidings of great gladness as that conveying the fact that the French liner, La Gascoigne, had arrived safe. The choice of the word "choice" was conveyed by the U. S. Association to President Cleveland and the different public departments and appreciating the universal suspense felt

CHINESE ENVOYS RECALLED

Decision Arrived at After a Conference With the Foreign Ministers.

Foreigners and Chinese Deserting the Foo-More Japanese Successes.

London, Feb. 12.—A Shanghai dispatch says a number of foreigners and many Chinese have arrived there from Chefoo. Wounded Chinese soldiers are flocking to Chefoo for the purpose of being attended to by the doctors and nurses of the Red Cross society.

A Tokio dispatch says a Japanese admiral reports that the Japanese blew up the magazine of the Whiptam fort at Wei-Hai-Wei on February 8th. On the fourth two shells from the eastern forts struck the Chinese cruiser Chen Yuen, which immediately sank. The Whiptam fort has been silent since the blowing up of its magazine and it is probably evacuated. The Japanese have captured the enemy's torpedoes. The enemy's ships are firing machine guns nightly in order to avert the torpedo attack on them. A dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei says the Chinese General Tai committed suicide on February 7th in a fit of anger at a decision of some of his officers.

A Shanghai dispatch says the recall of the Chinese peace envoys was the result of a consultation of the Chinese authorities with the foreign ministers.

A STORM COMING. Storm Moving North Along the Oregon Coast.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The weather bureau bulletin this morning announced that information signals are displayed on the California coast for a storm on the Oregon coast, and moving northeast. High southerly gales on the Oregon and Washington coasts are anticipated.

JUSTICE DELAYED. A Rich Mexican Murderer Keeps off Justice for Years.

Monclera, Mex., Feb. 12.—Adolfo Villacel, the rich Mexican ranchman who assassinated David McKellar, the millionaire English ranchman two years ago, has been given another respite by the authorities. At his trial Villacel was sentenced to be shot and \$40,000 of his estate was confiscated by court and ordered to be paid to the widow of the murdered man.

BOYS ARE BOYS. But Usually They Are As Tough Physically as a Cat.

The ordinary street urchin is about as tough physically as a cat. A fall that should leave a man and his trousers only breaks a wince and vigorous rubbing of the part affected. The coarseness of this class of boys was illustrated recently. A large wagon was being drawn along at a moderately fast gait through a central part of the city when several men ran in front and shouted for the driver to stop. It was some time before he comprehended that any thing was the matter. A youngster was being dragged by one wheel in the rear of the vehicle. The boy's head and shoulders were on the ground and were being bumped against the granite blocks of the pavement. He had probably been dragged twenty-five feet in this manner, yet not a whimper came from him. As soon as the wagon was stopped bystanders went to his relief, expecting that he had at least broken a leg or an arm, and he was lifted up tenderly. The boy no sooner felt his feet strike terra firma than he jumped to one side as lively as a cricket and disappeared in the crowd, stealthily rubbing his shoulders and arms.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES. News in Brief from all Parts of the Great Republic.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—John W. White, one of Losby's rangers, was wounded at Dranesville, Va., on May 18, 1861, and lost his revolver. Last night the weapon was placed in his hands by K. M. Parker, a G. A. R. man, and formerly of the second Massachusetts cavalry. A friend of White met Parker yesterday and conversation turned on the war. Mr. Parker mentioned the revolver and the fact that a name had been cut on it. It was White's name and the long lost weapon was promptly returned to its owner.

Nassau, N. H., Feb. 12.—The proposal to tap the Nassau river to increase the water supply of Boston, has aroused great indignation here, and the project will be fought to the bitter end. It would, it is said, destroy the water power of this city, on which the industries of 50,000 persons depend, and would also endanger the public health by impairing the sewerage outlet. The large mill corporations have determined to carry legal resistance to the United States supreme court if necessary. If they are beaten they will move their factories to the south.

Bridgport, Conn., Feb. 12.—Roswell B. Crafton, ex-mayor of Holyoke, Mass., arrived here yesterday in answer to messages from his grandson, Charles Crafton, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing \$280 from Francis B. Clark. Mr. Crafton, who is a handsome old gentleman with a stately bearing, is believed his grandson in the prisoners' dock with a dozen vagrants, was completely crushed. Young Crafton is 22 years old. He has been wild, and his grandfather, who is worth half a million, has helped him out of many scrapes. The boy came here a short time ago and married a Bridgport girl. He went through two thousand dollars in two weeks and run up bills, which his grandfather paid. When arrested by Detective Arnold Young Crafton confessed to the theft of Clark's money and told where he had hidden it. It was found intact. The accused was bound over under heavy bonds which the grandfather furnished.

CHINESE ENVOYS RECALLED

Decision Arrived at After a Conference With the Foreign Ministers.

Foreigners and Chinese Deserting the Foo-More Japanese Successes.

London, Feb. 12.—A Shanghai dispatch says a number of foreigners and many Chinese have arrived there from Chefoo. Wounded Chinese soldiers are flocking to Chefoo for the purpose of being attended to by the doctors and nurses of the Red Cross society.

A Tokio dispatch says a Japanese admiral reports that the Japanese blew up the magazine of the Whiptam fort at Wei-Hai-Wei on February 8th. On the fourth two shells from the eastern forts struck the Chinese cruiser Chen Yuen, which immediately sank. The Whiptam fort has been silent since the blowing up of its magazine and it is probably evacuated. The Japanese have captured the enemy's torpedoes. The enemy's ships are firing machine guns nightly in order to avert the torpedo attack on them. A dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei says the Chinese General Tai committed suicide on February 7th in a fit of anger at a decision of some of his officers.

A Shanghai dispatch says the recall of the Chinese peace envoys was the result of a consultation of the Chinese authorities with the foreign ministers.

A STORM COMING. Storm Moving North Along the Oregon Coast.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The weather bureau bulletin this morning announced that information signals are displayed on the California coast for a storm on the Oregon coast, and moving northeast. High southerly gales on the Oregon and Washington coasts are anticipated.

JUSTICE DELAYED. A Rich Mexican Murderer Keeps off Justice for Years.

Monclera, Mex., Feb. 12.—Adolfo Villacel, the rich Mexican ranchman who assassinated David McKellar, the millionaire English ranchman two years ago, has been given another respite by the authorities. At his trial Villacel was sentenced to be shot and \$40,000 of his estate was confiscated by court and ordered to be paid to the widow of the murdered man.

BOYS ARE BOYS. But Usually They Are As Tough Physically as a Cat.

The ordinary street urchin is about as tough physically as a cat. A fall that should leave a man and his trousers only breaks a wince and vigorous rubbing of the part affected. The coarseness of this class of boys was illustrated recently. A large wagon was being drawn along at a moderately fast gait through a central part of the city when several men ran in front and shouted for the driver to stop. It was some time before he comprehended that any thing was the matter. A youngster was being dragged by one wheel in the rear of the vehicle. The boy's head and shoulders were on the ground and were being bumped against the granite blocks of the pavement. He had probably been dragged twenty-five feet in this manner, yet not a whimper came from him. As soon as the wagon was stopped bystanders went to his relief, expecting that he had at least broken a leg or an arm, and he was lifted up tenderly. The boy no sooner felt his feet strike terra firma than he jumped to one side as lively as a cricket and disappeared in the crowd, stealthily rubbing his shoulders and arms.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES. News in Brief from all Parts of the Great Republic.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—John W. White, one of Losby's rangers, was wounded at Dranesville, Va., on May 18, 1861, and lost his revolver. Last night the weapon was placed in his hands by K. M. Parker, a G. A. R. man, and formerly of the second Massachusetts cavalry. A friend of White met Parker yesterday and conversation turned on the war. Mr. Parker mentioned the revolver and the fact that a name had been cut on it. It was White's name and the long lost weapon was promptly returned to its owner.

Nassau, N. H., Feb. 12.—The proposal to tap the Nassau river to increase the water supply of Boston, has aroused great indignation here, and the project will be fought to the bitter end. It would, it is said, destroy the water power of this city, on which the industries of 50,000 persons depend, and would also endanger the public health by impairing the sewerage outlet. The large mill corporations have determined to carry legal resistance to the United States supreme court if necessary. If they are beaten they will move their factories to the south.

Bridgport, Conn., Feb. 12.—Roswell B. Crafton, ex-mayor of Holyoke, Mass., arrived here yesterday in answer to messages from his grandson, Charles Crafton, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing \$280 from Francis B. Clark. Mr. Crafton, who is a handsome old gentleman with a stately bearing, is believed his grandson in the prisoners' dock with a dozen vagrants, was completely crushed. Young Crafton is 22 years old. He has been wild, and his grandfather, who is worth half a million, has helped him out of many scrapes. The boy came here a short time ago and married a Bridgport girl. He went through two thousand dollars in two weeks and run up bills, which his grandfather paid. When arrested by Detective Arnold Young Crafton confessed to the theft of Clark's money and told where he had hidden it. It was found intact. The accused was bound over under heavy bonds which the grandfather furnished.

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Appropriation Made by the United States Senate on Saturday.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—By a decisive vote of 26 to 25 the senate to-day voted to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. An amendment was made giving \$500,000 for beginning work on the cables and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work, estimated to cost \$3,000,000.

This was the first practical result coming from the intermittent Hawaiian debate, lasting for more than a year, and renewed with intensity in the last week in connection with the proposed cable.

The debate of the last few days has shown that the lines of division were practically the same as those heretofore existing in all issues over Hawaii, the Republican senators urging closer relationship by cable and ultimately by annexation, the Democrat-

currency Question Still unsettled.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—By a decisive vote of 26 to 25 the senate to-day voted to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. An amendment was made giving \$500,000 for beginning work on the cables and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work, estimated to cost \$3,000,000.

This was the first practical result coming from the intermittent Hawaiian debate, lasting for more than a year, and renewed with intensity in the last week in connection with the proposed cable.

The debate of the last few days has shown that the lines of division were practically the same as those heretofore existing in all issues over Hawaii, the Republican senators urging closer relationship by cable and ultimately by annexation, the Democrat-

currency Question Still unsettled.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—By a decisive vote of 26 to 25 the senate to-day voted to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. An amendment was made giving \$500,000 for beginning work on the cables and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work, estimated to cost \$3,000,000.

This was the first practical result coming from the intermittent Hawaiian debate, lasting for more than a year, and renewed with intensity in the last week in connection with the proposed cable.

The debate of the last few days has shown that the lines of division were practically the same as those heretofore existing in all issues over Hawaii, the Republican senators urging closer relationship by cable and ultimately by annexation, the Democrat-

currency Question Still unsettled.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—By a decisive vote of 26 to 25 the senate to-day voted to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. An amendment was made giving \$500,000 for beginning work on the cables and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work, estimated to cost \$3,000,000.

This was the first practical result coming from the intermittent Hawaiian debate, lasting for more than a year, and renewed with intensity in the last week in connection with the proposed cable.

The debate of the last few days has shown that the lines of division were practically the same as those heretofore existing in all issues over Hawaii, the Republican senators urging closer relationship by cable and ultimately by annexation, the Democrat-

currency Question Still unsettled.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill has agreed to report regarding the issue of six dollars of three per cent. bonds in thirty years, prior proceeds of available for the payment of the interest on the Hawaiian bonds of the government.

Feb. 13.—The ways and means bill

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 15

"POOLS RUSH IN," ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Iron and steel, etc.

The Colonist furnishes the above free list (?) and calls upon us to apologize for publishing Mr. Fraser's reference to the free list last session.

Sugar is free to the manufacturers, but there is a duty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound extracted from the consumers.

Tea is free, we admit, but Mr. Foster during the last session tried to place a discriminating duty upon that article with a view of throwing the tea trade in the hands of a few.

Tobacco (unmanufactured) free to manufacturer, but 25 per cent. and 10 cents per lb. is stolen from the consumer under the tariff.

Iron and steel are free to the C. P. R. and free to Mr. Massey for manufacturing agricultural implements for Argentine farmers and Australian ranchers, but it is not free to the Victoria Iron Works, the Albion Iron Works, or any other industry engaged in manufacturing iron for domestic use.

Adzes, 35 per cent. Axes, 35 per cent. Hatchets and hammers, 35 per cent. Axes, 20 per cent. Balances and crowbars, 30 per cent. Bar iron, \$10 per ton. Barbed wire fencing, 3-4 cents per lb.

Scrap iron, \$4 per ton, and so on, covering five or six columns of the tariff; yet the Colonist parades it as a free list item.

Fig iron, \$4 per ton. Cast iron pipes, \$10 per ton. Tin in blocks is free to the manufacturer, but articles manufactured from tin blocks cost the unfortunate consumer 25 per cent.

Hides and skins undressed are free to the manufacturer, but boots, shoes, gloves and articles manufactured from hides and skins cost the consumer from 25 to 35 per cent in taxes.

Anthracite coal is free, and we are glad that it is. But we certainly think that reciprocity in coal should be effected.

Cotton, wool and waste are free to the manufacturers, but all articles manufactured from cotton are taxed 20 to 32 per cent. for the benefit of the manufacturer. It is the same way with drugs, and in fact with the free list in its entirety.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION: Dominion ministers advanced the plea that they could do nothing in regard to the Manitoba school question until they received the text of the privy council's judgment. It seems they have now got that document, and therefore further delay cannot be excused on its account. Our Ottawa dispatch informs us that the first move will be to refer the matter to the Manitoba government with a request that they provide the remedial measures needed. That is the programme fore-shadowed for the Dominion government, and no doubt the statement is quite correct. Of course this move is only to gain time, for everybody knows that the Manitoba government is very unlikely to accede to the request. Then the affair will come back to the old position, and the Dominion government will have to reply by a direct negative or affirmative to the request of the Manitoba minority. If they were the statesmen they pretend to be, and not mere trucklers and shifters, they would give their answer now without further trifling. If the matter were not of such serious moment it would be most amusing to watch the grinning and twisting of the Tory faithful in connection with it. Mr. Laurier is abused and mis-called because he refuses to take the responsibility of settling the dispute, and thus help the government out of their dilemma. Yet the same wisecracker has nothing to say regarding the squirming tactics of their friends at Ottawa. We do not suppose there is a single individual so unintelligent as to be unable to see through the dodge of our Tory friends, and they might better save their breath. Some

of them have but little reputation for wisdom left, and what little they have is in serious danger of total dissipation from the twaddle in which they indulge over this question. They should not rashly assume that their readers and hearers are fools.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We give to-day a full report of Mr. Laurier's recent speech at Toronto, which our readers will no doubt peruse with interest. It is the hope in some quarters that persistent misrepresentation and misquotation of the Liberal leader's words will succeed in deceiving the people, but the hope cannot be well founded so long as the people have a chance to see what he actually said. Deception is the game of the Dominion ministers and the comparatively few sympathizers they have left, and they are certain to find that they have been leaning on a broken reed.

Columbian: The question is asked by Conservative advocates, How are Liberals going to raise sufficient revenue if they reduce the tariff? The principal reduction, of course, will be in the protective feature, which, while it will be a great relief to the people, will not affect the revenue at all; but the Liberals promise besides, as will be seen, to make a very considerable saving of revenue by putting a stop to corruption and extravagance. They should be given a chance to carry out their promises. The country needs both their tariff and administrative policy bad enough, for a change.

MME. EMMA EARNES.

The Great Soprano.



Very beautiful are the features of Mme. Emma Earnes, the great singer, whose art has delighted many thousands. Her presence is gracious, her intellectuality unquestioned and her voice a perfect delight. Praise from one so celebrated, then, has a high value, and this is what Mme. Earnes says of "Vin Mariani," the famous tonic wine—"Vin Mariani" is a most delightful and efficacious tonic of medicinal value. All public characters, doing a great deal of brain work, feel the beneficial effects of this tonic-stimulant, which is a great nourisher of the brain, imparting at the same time to the body, debilitated or depressed, new vigor, so that it has been well called by Zola, the elixir of life. "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than iron or quinine, and does not produce constipation. Send your address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album, containing the portraits of a large number of celebrities, who have spoken enthusiastically of this notable stimulant, prepared from pure grapes and cocoa leaves.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

Place of Meeting Changed to Institute Hall, View Street.

The executive committee of the Liberal Association met last night and arranged that the convention on Friday evening, 15th instant, to select two opposition candidates for the House of Commons from the three already named, namely, Messrs. Bostock, Milne and Templeman, will be held in Institute Hall, View Street, instead of the Phillips Hotel, as first advertised. This change was considered necessary, as the number expected to attend would not be accommodated in the latter place. The membership of the association has been largely increased during the past few days in anticipation of the convention. Among those joining are the most influential in the city, and it is no exaggeration to say that a large majority of the leading business men are already active members of the organization. The aim of the association is to obtain the assistance of every oppositionist and all who are favorable to a change of administration, and who is not in Victoria will be welcomed as members. Printed ballots with the names of the candidates will be provided to those present. Every ballot must be marked for two candidates and only two, and any not thus marked will be spoiled ballots. They will be thrown out. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be declared the choice of the meeting. Only one ballot will be taken. Holders of tickets are requested to bear in mind that the place of meeting has been changed as above stated, to Institute Hall, View Street.

QUEBEC FINANCING.

The Tallion Loan a Profitable Transaction to French Bankers. Quebec, Feb. 14.—Definite information has been received here to the effect that the bonds of the new loan sold by the Tallion government in September last at 77 have been bought by French bankers, which means a profit for them of \$8.50 on each bond or a total profit of \$457,500 on the \$5,300,000 of the loan. It is learned that this loan was taken place in December and as the money was only wanted in January this enormous profit was made by the French capitalists without disturbing a dollar. This certainly justifies the revolt of ex-treasurer Hall and makes this transaction the most disastrous if not scandalous for the province that has taken place for many a day.

ON TO OTTAWA

Another Onslaught on Protection in the Heart of the Enemy's Camp.

The Liberal Leader's Enthusiastic Reception in Conservative Toronto.

Another Clear and Definite Declaration of the Liberal Platform.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Under the auspices of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal club Mr. Laurier addressed a vast and enthusiastic audience in the Massey music hall last night. The audience was remarkable both numerically and influentially and contained a large number of Conservatives who evidently carefully weighed the expressions and the arguments that fell from the eloquent lips of the great leader.

Mr. Stewary Lyon, president of the Toronto Young Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and seated immediately around him were Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. John Dryden, Hon. M. Gibson, Hon. Wm. Hart, Dr. Landerkin, M.P., James Sutherland, M.P., Geo. Watson, Q.C., Geo. C. Gibson, Q.C., J. K. Kerr, Q.C., J. S. Willison, Rev. Dr. Dewar, Robert Jaffray, Ald. Hallan, R. S. Baird, N. W. Bowers, Hon. S. G. Siggs, William Mullock, M.P., ex-Mayor Fleming, M. C. Cameron, M.P., John McMillan, M.P., C. S. Hyman (London), Geo. Bertram, A. P. Jury, T. Jennings, J. P. Eby, G. E. Smith, M.P., and a host of other prominent Liberals, together with the delegates to the Young Liberals' convention.

Upon the appearance of each of the members of the provincial cabinet an enthusiastic cheer arose from the vast audience, and when Sir Oliver Mowat himself took the seat assigned for him, the vociferous reception that was given him was a sign of the popularity with his supporters in Toronto.

HON. MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Laurier was received with great enthusiasm, the students in the gallery singing their "Laurier" songs, with the refrain, "He's All Right!" He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I can assure you that Laurier feels all right when he stands before such a meeting as this. (Applause.) Speaking the other day in the great city of Montreal, before an audience which I thought at the time great and enthusiastic, I was putting the question whether indeed I was upon the ground of the great city of Montreal. Speaking this evening in this great city of Toronto, before an audience the largest, perhaps, that it will ever witness, I think I may say that perhaps put the question, "Is this Toronto here?" (A Voice—It is Toronto!) Yes, it is Toronto, and let me, ladies and gentlemen, at once acknowledge your presence here as a token of good-fellowship extended by fellow-men to another fellow-man coming from another province. (Hear, hear and applause.) It is a good omen—I presume I can say so—in view of a contest which will be pending, and which, at all events, cannot be very far off. Perhaps there is another omen in it also in view of that contest, and it is that the young men of Ontario, whom I see behind me, and whom I see also here, and whom I hear from the gallery—are so wide awake to the advantages and privileges of this Canadian citizenship—(hear, hear)—and determined to give in the next contest, the whole of their mind, of their heart and of their soul to the advancement of the Liberal cause. Well, perhaps without any undue boasting I may say that the Liberal cause—the principles which the Liberal party is at present engaged in fighting—is such as to commend itself to the warm hearts which always beat in your bosoms. The Liberal cause is one which we are now engaged in the cause of emancipation against oppression. (Hear, hear.) I say these two words and I say them advisedly—emancipation, oppression. They may be perhaps high sounding but they are justified by the facts: Let the young men who stand behind and in front of me go back into the records of history—so far back as the days of history can carry them—and they will find that, in every faith, in every country and in every age, there has always been a struggle going on somewhere—a battle of emancipation against oppression. In the ancient times before the Christian era, as you well know, a three-fourths at least of the human race were held in bondage by a powerful monarchy in every country. Later on, in the middle ages—in those days to which, according to the doctrine of Dr. Montague and his colleagues, the Conservative party are now going for examples—the tilers of the soil were part of the soil, belonged to the same master, and had to work, toil and sweat for his benefit, and to receive from him what pittance he would give them. And in this Canada, on this free soil of America, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, we have here a system of slavery—of a kind which is taken away from the earnings of men to give them to other fellow-men. (Cheers.) Because, sir, when you compel men by law to buy where they would not buy, but where it is to the interests of other men to sell, you take away from the earnings of the buyer, you call this "protection." Call it protection, call it feudalism, call it slavery—I care not; it is the same thing—it differs only in degree. (Hear, hear.) It is bondage; and I call upon the young men above me in the gallery, and behind me also, to resolve under the rising sun the dead bark of stand against bondage in whatever shape it presents itself.

THE SPIRIT OF EMANCIPATION.

This is the contest in which the Liberal party are engaged at the present time; this is the contest which is imposed upon us; this is the contest which will perhaps be upon us within a week or two weeks; and let me tell you this is the contest in which the Liberal party will win. (Loud cheers.) I do not care to indulge in any idle boasting, but already I see evidences not a few, facts of no small significance, which show to me conclusively that the spirit of emancipation is swelling the hearts of the Canadian people—(cheers)—and under that might impulse the shackles will snap and break and burst which at present are binding the limbs of this young and gigantic nation, just as in the spring under the rising sap the dead bark of the trees will snap and break to make way for a new and vigorous vegetation.

But, sir, let me tell you there are more signs than these—there are positive signs that the Liberal party are going to triumph, and I have them in my hand. I find them in the speeches delivered by the present ministers who are travelling through the country preaching the doctrine of protection. Let me here quote the words spoken a few days ago by my friend the finance minister. Thus says Mr. Foster the other day, at Galt: "I am a friend of Mr. Laurier myself, and so much do I esteem him that I think it would be a sincerely lamentable event were he to ever climb into power, because I think his reputation would so miserably decline as to forever after destroy him in the estimation of his friends." (Laughter.) Here is the evidence that we are going to succeed—(cheers)—because it is the essential feature of the policy of the Conservative party ever to vilify their opponents when they are in power and to praise them when they are out of power. And the fact that Mr. Foster is already commencing to discount me in his opinion, in his own mind, we are going to succeed in the approaching election. (Hear, hear and cheers.) I remember that my old friend Joe Rymal when in parliament once said on the floor of the house: "There never was a she bear deprived of her cubs so furious as the Conservative party when deprived of power." (Hear, hear and laughter.) They are fair enough when in office, but the moment they find themselves out of power they can scarcely treat their opponents as men. How did they treat my old friend, Alexander Mackenzie, as thoroughly honest and capable a man as ever adorned our legislative halls. (Loud cheers.) They represented him as a man of no ability whatever, and as a scoundrel. Why, sir, they treated him in a way which to-day I am sure would bring a blush to the face of every Conservative in this audience or out of it. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, I think I know a way by which I can relieve the anxiety of Mr. Foster. When in power I think I know a way in which I can maintain my reputation—that is, when a question comes before me that is difficult to solve; to avoid it, to do nothing and to look wise. (Cheers and laughter.) Let me now who maintain their reputation in that way. (Hear, hear.) For instance, suppose when a Liberal government were in power they had to deal with the question of prohibition. There would be a possibility of alienating the sympathies of the prohibitionists if we went with it in one way, or of alienating the sympathies of the liquor men if we dealt with it in another way. Then it would be possible for us to appoint a commission, and that commission would go for one, two, or three years, and it might cost \$10,000,000 and wipe out the country; but our government would be saved in the meantime, and the ministers would look wise. (Applause.)

SOME SUGGESTED COMMISSIONS.

Suppose, for instance, that the settlers of the Northwest would come to the government with the complaint that they were overburdened with extortionate railway rates. The government would have to deal with this question to the satisfaction of the settlers or to the satisfaction of the railway companies. They would be in danger of losing an election between the two, and it might be possible in order to keep their reputation to appoint a departmental commission, which, tortoise-like, would make one step forward and two steps backward, and never report. Suppose we have to deal with and reform the tariff, which we certainly will have to deal with, we might appoint a royal commission, go about the country interviewing the manufacturers in secret, interviewing farmers in public, lecturing farmers, browbeating them and showing them their stupidity because they do not acknowledge the beauty of the national policy. Suppose, for instance, we should be confronted with another Manitoba school question, that the minority came to us asking for relief; instead of dealing with the question one way or the other, instead of granting or not granting relief we might refer the question to the courts to know whether the law was constitutional or unconstitutional, and if the courts had decided that the law was constitutional, that the minority would come again before us for a solution, we might again refer it to the courts to know whether we had the power to interfere or not. If the decision was at last that we had such power then we might call upon our opponents to know and state and tell us what we should do. (Applause.) This is the way in which men can maintain their

reputations for capability and small cuteness. In the meantime the country might suffer; in the meantime passions might be aroused, which, perhaps, might bring the country to the verge and brink of a dangerous agitation, but the government would be saved in the enjoyment of power. That is the action of able men of a certain kind.

AS TO THE CONTEST.

But, sir, we are going to have a contest. When are we going to have it? I think my young friend the chairman was rather presuming when he said that we were on the eve of it. When are we going to have it? The Lord only knows, but the gods do not know, the gods who are on parliament Hill at Ottawa. (Laughter.) I speak by the book when I say so. You had the minister of finance in this city. He was approached by that ubiquitous and inquisitive gentleman, the reporter, and he was asked whether we are going to have a session or a dissolution. "I don't know," was the minister's reply. "We have not yet considered the subject." "Not yet considered the subject!" We are here on the 5th of February. We have passed the time at which parliament should be convened, and according to the unwritten law of parliament it should be convened at the present time. Yet the minister tells us that he does not know, that he has not yet considered it. If such a statement had been made by myself or my friends the Conservative press would have said: "This is a Grit slander." Yet the statement is made that the government has not considered the question whether they are going to have a session or a dissolution. I am too polite to say that he did not speak the truth. (Laughter and applause.) I am sorry to avow, and perhaps you will all agree with me, that for an able man he is afflicted with a very treacherous memory. Why, sir, according to his version, he did not consider the question, but his colleague, Mr. Oimet, not only once but twice within the last fortnight has told us that we are going to have a session. Mr. Foster told us that there was no discussion in the cabinet and no difference of opinion. Well, if they have not considered the question there can be no discussion amongst them; but if they have not considered the question I do not understand how there is no difference of opinion. It is the old story. There is division in the cabinet; some pulling one way and some the other, and they are not able to make up their minds. That is the short and long of it. Let them appoint a commission to determine it. (Laughter and applause.) The public has a right to know whether or not we are going to have a session or not we are going to have a session or not we are going to have a session. Why, sir, as you know, the ministers are perambulating the country stumping. I do not object to their doing so provided it is done at the proper time. This is the proper time for a session; but they do not have a session; they do not meet us before parliament; they do not meet about the country preaching, trying to convince the people that they are enjoying an abundant prosperity. The people listen to them, and instinctively they put their hands in their pockets, because if prosperity it is to be found anywhere it should be found in that place. (Laughter.) But they pull out their hands, sorry indeed that a little of the prosperity that is in the words of the ministers is not in their pockets.

THE CHEEF JUGGLERS.

The Ministers juggle with figures, and my friend Mr. Foster is the chief juggler of all. He has proved to his own satisfaction, if not to that of his hearers, that the people are prosperous, that Canada is one of the most prosperous countries under the sun, and that this is due to the policy of protection. He says that protection has developed an increase in all lines—in imports, exports, ocean tonnage, inland tonnage, in railway and telegraph mileage, in postoffice circulation, in savings bank deposits, in life insurance, and, as my friend the previous speaker, Mr. Gibson, told you a moment ago, also the production and export of cheese and cattle. There he stops; there he stops; there he stops. Having gone so far, why did he stop at all? There was no reason. I am surprised at his moderation. If Mr. Foster can pretend that the policy of protection "is the cause which has led to the increase in production and export of cheese there was no reason why he should stop at all. He might as well have claimed that the large increase in the capacity of Great Britain to consume our food products and the marvellous capacity which our neighbors to the south have developed for taking our young men and college boys are due to the policy of protection. Why, sir, there is no relation between protection and the increase of production of cheese. I remember distinctly in '78 no mention was ever made of cheese, but at that time the farmers were told that if they had protection the price of wheat would be increased from one to two dollars a bushel. At that time, in '78, the price of wheat was one dollar and a bushel—sometimes a little less, sometimes more. That was the Grit price of wheat. We were going to have the Tory price—and we have it with a vengeance. (Applause.) Not, however, the price which was wanted. What had gone down? Every one of you will remember the time that a great and good man, Alexander Mackenzie—a man who never stopped to tell the people of this land a thing which he did not know to be true—told the people of Canada that it was pure charlatanism to pretend the price of wheat could be raised by protection; that the price was regulated by the English market, and whether they put the duties up or down nothing could affect it. To-day if Mr. Mackenzie were to come back even his opponents would be forced to bear tribute to his wisdom and sagacity. (Applause.) To-day the price of wheat has been going down all the time, and our farmers have been compelled to go into the production of cheese, butter and kindred products.

PROTECTION AND IMPORTS.

Mr. Foster claims also that protection has increased imports. Protection increased imports! How is that? I know that imports have increased—not, how-

ever, in consequence of a... in spite of protection... (hear, hear)—because as you... according to the doctrine... there should be no imports... are taboed, and exports... and according to the true... protection all the nations... should be like a bed of... one touching the other, b... ckely living within its... hear, and laughter.)... question however that... did not touch. He spok... of imports, exports, of... age, of telegraph mileag... but he never spoke of the... population. (Hear, hear.)... that altogether. But still... speaking of the increase... and we have been showing... the system of protection... been to deplete the pop... country and enlarge the po... cities. How did he meet... Did he deny it? No, he d... but here is how he met... them here in argument to... "They speak of populatio... of the cities. I just m... ask the farmers to consid... you make butter and che... potatoes and cabbage, beef... eggs. What has been the... city population has increas... not by that very increas... just so much more demand... produce and just so much... for what you have to sell?... answer, sir, and I comm... tion of every man has... Conservative here appears... There was a chance here... tional appeal, a chance ap... ter did not lose such an o...

MR. FOSTER'S CLASS.

He made a class appeal... ers. Why, sir, the result... ment is simply that the... there are in country th... for the farmers themsel... aparsely the country is... better it is for the farm... Is that statesmanship?... doctrine maintained by... stantness? Yes, such a... maintained by the Conserv... that it is better for the... there should be only a... According to this argum... better for the manufac... there should be a few of... the farmers cannot combin... factors can combine; and... are too many of them the... Foster suggested they sh... combine; they send away... shift for themselves; the... can. Combination is going... this country. It is not... manufactures, but the ne... going into combinations... time. (Laughter.) I can... that. I can understand... newspapers for a few... argument of Mr. Foster... have always been protectio... who have been occasio... ist should come togeth... their forces, dispel a part... and send their mess... put their hands in their... argument of Mr. Foster... is not true. I chal... prove it in that way. Tho... ere have depopulated the... prices for their goods... men in this city than in 1... but the farmers have not... as they had in 1878, and... you well know, the price... duct is determined not i... but in the English marke... reason. Why is the price... country is depopulated?... there are fewer farmers i... than there were in 1878?... as you well know, every... that farming is no longer... enation. The farmer h... predicts at this time, in... great Britain, and he has... his commodities at the... of Canada—(cheers)—and... circumstances what is the... is that the country is dep... result is fewer and fewer... down again, and again... and within the last fifteen... not a farm in Ontario th... creased by at least 40 per... This is the condition... and therefore the selfish... farmers, is not supported... based on any certain basi... we want in this country is... population, not only in the... go for with all my heart... country. Why, sir, we hav... mense area of territory.

THE GREAT WEST.

It has been my privileg... last summer to go and vis... territories to the west of... the Northwest, British C... there there is room for at... lions of men—room for fi... lies, to find food and shelte... if they went there. We h... not we, but the Conserva... imposed upon us—a debt o... millions at least, in order... way to communicate with... ties. The people of Canada... that duty cheerfully, unde... tion that those territories... people, who would help us... the burden. What is the... I want to know is, how... in this audience. There... tives in this audience, I a... is to them especially that... speak; not so much to those... political persuasion. Is it... and decided? If not, wh... years from 1880 to 1890... the department of agricul... 800,000 immigrants lande... and were sent over to Man... came to "count noses" ha... below in the census, inste... 800,000 immigrants who h... ed there by the efforts of... department, we found only... a million had gone where?... land on the other side of...

ability and small cut-
meantime the country
which, perhaps, might
to the verge and brink
of it, but the govern-
ment in the enjoyment
of the action of able men

THE CONTEST.

are going to have a con-
we are going to have it?
ing friend the chairman
thing when he said that
eve of it. When are
it? The Lord only
gods do not know, the
on parliament bill at
inter.) I speak by the
sa. You had the min-
in this city. He was
that ubiquitous and in-
man, the reporter, and
whether we are going to
or a dissolution. "I
the minister" reply,
not considered the sub-
considered the subject
the 5th of February,
the time at which par-
be convened, and ac-
convened at the pres-
the minister tells us that
w, that he has not yet
of such a statement had
self or my friends the
se would have said:
"Under." Yet this state-
at the government has
the question whether
to have a session or a
to a polite to say that
the truth. (Laughter)
I am sorry to know,
will all agree with me,
man he is afflicted with
his memory. Why, sir,
version, he did not con-
but his colleague, Mr.
once but twice within
has told us that we
a session. Mr. Fos-
there was no discussion
of no difference of opin-
have not considered
can be in no discussion
if they have not con-
I do not understand
difference of opinion. It
There is division in the
ing one way and some
are not able to make
That is the question
That is a commis-
it. (Laughter) and
public has a right to
not we are going to
a dissolution instead,
know, this country is
country stumping. I
their doing so provided
proper time. This is
or a session; but they
ing; they do not meet
men, they are going
preaching, trying to
te that they are enjoy-
prosperity. The peo-
and instinctively they
be found anywhere it
that place. Let us
pull out their hands,
a little of the prosper-
of the ministers
sets.

MR. FOSTER'S CLASS APPEAL.

He made a class appeal to the
farmers. Why, sir, the result of
ment is simply this: the fewer farmers
there are in the country the better it is
for the farmers themselves. The more
sparsely the country is populated the
better it is for the farmers who remain.
Is that statesmanship? Is that the
doctrine maintained by Canadian
statesmen? Yes, such is the policy
maintained by the Conservative party—
that it is better for the farmers to
there should be only a few of them.
According to this argument it would be
better for the manufacturers that
there should be a few of them. But
the farmers cannot combine, the manu-
facturers can combine; and when there
are too many of them they do as Mr.
Foster suggested they should do—they
combine; they send away their men to
shift for themselves the best way they
can. Combination is going very far in
this country. It is not now confined to
manufacturers, but the newspapers are
going into combinations at the present
time. (Laughter) I can understand
that. I can understand a protectionist
newspaper—that is to say those who
have been occasionally protectionist
should come together and combine their
forces, disperse a part of their force
and send their men to do the best way
they can for themselves. But, sir, the
argument of Mr. Foster, even as it is
here, is not true. I challenge him to
prove it in that way. Though the farmers
have depopulated they have not got
prices for their goods. There are more
men in this city than in 1878; it is true,
as they had in 1878, and why? Because,
you well know, the price of all farm
products is determined not in this country
but in the English market. That is the
reason. And to-day why is it that
there are fewer farmers in the country
than there were in 1878? It is simply,
as you well know, every one of you
that farming is no longer a profitable
occupation. The farmer has to sell his
products at the free trade prices of
Great Britain, and he has to purchase
his commodities at the protection prices
of Canada—(cheers)—and under the cir-
cumstances what is the result? The result
is that the country is depopulated; the
result is fewer and fewer men going to
farming, and the prices of farms are going
down again and again, day after day,
and within the last fifteen years there is
not a farm in Ontario that has not de-
creased by at least 40 per cent, perhaps.
This is the condition; this is the reason,
and therefore the argument of Mr. Fos-
ter, appealing to the selfishness of the
farmers, is not supported by fact and not
based on any certain basis. Sir, what
we want in this country is an increase of
population, not only in the cities, but in
the country. Why, sir, we have here an im-
mense area of territory.

THE GREAT WEST.

It has been my privilege during the
last summer to go and visit those great
territories to the west of us—Manitoba,
the Northwest, British Columbia—and
there there is room for at least fifty mil-
lions of men—room for fifty million fam-
ilies, to find food and shelter immediately
if they went there. We have incurred—
not we, but the Conservative party has
imposed upon us—a debt of one hundred
millions at least, in order to have a rail-
way to communicate with these territories.
The people of Canada have accepted that
debt cheerfully, under the supposition
that those territories would fill with
people, who would help us to carry on
the burden. What is the result to-day?
I want to know, I ask the Conservatives
in this audience. There are Conserva-
tives in this audience, I am sure, and it
is to them especially that I would like to
ask; not so much to those of other
political persuasions. Is it not true that
all their expectations have been baffled
and deceived? Why, sir, during the ten
years from 1880 to 1890 the records of
the department of agriculture show that
800,000 immigrants landed at Quebec
and went westward to Manitoba and the
Northwest Territories; and yet when we
came to count noses, as they say down
below, in the census, instead of finding
800,000 immigrants who had been locat-
ed there by the efforts of the agricultural
department, we found only 300,000. Half
a million had gone; where? Come to the
land on the other side of the line—no-

ever, in consequence of protection, but
in spite of protection, as you know—
(hear, hear)—because as you well know,
according to the doctrine of protection
there should be no imports. Imports are
tabooed, and all exports are protected,
and according to the true doctrine of
protection all the nations of the earth
should be like a bed of oysters—every
one touching the other, but every one
closely living within its shell. (Hear,
hear, and laughter.) There is one
question however that Mr. Foster
did not touch. He spoke of increase
of imports, of exports, of railway mile-
age, of telegraph mileage, and so on;
but he never spoke of the increase of
population. (Hear, hear.) He forgot
that altogether. But still we have been
speaking of the increase of population,
and we have been showing that under
the system of protection the effect has
been to deplete the population of the
country and enlarge the population of the
cities. How did he meet that argument?
Did he deny it? No, he did not deny it;
but here is how he met it, and I com-
mend his argument to your attention—
"They speak of population in the inter-
ests of the cities. I just mention this to
the farmers to consider it. Farmers, you
make butter and cheese, and raise
potatoes and cabbage, beef and pork and
eggs. What quarrel have you if the
city population has increased? Have you
not by that very increase in the cities
just so much more demand for what you
produce and just so much larger market
for what you have to sell?" This is the
answer, sir, and I commend it to the at-
tention of every man here. The true
Conservative here appears such as he is.
There was a chance here to make a sec-
tional appeal, a class appeal. Mr. Fos-
ter did not lose such an occasion.

FAILURE OF THE POLICY.

Is this a description of Toronto of
1878 or Toronto of 1894? I leave you to
determine. You have to-day all those
evils which the policy of protection was
to rid you of. (Hear, hear.) We are
told that to-day we are in the midst of a
period of depression, and that there may
be periods of depression at all times.
But I charge this against the Conserva-
tive party, that they have taxed the peo-
ple to prevent depressions in Canada,
and their policy at fault. But in the
face of all this we are told that the
country is prosperous, everybody is well,
and everything is for the best. This is
the language we hear to-day on all the
ministerial platforms. What if all our
expectations have been baffled? Every-
thing is for the best. What if the popu-
lation of the Northwest has not been in-
creasing? Everything is for the best.
What if the city of Toronto is feeling a
depression such as it never felt before?
Everything is for the best. What if in
the city of Toronto to-day there are
thousands of idle men vainly seeking
work? Everything is for the best. What
if there is hunger in thousands of homes
throughout Canada? Everything is for
the best so long as the Conservative
party are in office, and there is money
to spend for Curran bridges, and Little
Rapid works. (Applause.) But, sir, I go
much further than I have yet gone.
In the battle in which we are
at present engaged there is involved
much more than simply an economic
question. There is involved the very ex-
istence of popular government in Canada.
(Hear, hear.) Sir, if we look to-day at
protectionists nations at Canada, the
United States, France—what do we see?
We see an era of corruption permeating
amongst all branches of government.
It is almost enough to make man despair
of democratic government. I do not de-
spair because I am a Liberal of the Eng-
lish school, and I believe in popular sov-
ereignty. I believe in popular institu-
tions. But I do not despair for another
reason. In the last century, when Eng-
land was governed by an aristocratic
government, there was an era of corrup-
tion, and it was the king himself who had
charge of the money bags and distributed
the money. But in England since that
day things have changed, and to-day
England has the cleanest government to
be found on the face of the earth. (Loud
cheers.)

CLEAN PUBLIC MEN.

For the last sixty years at least there
never has been the breath of scandal—
the breath of suspicion—upon any
public men in England. (Hear, hear.)
Every public man in England, whether
Liberal or Conservative, is clean, and
to-day no one can point against Eng-
land the finger of scorn. Sorry am I
to say that you cannot say the same
thing of the land of your ancestors,
France, nor of the land of our neighbors,
and still more sorry am I that you can-
not say it of our own land of Canada.
(Hear, hear.) In every one of these
countries to-day corruption is rampant
in almost every branch of government.
But there is this difference between the
French nation and the American nation,
on the one hand, and the Canadian na-
tion on the other, that in France and
the United States the offenders are
brought to book and punished. In
Canada they are triumphant, they are
found at the top. I can point you to
some of the greatest names of the pres-
ent day history of France brought to
disgrace by the verdict of the nation—
not because those men had been proved
guilty of a corrupt act, but because their
honor had been tainted by the associa-
tion with evil men. Go to the United
States and you will find that the most
public men have been found guilty of
corrupt offences, that moment their
career has ended, and they have been
forced to retire to obscurity. But what
do you see in Canada? Have you ever
seen a public man in Canada who has
been proved guilty of corruption forced
to take a back seat, or forced to atone
for his offences? Never, sir, since that
day. During last session, when my
friend Mr. Edgar on the floor of parlia-
ment laid charges against a minister of
the crown, Sir Adolphe Caron, that he
had received \$25,000 out of the subsidies
that had been voted by parliament for
the construction of a railway, what did
Sir Adolphe Caron do? Did he express
repentance or offer an explanation? No,
sir. He said: "I had to do it because
elections are expensive in my district,
and if I had the opportunity I would do
the same thing again." (Hear, hear.)
The opportunity may not be very far off,
sir. The elections are impending.

more favored by nature, I am sure, not
so much favored by nature, as our own
land. (Cheers.) And to-day we have a
railway crossing over that immense ter-
ritory; but there is no freight to carry
for that railway, and that railway is dis-
missing its employees to-day by hundreds
and thousands. Is that what you expect-
ed, I want to know? Now, sir, if we
pass from the country to the cities, how
is it in Toronto to-day? I want to know
is it different in Toronto from what it is
in Montreal? Is it not true that in your
streets to-day hundreds and thousands
of men are looking for work which they
cannot have? (Hear, hear, and cheers.)
Sir, let me give you here an article
which is quoted by the Mail newspaper,
an article dated in 1878, under Mr. Mac-
kenzie's time, and let me read you a
little of what the Mail newspaper antici-
pated at that time from the regime of
protection: "Under the policy he (Mr.
Mackenzie) bitterly opposed—the policy
protection—the ore from the Seymour,
the Gleadower and the Snowden iron mines
would meet the coal he smelt it at To-
ronto, the chief distributing point of
Ontario." Well, we have had protection
in Toronto for sixteen years, and yet
much ore is smelted in the city of To-
ronto? Sir, this was to be one of the re-
sults of the policy of protection which
was then proposed. That is not all.
The article went on to say: "Observe the
altered condition now in Toronto—the
country is prosperous, everybody is well,
and everything is for the best. This is
the language we hear to-day on all the
ministerial platforms. What if all our
expectations have been baffled? Every-
thing is for the best. What if the popu-
lation of the Northwest has not been in-
creasing? Everything is for the best.
What if the city of Toronto is feeling a
depression such as it never felt before?
Everything is for the best. What if in
the city of Toronto to-day there are
thousands of idle men vainly seeking
work? Everything is for the best. What
if there is hunger in thousands of homes
throughout Canada? Everything is for
the best so long as the Conservative
party are in office, and there is money
to spend for Curran bridges, and Little
Rapid works. (Applause.) But, sir, I go
much further than I have yet gone.
In the battle in which we are
at present engaged there is involved
much more than simply an economic
question. There is involved the very ex-
istence of popular government in Canada.
(Hear, hear.) Sir, if we look to-day at
protectionists nations at Canada, the
United States, France—what do we see?
We see an era of corruption permeating
amongst all branches of government.
It is almost enough to make man despair
of democratic government. I do not de-
spair because I am a Liberal of the Eng-
lish school, and I believe in popular sov-
ereignty. I believe in popular institu-
tions. But I do not despair for another
reason. In the last century, when Eng-
land was governed by an aristocratic
government, there was an era of corrup-
tion, and it was the king himself who had
charge of the money bags and distributed
the money. But in England since that
day things have changed, and to-day
England has the cleanest government to
be found on the face of the earth. (Loud
cheers.)

over us at this moment, and this is the
state of things the Canadian people will
have to face—a leading minister of the
government telling you that if he again
has the opportunity he will put his hand
into the public treasury and take your
money to carry the election of himself
and party. Do you believe, my fellow-
countrymen that it is possible under cir-
cumstances like these to maintain a free
parliamentary government? Sir, speaking
not from experience, but speaking
from some knowledge of history, I tell
you this—that these offences, if they
go unpunished by the hand of men,
will never go unpunished by the hand of
Providence. (Loud applause.) It is not
possible to maintain parliamentary insti-
tutions so long as the same principles
which prevail in private life do not also
prevail in public life. (Hear, hear, and
applause.) I do not come before you pos-
ing as a puritan or claiming to be any
better than my fellow-men.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

I come before you telling you frankly
that I have all the infirmities of our
common nature; but at the same time,
while making that confession, I do not
hesitate to say that I am a patriot—that
I love this country of ours. (Loud
cheers.) I love her not only for her
good name, and I love those British in-
stitutions under which it has been my
privilege to be born and to live. (Ren-
ewed cheers.) But, sir, it is not ac-
cording to the spirit of British institu-
tions to fail to punish offences when the
guilty parties have been detected. Char-
ity may have a limit. Charity may pre-
vail in private life there is no such thing
as charity. There stern duty must pre-
vail and I ask you, would you tolerate
such a state of things, would you allow
your own private affairs tolerate such a
state of things for one instant? If there
was any man in business in Toronto
who had a delinquent officer in his em-
ploy that would behave as Sir Adolphe
Caron is proved to have behaved, that
man would be dismissed at once; and
yet the Canadian public maintain in po-
sitions of trust men who not only offend
in that way, but who proclaim their own
offence, and say they are ready to offend
again. I do not condemn the criminal
if there were a change of government
that I would profit. But I am not the
only man in Canada. There are other
men than myself; if you have no con-
fidence in me you may find confidence
in somebody else, but very confident I
am in office the men who have been
proved to be recreant to the trust which
had been placed in them. This question
is far more important than the people
of Canada have ever realized.

CANADIAN INDIFFERENCE.

Still, if I may be permitted to speak
my own mind, I say this: I am
shocked, I am astonished, at the indif-
ference of the Canadian people to these
matters. Why, sir, we have been in the
habit in former times to point the finger
of scorn at our neighbors for the
corruption which prevailed amongst
them. We have no right to-day to
point the finger of scorn at the United
States. It is for them to point the
finger of scorn at us. There must be
offenders in all communities; there was a
Judas among the apostles. We crime to
anybody if any association finds they
has amongst it a Judas, an offender, but
the crime commences when the offender
being detected, instead of being pun-
ished, is kept in office. This is what has
been done by the Canadian people for the
last fifteen years. I call upon you, my
fellow-countrymen, in the name of my
common humanity, in the name of my
common British citizenship, in the name
of those British principles which prevail
in the mother country, to stand upon the
next occasion to the frauds of that
citizenship. (Cheers.)

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

There is another question as to when
I have been asked to say, "I do not
do so; I had not intended to do so at
the present time, because the time has
not arrived to speak upon that ques-
tion, but I would be unworthy of the position
I occupy if I ever failed to respond to
any demand coming to my attention
my fellow-citizens. There is a question,
premature as it is at the present time,
which promises to agitate the community—
the Manitoba school question. I have
been asked to state what position I oc-
cupy on that. Let me say in name at once.
I do not wish, either here or
anywhere else, to make any political
capital out of that. Even if I had it in
my power to be borne into office over the
question I would not do it. It is a ques-
tion which affects our common humanity,
in which a section of my fellow-coun-
trymen, my own co-religionists, pretend
that they have been offended; and they
have come for redress. The question is
a legal one, which is before the govern-
ment to answer to-day. It is for them
to speak. I do not desire at the pres-
ent time to say anything or to do
anything to make their position more
difficult that it is. It is a difficult
question. We have had experience in
the past, not only in our own country,
but in the country of our own ancestors—
in France—that religious passions are
the most dangerous, and can the most
readily inflame the popular mind. At
the present time the question stands in
this way: Legislation has been passed in
the province of Manitoba which deprives
the Catholic minority of their separate
schools. They have appealed to the
government.

A QUESTION OF FACT.

For my part, I must tell you frankly
that I see in the question but a question
of fact. I never saw any question of
law or interpretation of the constitution.
I think it was a question of fact and
nothing else. What was the complaint
of my fellow-countrymen and the Cath-
olics of Manitoba. That the legislature
of Manitoba, in the name of the people,
enacted a system of non-sectarian schools
in reality imposed upon them a system of
Protestant schools, and they ask to be
relieved from such a system. I may
say I am a firm believer in equal rights
and a staunch believer in provincial
rights, but I have stated on the floor
of the house of commons more than once
and elsewhere, that if that complaint

were true, if Roman Catholic children
were forced to attend Protestant schools,
it was such an outrage upon conscience
that no Protestant community would tol-
erate it. (Cheers.) I know the heart
of my fellow-countrymen of English ori-
gin. I am of French origin, but I have
lived long enough amongst English-
speaking men, and have read enough of
their history, to know that if there is any
point, any common ground upon which
we can always stand it is whenever an
appeal is made to the fairness which is
to be found in the breast of every Eng-
lishman. The government did not take
up their position. They have shifted.
They have referred it to the courts
twice, and now they have to deal with
it. It is a pure question of fact, and I
have nothing to say until the govern-
ment has spoken upon it. That is the
position I have adopted. I have said
already that if the facts are true it
would be an outrage upon conscience. I
stand upon that ground, and if the govern-
ment have any better ground I would be
ready to assist them in solving that
question. I do not want to make any
political capital out of it, but in Quebec
popular feeling is very different, you
know, from what it is in Ontario. There
are popular passions in Quebec, as here
may be in Ontario, but the population in
Quebec is Catholic, and the population
here is Protestant, and though I am not
speaking at all, though I am simply in
the opinion of a Canadian, though I have
no responsibility whatever, the
Bleu papers every day call upon me to
speak upon the question of the Manitoba
schools, and solve it for the government.
I will have no objection. (Laughter
and applause.) Here is, for instance,
what a Bleu paper, La Minerve, says:—
"We are obliged to conform to the law
and also to apply it, whatever may be
the consequences for us. As to us, who
have made the cause of the Manitoba
Catholics our own, we will not stop to
think if the decision of the Privy Council
is going to force Mr. Laurier to leave
his cowardly reserve." The cause of the
Catholics has made a great step towards
success, and this is what strikes us the
most in this circumstance. If it be
cowardly reserve on my part in the eyes
of this ministerial paper to have taken
the attitude I have by what name shall
that good paper characterize the action
of the government of Canada? By what
name shall that good Conservative Min-
isterial paper characterize the govern-
ment of Canada? By what name shall
they characterize their action in shift-
ing the question from place to place as
they have? Let me quote to you now
the opinion of La Minerve two days af-
terwards. After having recited that the
Privy Council had just rendered its
judgment stating that the government
of Canada has the right to interfere, La
Minerve proceeds thus:—"Such being the
condition of things, we must commence
by ascertaining what is the legal value
of the rights of our co-religionists. As
to this it is the part of complete pru-
dence to wait for the complete text of
the judgment of the Privy Council. This
is what we are doing, and this is what
everyone should do."

THE RAILWAY BELT.

Proposed Legislation to Settle the Dis-
pute With the Dominion.
A bill relative to the railway belt dis-
pute introduced by the premier recites
the facts in regard to the case and en-
acts as follows:
It shall be lawful for the lieutenant-gov-
ernor, by order in council, to adopt either
of the methods of defining the belt pro-
posed by the several orders in council
referred to in clause II. of the preamble
to this act; either in the manner sug-
gested in the proposal or subject to such
variations as the lieutenant-governor may
see fit to agree upon, and subject to such
terms, conditions and stipulations (if
any) as may be agreed upon between the
two governments.
Notwithstanding any provisions to the
contrary appearing in any land or other
law of the province heretofore or now in
force, all persons who, anterior to the
date of the provincial reserve referred to
in paragraph II. of the preamble to this
act (Nov. 1893) had pre-empted lands
within the belt, must cause the same
to be surveyed and prove their claims
on or before such date as shall
be named by proclamation of the lieut-
governor in council, of which date not
less than nine months' notice shall be
given by proclamation in the British Co-
lumbia Gazette; and in default of such
lands, or any of them, not being so
surveyed and claims proved by the date so
published in the Gazette, any pre-emptor
so making default shall forfeit all right
to complete his title under the laws of
the province.
It shall be lawful for the lieutenant-gov-
ernor, by order in council, to make such
provisions as he may think proper for
defining and causing the title of the
Dominion government, or of purchasers
from the Dominion government, to be
registered under the land registry laws
of the province.
The lieutenant-governor may, by order
in council, arrange with the Dominion gov-
ernment for locating and surveying or
otherwise ascertaining the lands referred
to in clause IV. of the preamble to this
act, and for the transfer of the same to
the province.
In carrying out the provision of this
act the lieutenant-governor in council may
arrange such terms, concessions and stip-
ulations as he may deem reasonable and
proper.
Any order in council made by the
lieutenant-governor under authority of this
act shall have the same force and effect
as if enacted by statute of this legisla-
ture.
Halifax, Feb. 12.—It is just learned
that South "Phy" Cape Breton is com-
pletely wiped out of existence by the
storm of last week. No lives were lost,
but all the inhabitants are left desti-
tute.

Don't Wait
till Sickness Comes
before Buying a Bottle of
PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
You may need it to-night

the people of Toronto, the business peo-
ple. I have told you the policy of the
Liberal party. We want a revenue tar-
iff—a tariff not based upon principles of
protection, but simply calculated to give
the greatest amount of revenue with the
minimum of taxation. This is the policy
we have in view. Now, as to the method
in which this policy will be carried out.
Let me tell you this: I am not a revolu-
tionist; I am a reformer. I am a reformer
of the English school, and I know
very well that it is impossible to change
a system, economic, political or other-
wise, without making some displacement
of interest. But, sir, we have a preced-
ent in British history, as I said the
other day in Montreal; the precedent of
Sir Robert Peel, who carried Great Brit-
ain from protection to free trade by a
gradual process which avoided all finan-
cial complications. This is the precedent.
The method, which we intend to adopt.
There never was a time in my career
when I did not proclaim myself a Lib-
eral of the English school—a disciple of
Fox, a disciple of Peel, a disciple of Wil-
liam Ewart Gladstone. (Cheers.) If
I were pardonable to me to go a little
into my own private, intimate history, I
would say that when I was at school
and college, although I received a
French education at a French college,
reading the history of France and of
England, my heart, French as it is, was
proud of its origin, always went for the
principles of government to the mother
of law and liberty in this world—Eng-
land! (Applause.) These are the prin-
ciples upon which I appear before you
to-day, these are the principles which I
advocated in my career in parliament,
and these are the principles which placed
upon my shoulders the mantle I am
proud to carry, and which I hope to
carry to victory. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

THE RAILWAY BELT.

Proposed Legislation to Settle the Dis-
pute With the Dominion.
A bill relative to the railway belt dis-
pute introduced by the premier recites
the facts in regard to the case and en-
acts as follows:
It shall be lawful for the lieutenant-gov-
ernor, by order in council, to adopt either
of the methods of defining the belt pro-
posed by the several orders in council
referred to in clause II. of the preamble
to this act; either in the manner sug-
gested in the proposal or subject to such
variations as the lieutenant-governor may
see fit to agree upon, and subject to such
terms, conditions and stipulations (if
any) as may be agreed upon between the
two governments.
Notwithstanding any provisions to the
contrary appearing in any land or other
law of the province heretofore or now in
force, all persons who, anterior to the
date of the provincial reserve referred to
in paragraph II. of the preamble to this
act (Nov. 1893) had pre-empted lands
within the belt, must cause the same
to be surveyed and prove their claims
on or before such date as shall
be named by proclamation of the lieut-
governor in council, of which date not
less than nine months' notice shall be
given by proclamation in the British Co-
lumbia Gazette; and in default of such
lands, or any of them, not being so
surveyed and claims proved by the date so
published in the Gazette, any pre-emptor
so making default shall forfeit all right
to complete his title under the laws of
the province.
It shall be lawful for the lieutenant-gov-
ernor, by order in council, to make such
provisions as he may think proper for
defining and causing the title of the
Dominion government, or of purchasers
from the Dominion government, to be
registered under the land registry laws
of the province.
The lieutenant-governor may, by order
in council, arrange with the Dominion gov-
ernment for locating and surveying or
otherwise ascertaining the lands referred
to in clause IV. of the preamble to this
act, and for the transfer of the same to
the province.
In carrying out the provision of this
act the lieutenant-governor in council may
arrange such terms, concessions and stip-
ulations as he may deem reasonable and
proper.
Any order in council made by the
lieutenant-governor under authority of this
act shall have the same force and effect
as if enacted by statute of this legisla-
ture.
Halifax, Feb. 12.—It is just learned
that South "Phy" Cape Breton is com-
pletely wiped out of existence by the
storm of last week. No lives were lost,
but all the inhabitants are left desti-
tute.

WEAK-MAN
Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send
Free (cash) a prescription and full par-
ticulars of a new and positive remedy for
all weakness in young or old men. Cures
lost manhood, nervous weakness, impoten-
cy in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies
if desired. Enclose stamp and address P. O.
Box 378, Toronto, Ont.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Very Little Progress Made With Sunday Observance Bill in Committee.

Further Amendments Made to Mining Bills on Consideration of Report.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

Monday, Feb. 11. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition from the members of the Presbyterian church of Chilliwack asking for the passage of the Sunday observance bill. Received and read.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill intended to amend the cattle protection act, 1891. Read a first time.

Major Mutter introduced an act intended to amend the line fences and water courses act and amending acts. Read a first time.

Mr. Helmcken moved that an order of the house be granted for a return showing the acreage of all lands assessed against educational, ecclesiastical, religious and charitable corporations (distinguishing the same) in the different districts of the province of British Columbia for the year 1894, showing the value for which said lands are assessed and the amount of taxes collected on the same, and the arrears, if any. Agreed to.

Mr. Kellie introduced a bill to regulate the payment of wages. On consideration of the mineral bill Hon. Mr. Davie moved the following as a new section:

"The lieutenant-governor in council may make such orders as are deemed necessary from time to time to carry out the provisions of this act according to their true intent, or to meet the cases which may arise and for which no provision is made in this act, or when the provision which is made is ambiguous or doubtful, and further make and declare any regulations which are considered necessary to give the provisions in this clause contained full effect; and from time to time alter or revoke any order or orders or any regulations made in respect of the said provisions, or make others in their stead; and further impose penalties not exceeding \$200, or not exceeding three months imprisonment for violating any regulations under this act; and further provide that any statement or return required to be made by said regulations shall be verified on oath. Every order or regulation made by virtue of the provisions of this section shall have force or effect only after the same has been published for two successive weeks in the British Columbia Gazette, and such orders or regulations shall be laid before the legislative assembly within the first fifteen days of the session next after the date thereof."

Mr. Williams moved an amendment to the amendment providing that the regulations shall just carry out the meaning of the act, and not make new laws.

Hon. Mr. Davie's amendment was adopted as introduced.

Mr. Kellie moved the following as a new section:

"13. Any mineral claim or claims held in undisputed possession at the time of the passing of this act, notwithstanding any irregularities that might have occurred from the lapse at any time of a miner's certificate, or from any cause, and notwithstanding any provisions in law to the contrary, shall be deemed to be held lawfully within the meaning of this act provided always that the holder of such claim shall have done the amount of assessment work on such claim, and otherwise entitle him to possession of the same."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Kellie moved the following as a new section:

"14. If any free miner who has at any time abandoned or forfeited a mineral claim, and who has subsequently acquired lawful possession of the said claim, shall be entitled to any work previously done by him on the claim so required, when applying for a crown grant for the same; but in no case shall such work be applied in the case of the amount of assessment work to be done annually thereafter, as required by law."

Amendment defeated.

Dr. Walkem moved the following as a new section:

"13. On and after the passing of this act it shall be unlawful for any alien, unless he declares his intention of becoming a British subject, to hold any mineral claim by location, but this shall not refer to any location made by such alien before the passage of this act."

The amendment was adopted.

Further consideration of the report was postponed.

On consideration of the report on the placer mining bill, the house took up Mr. Sward's amendment, which was as follows:

"The provision of this act shall not extend to or alter the position of any lease the question of the validity of which is now in litigation."

Mr. Williams moved to add the following words: "Or take away any rights now acquired by any person."

The words were added.

Hon. Mr. Davie opposed Mr. Sward's amendment. He contended that it would defeat the object for which it was introduced. It would be a mandate to the gold commissioner to do something that the act says he shall not do. The amendment was introduced for a particular case, which was the subject of a petition dealt with in the house. The courts should be allowed to deal with the case.

The amendment was defeated.

right of any holder of a lease to a renewal thereof, if such holder has substantially made and performed upon the ground the labor work and expenditure required by such lease as a condition of renewal thereof." Agreed to.

Mr. Eberts moved the following as a new section:

"Notwithstanding any law or equity to the contrary, all leases of placer mining ground for hydraulic purposes issued by any gold commissioner in this province prior to the date of the passage of this act, and unexpired by effluxion of time at such date, shall be deemed to be legal, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, provided that the lieutenant-governor in council shall agree to it."

The amendment was defeated.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the same amendment for this bill as was placed in the mineral act respecting regulations to be made by the lieutenant-governor in council.

Agreed to.

Further consideration of the report was postponed.

The house went into committee on the bill to prevent the spread of thistles. Reported complete.

The house went into committee on the bill relating to the overholding of tenants.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a long amendment providing means for getting rid of an overholding tenant, and the bill was reported complete.

The house went into committee on the petty sessions bill. It was reported complete and passed.

On consideration of the report on the Stave river power company's bill, Mr. Kennedy introduced an amendment which would allow the company to build a tramway between Vancouver and New Westminster and also operate electric lights in those two cities.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Eberts moved an amendment providing that the company shall not supply power in the cities of Vancouver or of New Westminster except for public lighting.

Mr. Sward moved an amendment to the amendment to exempt New Westminster.

Mr. Eberts' amendment as amended was passed.

Mr. Eberts moved an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall curtail the powers of the company to supply power to any one.

Agreed to.

Mr. Sward moved the following as a new section:

"In the event of any municipality in which any of the work authorized by this act have been constructed, desiring to undertake similar works as a municipal undertaking, they shall be at liberty to do so without first offering to buy out the works constructed by the company, notwithstanding any general provision to the contrary in the act incorporating such municipality."

The amendment was adopted and further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The house rose at 5.55.

Evening Session. In the absence of the speaker Mr. Booth took the chair.

The school act amendment bill was read a third time and passed.

On consideration of the report on the distillery bill it was decided on motion of Mr. Helmcken to increase the fee for certificates from \$10 to \$30.

The report was adopted and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on Mr. Adams in the chair, on the Sunday observance bill.

Mr. Kennedy, in replying to some of the speeches delivered against the bill on its second reading said there is no such thing as personal liberty. He spoke at some length, being frequently interrupted by laughter and cries of "Oh! Give us a rest!" etc. The debate fell into a general discussion, several members having the floor at the same time.

Mr. Rogers moved that the committee rise.

providing that the board of examiners shall be appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council.

Agreed to.

The bill was reported complete, read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee, Mr. Sward in the chair, on the game bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced an amendment to prevent the sale of any kind of game protected by the act until September 1st, 1897, with the exception of wild ducks and geese, which may be sold after the first of September in each year.

The amendment was lost.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment providing that willow and ruffed grouse shall not be sold until the end of November, 1897.

The amendment was lost.

Having reached clause 8 the committee rose and reported progress.

The house adjourned at midnight.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY. Tuesday, Feb. 12. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Hon. Col. Baker introduced a bill to amend the coal mines regulation act. Read a first time.

Mr. Forster moved that whereas the Delta municipality intends commencing and erecting immediately an extensive system of dyking, and spending a large amount of money in so doing, and as the said dykes will be erected along the banks of the Fraser river and canoe pass to the Gulf of Georgia, and along the said river and the Gulf of Georgia are continually encroaching on the land and undermining and caving the banks of the Gulf of Georgia, thereby endangering the safety of a number of places the said banks along the line where the proposed dykes are to be erected; and whereas should these protection works not be immediately carried out it would have the effect of preventing the proposed dyking from being carried out, thereby keeping property comparatively valueless, if these protection works were constructed, together with the proposed dyking scheme, would be worth over \$1,500,000; therefore he presented that a humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor requesting that representations be made to the Dominion government showing the great necessity for immediately protecting the said banks in that municipality.

The thistles bill was read a third time and passed.

On consideration of the report on the New Westminster city bill, Mr. Helmcken moved an amendment proposing that the thistles bill be read a third time and passed.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Helmcken moved an amendment providing that a three-fourths majority shall be necessary to carry a money bill.

The amendment was adopted.

Further consideration of the report was postponed.

The county courts act amendment bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Semlin asked the attorney-general:

a. Has the amount of \$20,000 advanced by the government in aid of grants to owners of Island Mountain mineral claim been repaid to the government?

b. Has any application been made by any one for purchase or use of said mill to any member of the government?

c. What reply was given to such applications?

Who owns said quartz mill?

Hon. Mr. Davie—A. No. b. Yes. c. That the government were disposed to favorably consider the proposition, but in view of the large expenditure by the owners of the property it was thought they should receive consideration. The matter stood over on the understanding that the applicants to purchase and the owners would arrive at some agreement which would secure the development of the property and be satisfactory to the government; meanwhile the government has given the owner of the Island Mountain notice of foreclosure of their interests. d. The owners of the Island Mountain property, subject to the claims of the government.

Mr. Davie asked leave to introduce a bill relating to the Canadian Western Central railway.

Mr. Semlin reminded the premier that he had promised not to bring down any further legislation this session. The Canadian Western railway had been an important issue at the last election, and the bill could have been introduced five or six weeks ago. It was not fair to the legislature to bring in the bill in the dying days of the session.

Hon. Mr. Davie said when the members saw the bill they would, he thought, consider it a very proper one, and he did not think any one would vote against it. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill respecting the lands in the railway belt.

On consideration of the report on the coal mines regulation act Mr. Eberts introduced an amendment providing that miners shall not set on foot an inquiry as to the fitness of persons to work in mines in which they themselves are not working.

Mr. Mutter considered that the bill was of some use as it stood. Those who had voted for the bill were just as steadfast as those who had opposed it. He for one had no reason to change his opinion.

Mr. Booth had not changed his opinion and would vote for the bill. Men who worked underground should have some say as to their own safety.

Hon. Col. Baker Mr. Williams and Mr. Helmcken spoke in favor of the adoption of the report on the bill.

The report was adopted, Hon. Mr. Davie and Hon. Mr. Martin alone voting against it.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee on the Sunday observance bill.

Hon. Col. Baker's amendment to allow the sale of drugs all day and perishable goods after 1 p.m. was adopted, as was also the following sub-section: "Sunday shall be considered a day of rest, and no labor, business or ordinary work shall be performed except upon occasions of reasonable necessity."

Clause three, prohibiting Sunday excursions, was struck out.

The preamble was amended and the bill reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he had given notice of a motion to refer back to the select committee on parliament buildings the report that committee had presented to the house a few days ago. He would like to have the rules suspended so that he could bring up the resolution this afternoon. It would take him about an hour and a half to state the facts as to why it should be referred back, and the members after hearing them this afternoon could discuss it to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The committee was not very misleading, being void of many statements that were necessary for a proper understanding of the question. He did not wish to blame the members of the committee, but he could show that the report was only a statement of half facts. The other side of the question was brought out by the report. The evidence as well as the report was one sided and in some respects untrue, although he did not believe that it was intentionally so.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought it would be better for the premier to make his statements in the evening.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he would sooner go on on Wednesday.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that the government had a majority on the committee. Mr. Booth, an old politician, and the two members for Nanaimo, Messrs. McGregor and Bryden, all of whom were very keen. And yet the attorney-general said the report was one sided and untrue. That was a strong arraignment of three good government supporters.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that he had not arraigned the members of the committee. The government members were not called before the committee as defenders or prosecutors they were there as judges. On the other side a different position was assumed. One of the members on the other side had used his professional skill to bring out but one side of the question. He admitted that he was in fault for not having known what was going on in the committee, but both he and his deputy had been very busy. He should have been there to get out the facts.

Mr. Williams—There are too many facts now.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he would be able to show that Mr. Williams had acted in a manner that was hardly creditable.

Mr. Booth said he had never sat on a committee as a government supporter. The house should hear the other side of the question from the attorney-general. Towards the end of the investigation he began to think that there was something wrong and only one side of the question had been brought out, but both he and the premier wished to defend the committee and he was travelling from the facts. The report was a very mild one. He had not made an effort to arraign the government. The allegations published in a letter in the Times respecting the present chief commissioner were uncalculated for. It was probably just as well that the committee did not go further than it did.

Mr. Helmcken—One good turn deserves another. Mr. Williams had defended the chief commissioner and he for one did not believe that Mr. Williams had acted in a biased manner.

Mr. Smith considered that the members of the house should have the evidence before them.

Mr. Bryden, as a member of the committee, wished to state that Mr. Williams had acted in an impartial manner. He had done his best to obtain all the facts.

Mr. McGregor was also a member of the committee and he noticed that Mr. Williams had been very careful not to go beyond his powers. He examined the witnesses very carefully, and had acted in an impartial manner. Each witness was allowed to remain in the room after he had given his evidence, and if they did not do so it was their own fault.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he was satisfied after what he had heard that Mr. Williams had acted impartially.

Mr. Williams—It would have been better to find that out before you made the statement that you did.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I said was that Mr. Williams had acted as prosecutor. I do not say that he did it intentionally but he only brought out one side of the question. He did not say the hon. gentleman was an unfair prosecutor; he just said that he acted as a prosecutor.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that the question as to who should be examined was left to the committee. If the government knew of any witnesses who should have been examined they should have notified the

committee. As chairman of the committee it was his duty to examine the witnesses. If the government had neglected their duty he objected to the blame being placed on his shoulders.

Mr. Bryden corroborated what Mr. Williams had said. The question of calling witnesses was left to the committee.

Mr. Booth said he wished to bear evidence to Mr. Williams' impartiality. The report was drawn up on the evidence as it was taken.

Mr. Kitchen objected to the attorney-general discussing the report until the evidence had been printed. He moved that the evidence be printed.

The speaker said that it would take several days to do that.

Mr. Cotton—It would be unfair for the attorney-general to come down to the house with a brief and discuss the evidence. He should simply make a statement of facts and allow the report to go back to the committee. He protested against the attorney-general using the word untruthful in connection with the members of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Davie admitted that he had used the word untruthful but he did not say that the members of the committee were untruthful. He said the report contained half facts.

Mr. Kitchen—Let the report be referred back to the committee and the attorney-general make his statement there. The speaker ruled that the discussion was out of order and could not proceed further, so Mr. Davie said he would move his resolution on Thursday.

The municipal committee reported enclosing a bill to amend the municipal act. Read a first time.

The house went into committee on the game bill. After passing a number of clauses the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to provide for the destruction of wild horses.

Mr. Kitchen moved that the evidence taken by the select committee on the parliament buildings contract be printed.

Mr. Williams—Let the report be referred back to the committee and discussed there. The evidence which is untruthful. He was sorry if anything he had said during the afternoon had been understood as imputing partial motives to Mr. Williams. He did not mean to use such motives to the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Helmcken thought the house should have the evidence before the attorney-general makes his statement.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Well, I will not object to it being printed.

Mr. Williams—Let the report be referred back to the committee and discussed there when the second report is in.

Hon. Mr. Davie—That will never do. The report has gone out making it appear that the contract has been carried out in an unbusinesslike manner. It can be shown that this is not true. Those who are trying to make out that a department of the government is in the wrong are themselves in the wrong. It is not true that the contract is badly mixed and that the contractor will have big claims for extras against the province.

Mr. Cotton—It looks as though the government wished to debate this question in the house to influence witnesses who may be called before the committee.

Hon. Mr. Davie—It is necessary that the house should know why it is desired to refer the report back to the committee. There was an attack against the architect for the buildings and an attempt to remove from office a man in whom the government had confidence.

Mr. Williams—No!

Hon. Mr. Davie—I do not say that it was an attack by the opposition but by an interested party. It is with a view of showing that the attack is unjustified that he wished to make a statement to the house. It would be unfair to publish the evidence which is ex parte.

Mr. Semlin—The committee arrived at a conclusion after hearing evidence on one side of the question. The government by making statements not substantiated by evidence on oath. He wants to set off sworn evidence by his statements unsupported by sworn evidence.

Mr. Kitchen—Let the committee take evidence and then he can discuss it before the house.

Mr. Forster—The attorney-general wants to answer the report of the committee and as the houses rises shortly the committee will not be able to reply.

The motion to print the evidence was carried unanimously and the committee rose at six o'clock.

Evening Session. The house again went into committee on the game bill, there being a long discussion on a large number of amendments that were introduced. A provision was inserted allowing geese to be shot at any time.

The bill was reported complete and the house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

PROVINCIAL LIBERALS. Organization of the Executive Committee on Saturday.

Delegations of three from each of the cities, representing Liberal associations, met in the Times office on Saturday evening and completed the organization of the provincial committee. The names of a number of oppositionists in the outlying districts, which are as yet unorganized politically, were submitted and added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Davie, Vancouver, seconded by Mr. Paterson, Nanaimo, Mr. Hewitt Bostock was named chairman of the committee.

The work of the committee was debated and defined, and subsequently the opinion was elicited, from those present and from letters read, that there was likely to be an opposition candidate in the field in every constituency in British Columbia, and with reasonable prospects of success in each.

ALL OVER THE P

Talk of Erecting a S Nakusp Rivied-Mining Deals.

Grand Prairiettes Talk of tion-Work on River at Revelstoke.

REVELSTOKE.

Kootenay Mall.

A masquerade carnival will night on the rink below the bridge.

There are six buyers in the strict buying ore for smelters San Francisco, Helena, Butte, etc.

Johnny Neilson left with his mail for Big Bend. He is run by E. Kinman and is running this trip. The snow is in and the bright moonlight might almost equal to the day.

Fred Allen, who has been team of dogs to run in harness track, has obtained the subsidy for carrying the mon Trout Lake, and left here this his first round trip with the Trout lake is said to be in extension for dog travel.

In the Trail Creek district Bell-Payne placer mines are busily worked, and a number near by have been located in Boundary City. The company completed a lease from the tumbia government for 160 (100 years). The first clea t) have netted four dollars a hours to the man.

During the soft weather it path of the week snowed, willam delayed trains on the Tuesday morning's mail arriv Wednesday morning. A gro men were employed in the track, some accounts of them b from the logging camps near men worked day and night past 50 cents an hour. Train ast have also been delayed se every day during the winter stances by snow on the plains.

Mr. S. Smith, who is to be the work for the protection of bank, arrived here on Wed found more snow lying than fol and is accordingly waiting for the morning. A little ere starting. The method to be employe known as the mattress sys mattresses will be made of with rocks and gravel. Th end 50 feet up the bank fr of the river, and will be abo thick. It is expected that feet will be laid, beginning at lia bridge. A little ere w required at two places. Th be done by day labor, about months. The rock and the be obtained from the nears points, so as to keep down the hauling. The wire for the will arrive from Montreal i two.

KOOTENAY. Nakusp Ledger.

J. W. Thompson recently a twelfth interest in the An J. Tretaway for \$1000.

subsequently disposed of a interest to A. Smith for \$800.

C. Teasdale has secured interest in the Kennel gr therefor \$500. The group the Comstock, Silver Cup, Chief, Kentucky Girls Trust.

News of a strike on the Ca the claims on the Galien, fa town last week, and on Sun the Shannon, Currie and Ke down to have a look at it has been sunk about thirty the wash and then a tunnel few feet. A side cut was heading for the shaft, and on this solid rock was true the mineral. The width o has not yet been determine several feet. This fortunat made the Currie a valuable f its owners are elated.

The Sunshine Mining co Duluth, Minn., will comer ones on their claims at Air Sunshine and Free Silver Warner, superintendent for ny, arrived at Ainsworth o take charge of the work.

dent that silver must rise and his company are desir ing matters in order to be when the white metal holds again.

The conviction is steady t that the proposition of Mont to establish a smelter at something more than life t various sources it has been \$2,000,000 has been subscrip, but much more is v C. P. R. are using their i further the scheme. It is draw motor power from a creek.

Five hundred tons of ore taken from the Blue Bell and the Pilot Bay smelter.

MIDWAY. Midway Advance.

Mr. Spragget of Grand P visitor in town on Friday la vacation he initiated a pr among the residents of Gr for the formation of the v district municipality. What be their lot under local self it could not be much wor present, for except at stated four years they were appar

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

Talk of Erecting a Smelter at Nakusp Revived—Several Mining Deals.

Grand Prairies Talk of Incorporation—Work on River Bank at Revelstoke.

REVELSTOKE.

Kootenay Mall.

A masquerade carnival will be held to night on the rink below the Columbia bridge.

There are six buyers in the Tacoma district buying ore for smelters in Alaska, San Francisco, Helena, Butte and Swansea.

Johnny Neilson left with his dog train on Thursday morning carrying a large mail for Big Bend. He is accompanied by E. Kinman and is running four dogs this trip.

The snow is in fine condition this night and the bright moonlight renders the night almost equal to the day in brilliancy.

Fred Allen, who has been training a team of dogs to run in harness for some time past, has obtained the government subsidy for carrying the monthly mail to Trout Lake, and left here this week for his first round trip with the dog train.

The road from the northeast arm to the Trout lake is said to be in excellent condition for dog travel.

In the Trail Creek district the Campbell-Payne placer mines are being vigorously worked, and a number of claims near by have been located lately.

These mines are located ten miles east of Boundary City. The company has just completed a lease from the British Columbia government for 100 acres for a term of years. The first clean-up is said to have netted four dollars a day of six hours to the man.

During the soft weather in the early part of the week snowslides at Channaham delayed trains on the C. P. R. Tuesday morning's mail arriving here on Wednesday morning. A great number of men were employed in clearing the track, some accounts stating as many as one thousand, some of them being drawn from the logging camps near by.

The men worked day and night and were paid 50 cents an hour. Trains from the east have also been delayed several hours every day during the week, in some instances by snow on the plains.

Mr. S. Smith, who is to be foreman of the work for the protection of the river bank, arrived here on Wednesday. He found more snow lying than he expected, and is accordingly waiting for Mr. Gamble, the engineer, who will arrive tomorrow morning, before starting operations.

The method to be employed is that known as the mattress system. The mattresses will be made of brush, securely tied together by wire, and when laid on the bank will be kept in place with rocks and gravel. They will extend 50 feet up the bank from the bed of the river, and will be about two feet thick. It is expected that about 1800 feet will be laid, beginning at the Columbia bridge. A little crib work will be required at two places. The work will be done by day labor, about 40 men being employed, and will last about two months. The gravel and brush will be obtained from the nearest possible points, so as to keep down the cost of hauling. The wire for the mattresses will arrive from Montreal in a day or two.

KOOTENAY. Nakusp Ledger.

J. W. Thompson recently disposed of a twelfth interest in the Antelope to W. J. Thretheway for \$1000. Thretheway subsequently disposed of a half of his interest to A. Smith for \$500.

C. Teasdale has secured the fortieth interest in the Fennell group, paying therefor \$500. The group consists of the Comstock, Silver Cup, the Silver Chief, Kentucky Girl and Ruby Trust.

News of a strike on the Currie, one of the claims on the Galena farm, reached town last week, and on Sunday Messrs. Shannon, Currie and Kenney went down to have a look at it. A shaft has been sunk about thirty feet through the wash and then a tunnel sunk for a few feet. A side cut was next made heading for the shaft, and three feet in on this solid rock was truck and also the mineral. The width of the ledge has not yet been determined, but it is several feet. This fortunate strike has made the Currie a valuable property and its owners are elated.

The Sunshine Mining company, of Duluth, Minn., will commence work at once on their claims at Ainsworth, the Sunshine and Free Silver. W. W. Warner, superintendent for the company, arrived at Ainsworth on Sunday to take charge of the work. He is confident that silver must rise before long, and his company are desirous of pushing matters in order to be in readiness when the white metal holds its head up again.

The conviction is steadily gaining way that the proposition of Montreal parties to establish a smelter at Nakusp is something more than idle talk. From various sources it has been learned that \$2,000,000 has been subscribed for the purpose, but much more is wanted. The C. P. R. are using their influence to further the scheme. It is supposed to draw motor power from Koo-koo-nax creek.

Five hundred tons of ore have been taken from the Blue Bell and shipped to the Pilot Bay smelter.

MIDWAY. Advance.

Mr. Spraggett of Grand Prairie was a visitor in town on Friday last. In conversation he intimated a growing desire among the residents of Grand Prairie for the formation of the valley into a district municipality. Whatever might be their lot under local self-government, it could not be much worse than at present, for except at stated intervals of four years they were apparently as far

distant from the seat of government as to be virtually forgotten.

Dr. Jakes is at present attending to a patient on the reserve who, about a month ago, having a difference with an Indian, had occasion to make use of his biceps. One of the patient's hands, coming into contact with the Indian's teeth, received a cut, and the result was blood poisoning, and so serious is the case, owing to the patient's own negligence, that it is feared it will be necessary to remove one or more fingers, if not the whole hand.

Mr. Thomet has resumed operations on the Elkhorn claim, near the mouth of Prior creek. It is his intention to tunnel on the ledge, which tunnel, by being run about two hundred feet, will prove the depth of a vein of about 120 feet, after which it is quite likely a chamber will be blown out in the end of the tunnel so as to give room for a hoist, for the purpose of making a shaft. This chamber carries a vein of very fine ore, rich in silver and gold, and is expected under the work of development to turn out a very valuable property.

The assay obtained by the cyanide process on ore from the Steamwinder, Greenwood camp, gave in gold \$34.00 per ton. When it is known that the ore was taken from one of the large ledges (30 feet wide) that abound in the Greenwood camp, the satisfactory result of the assay will be apparent.

A LADY CANDIDATE NAMED

Women's Council Nominates Mrs. Spofford for the Post of School Trustee.

Scheme of Relief Proposed and the Plan Adopted Old Women's Home.

There was a very interesting meeting of the Victoria and Vancouver Island Council of Women at the city hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Baker, president, was in the chair, and one of the most important matters discussed was the matter of representation on the school board.

It was decided that as soon as the Lieutenant-Governor gives his assent to the legislation pending before the house, a lady candidate should be brought out. Mrs. Spofford was unanimously agreed upon as the candidate.

The following report on the relief scheme was presented and unanimously adopted:

To the Executive of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island:

Your committee beg to report that they believe the best charity is that which helps the needy to help themselves and in order to be true charity should be based on knowledge by thorough investigation. (1) Relieve worthy need promptly, fittingly and tenderly. (2) Relieve worthy need promptly, fittingly and tenderly. (3) Prevent unwise aims. (4) Raise into independence every needy person, and (5) Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

Your committee submit the following scheme for the charitable work of the council: (1) That a committee of management be appointed consisting of one representative from each denomination to be nominated by the president of the council and sub-executive. Members of the sub-executive of the council to be ex-officio members of this committee; (2) The officers of the committee shall be a president, (the presiding officer of the council) and a secretary and treasurer, to be elected by the committee.

The committee shall conduct its work upon the fundamental principles of the council which are: (1) That every department of its work shall be independent of questions of religious belief, politics and nationality; (2) No person representing the society in any capacity whatsoever shall use his or her position for the purpose of proselytism. All cases, however, shall be placed under the care of their own religious denomination. The work of the committee shall be: (1) To divide the city into districts, visiting every family in need, supplying those who are in distress with work and relieving with aims only those cases of absolute necessity; (2) To investigate and personally attend cases needing constant advice; (3) To obtain from proper charities and charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases, no aims being dispensed except by permission of the committee of management; (4) To procure work for poor persons who are capable of being partially or wholly self-supporting; (5) To repress mendicancy by the above means and by the reporting of impostors. There shall be a strict registration of all applicants for charity kept as well as of those applying for work, also of what relief has been given.

A report of the work of this department shall be read at each general meeting of the Council of Women, when all who are interested in this branch could be present and take part in the discussion, although not entitled to vote.

The following committee was named to carry out the work outlined in the report: Mesdames Galtley, McNaughton, Adams, Higgins, Burns and McMilligan.

The matter of a home for old women was brought before the council in the following resolution offered by Mrs. Galtley: "Moved that steps be taken by this council to agitate the formation of a home for helpless and indigent old women, and that the matter be laid before the city council, and also that the hearty co-operation of citizens and charitable societies be solicited."

It was decided to join with the Provincial W. C. T. U. in a petition for legislation providing there was no objection. It would increase the number of petitioners to one thousand.

The council will hold a public meeting on the evening of March 11.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Monday's Daily. —Charlie Sing, who was assaulted and brutally beaten in Chinatown a few days ago, was discharged from Jubilee hospital yesterday.

—Joseph Martin and Dan Stewart were fined \$5 apiece in the police court today for a breach of the public morals by-law. They were arrested while engaged in a good old-time fight.

—A very successful meeting of those interested in the linseed oil mill to be erected at Sidney was held at Saanich on Saturday. A committee was appointed and a prospectus will be issued shortly giving an outline of the reasons for starting the company.

—James Morrison, declared insane by Drs. George Duncan and Lang, has been turned over to the care of Captain Hatt, of Mud bay, a friend of the unfortunate fellow, who has agreed to look after him and have him cured if possible, and the Morrison's family are friends of long standing.

—A meeting was held at Saanich agricultural hall on Saturday evening to consider the proposal relating to the flux industry. The farmers expressed themselves as ready to go into the matter if the mill and machinery to treat the products.

—There is a big potlach in progress on the South Saanich Indian reserve. The Songhees, Cowichan and Nanaimo natives, as well as the Indians of Saanich, are by special R. S. V. P. invitations participating in the affair. There will very likely be many white visitors to the camp during the five days the festivities are kept up.

—Inspector Hoper claims that there are many diseased cattle on the Cloverdale farm, of the Tolmie estate. Summonses were issued this morning and the case will come up for hearing in the provincial police court on Thursday. The summonses are to show cause why the cattle should not be destroyed, as provided by the contagious diseases animals act.

—The fire alarm from box 63 for a fire in a one and a half story frame building on Humboldt street, was by George Byrnes and occupied by D. Cameron and J. Rolley. It was caused by a gentleman who was intoxicated upsetting a lamp. Neighbors had the blaze almost quenched when the fire laddies arrived. The damage was very slight.

The steamer City of Kingston had a party of eight tourists on board from St. Louis yesterday afternoon. They are the first who have made the trip this season, which Purser Fred Thorndyke said yesterday afternoon would not be repeated until early in the season.

The east has had a terrible winter, which is not over yet, and the prospects of bright skies, warm sunshine and blooming flowers will very likely draw tourists this year even before the snow has melted in the east.

—Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of missions for the western division of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church on Sunday morning and that of St. Andrew's church on Sunday evening. He reviewed the work being done by this denomination in the west and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of doing all in their power to assist in carrying it on. The services were well attended and his remarks were listened to with evident pleasure.

—More than five hundred people went to the drill hall on Saturday night to hear the concert by the B. C. B. G. A. band and see Alfred Duguay perform on the tight rope. The latter gave a very creditable exhibition, showing himself to be much at home high up in the air on the slender rope. He was frequently applauded. It reminded one of Oak Bay in summer to see and hear the band. The "Col. Prior" march was a success. He being encored and the leader.

The work of the committee shall be: (1) To divide the city into districts, visiting every family in need, supplying those who are in distress with work and relieving with aims only those cases of absolute necessity; (2) To investigate and personally attend cases needing constant advice; (3) To obtain from proper charities and charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases, no aims being dispensed except by permission of the committee of management; (4) To procure work for poor persons who are capable of being partially or wholly self-supporting; (5) To repress mendicancy by the above means and by the reporting of impostors. There shall be a strict registration of all applicants for charity kept as well as of those applying for work, also of what relief has been given.

A report of the work of this department shall be read at each general meeting of the Council of Women, when all who are interested in this branch could be present and take part in the discussion, although not entitled to vote.

The following committee was named to carry out the work outlined in the report: Mesdames Galtley, McNaughton, Adams, Higgins, Burns and McMilligan.

The matter of a home for old women was brought before the council in the following resolution offered by Mrs. Galtley: "Moved that steps be taken by this council to agitate the formation of a home for helpless and indigent old women, and that the matter be laid before the city council, and also that the hearty co-operation of citizens and charitable societies be solicited."

It was decided to join with the Provincial W. C. T. U. in a petition for legislation providing there was no objection. It would increase the number of petitioners to one thousand.

The council will hold a public meeting on the evening of March 11.

sociation. C. Holland, Mr. Golpin, A. W. Jones, Jos. Wilson and John Smith for his services.

From Tuesday's Daily. —A Broad street merchant mourns the loss of a ton of coal. The coal was spirited away the other night. But the merchant thinks he has a clue, and has "put on" the police.

—The members of Acme lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., after business had been dispatched last evening, enjoyed a "stag party" under the head of "Good of the order." The affair proved a very pleasant one.

—Mr. Siddall, teacher of the Bible class at Metropolitan Methodist church, was on Sunday presented with a gold-laden ebony cane by the class. Subj Barker made the presentation speech and Mr. Siddall made a suitable reply.

—Copies of the history of the Hawaiian rebellion of 1895 published by the Star Publishing company of Honolulu have been received from that city. It gives a detailed description of events from the first gun fired Sunday January 6 up to the abdication of Queen Liliuokalani. It should be read by everyone.

—Archibald Carlisle, who assaulted a Chinaman on Government street last evening and then smashed his window, was before Magistrate Macrae this morning. He was convicted both of assault and malicious destruction of property, and for the former was fined \$10 or a month and for the latter \$5 and \$2 costs or 14 days.

—The Star lacrosse club reorganized last night and elected the following officers: President, Thomas H. Alice; vice-president, W. J. Smith; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Braden; field captain, George Pite; captain, R. Campbell; executives, J. E. Thoburn; J. G. Brown, George Partridge, George Smith and L. Tait. A meeting to organize a junior team will be held on Friday evening.

—The Sydney Mail says: "The new Zealand government wishes to take part in the Vancouver mail contract, and proposes that another boat should be put on, so as to enable the service to be run monthly, alternating with the San Francisco service, and calling at Auckland. New Zealand offers a substantial subsidy to bring this into effect, and the Vancouver company is willing to put on an additional boat if it gets an additional subsidy."

—The congregational social at Central church last night was very well attended and proved quite enjoyable. Rev. Dr. Robertson delivered a short but interesting address, after which the following programme was rendered: Piano duet, Misses Ross; song, with violin obligato, Miss Macleod; song, Mr. Cornwall; song, Mrs. Macleod; selections, Miss Carr; song Mrs. McGraw, song, Mr. Gordon; song Mrs. Macleod; song, Mr. Simpson. At the intermission refreshments were served.

The legislature will probably be prorogued on Friday. Most of the bills on the orders have been advanced to the last stage and there are very few to be introduced. The bill to extend the term for building the Canadian Western Central railway, the municipal bill and the bill relating to the lands in the railway belt have yet to be introduced and will all cause some debate. There are a large number of important proposed amendments to the Vancouver city charter, which will also tend to lengthen the session.

John Murphy, one of the trio arrested for robbing the bonded warehouse at the outer wharf, has another charge against him. The power house of the tramway company was broken into on Sunday and a "well dog" revolver stolen, there being nothing else of value accessible. The revolver found on Murphy and the one with which he threatened to shoot Indian Mary was shown to Superintendent McCrady to-day, and he readily identified it as the one stolen from the power house. Murphy has only been here since the 8th instant but he has been busy ever since and may not be able to leave until the 8th of next February.

Captain Swain, of the bark Ophir, sent at Fiji, was a passenger on the steamship Warrimoo, and does not believe Messrs. Muller, Cranston & Johnston have been as harshly treated as they claim. He says that had the consuls kept to their protest at the wharf they would have been put ashore, but that after they had a conference with the Attorney-General of Hawaii they seemed willing to let the men be deported. He says that there is little doubt that if the three men had been kept at Honolulu, and been tried, that they would have been found guilty. He believes that the official reports from the consuls will put a different complexion on the matter.

Alexander McGillivray is an unfortunate man. He looks like Alexander Wilson, a Nanaimo sharper, and made the mistake of getting off the Nanaimo train at Russell station. For all that McGillivray spent 24 hours in the city lockup, and would very likely have had a free trip to Nanaimo if the real Alexander Wilson had not been apprehended at Duncan's. A telegram was received to-day from Nanaimo to that effect, and Chief Sheppard immediately released the prisoner. Mr. McGillivray naturally did not rat the thing at all, and while he admitted that the description fitted him to a nicety, he still felt very much like an aggrieved man. He is employed at the Tolmie farm, and his friends say that he is a first-class fellow.

George Brown, formerly of this city, but now of Alberni, is in this city on business connected with mining properties in which he is interested. He has with him some very rich specimens of free milling ore from the Missing Link and Alberni claims. These properties are owned by Darr, Simpson & Co. and Darr, Brown & Commerford. Development work has been carried forward on both and the prospects are very bright. The specimens shown by Mr. Brown are collected from the Missing Link and Alberni claims. These claims are located on Mineral creek. Mr. Brown worked a placer claim with very fair success last year and has found some new placer ground which he intends to work this coming year. He says that

Alberni is in a very prosperous condition. There is a movement in land and business is good. There is a great deal of development in a mining way going forward. At Bainbridge hydraulic chain lumber is being sawed out for use on the property.

John Murphy, Peter Nelson and J. Simpson were this morning committed for trial for breaking into the bonded warehouse at the outer wharf and stealing a lot of liquor and a case of salmon by Magistrate Macrae. The liquors, which included brandy, whisky and stout, and the case of salmon, made the court look like a sample room. There were a few dozen empty bottles, so the prisoners enjoyed part of the spoils. E. Seabrooke identified the property and Constables McDonald and Mout told of the finding of it in the cabin of the three men when they went to arrest Murphy and Nelson for threatening Indian Mary and caretaker Andrew Miller of the Fox cabins with revolvers. None of the accused had much to say except that they knew nothing of the robbery. They each made short statements to that effect and were then formally committed for trial.

Nelson and Murphy entered pleas of not guilty and were remanded until tomorrow.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

George Smith Loses His Arm Through an Accidental Shot.

George Smith was the victim of a shocking gunning accident yesterday afternoon, in which he lost his left arm. He was at Sidney for a little shooting and was getting out of a row boat when the accident happened. His shot gun lay on one of the seats in the boat, and after he got out he reached down to pick it up. It must have caught on one of the seats in some way, for it was suddenly discharged, and Smith received the contents of the barrels in his left arm just above the elbow. The shot made a terrible wound, cutting the veins, arteries, muscles, shattering the bone and lacerating the flesh in a terrible manner. Mr. Lenfesty and others did everything they could for the wounded man. The arm was bound up to stop the flow of blood and Smith was brought to the city on a special train very kindly given by the men of the Victoria & Sidney railway.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the accident happened, and in two hours Smith was on the operating table at the Jubilee hospital. Dr. Richardson made an examination of the arm and decided that it could not be saved. It was useless to even attempt to do so, and he therefore after the usual preparations amputated the arm. This was done at a point about five inches below the shoulder. Smith was very weak from the loss of blood and the shock, and was quite feeble last night.

Mr. Smith as lived here all his life, and is very well known, particularly among the young men. He caught last season for the Victoria baseball club, and was a very promising player. He was about 22 years old and is employed by Summers & Co.

Late this afternoon the hospital authorities reported that the youth was doing very well.

A gentleman who was at Sidney yesterday says that Smith displayed iron nerve after being wounded. He also spoke highly of the assistance given by Sergeant Langley and Constable Hutchinson, who were present and temporarily dressed the wound.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

A McGillivray in Custody on a Nanaimo Warrant—May Be a Mistake.

Alexander McGillivray, a young man residing here, was arrested at Russell station, Victoria, West, on the arrival of the Nanaimo train to-day on a warrant which charges "Alexander Wilson" with obtaining \$45 under false pretences from the New Vancouver Coal and Land Co., Ltd. McGillivray laughed at the idea of being arrested on the charge, and said he was not in Nanaimo on Saturday when the crime was committed, but on the way there on the afternoon train. The warrant upon which he was arrested was sworn to before Mark Bate, J. P., on Saturday and was received here yesterday by Chief Sheppard. Although McGillivray answers the description of Wilson it is just possible that it may be a case of mistaken identity. McGillivray says that he went to Nanaimo for a vacation and when he left this morning there was no one at the depot to attempt to stop him.

Sergeant Walker was the officer who made the arrest.

Chief Sheppard wired to Nanaimo this afternoon, and it is quite likely that there will be someone here tomorrow who can identify "Mr. Wilson."

Ward McAllister is no more. Peace to his ashes! He is gone where "there are no Four Hundred."

WARNING

\$100 REWARD

We are informed that unscrupulous dealers are in the habit of selling plugs and parts of plugs of inferior tobacco, representing them to be the genuine

'T. & B.' Myrtle Navy

The genuine plug is stamped with the letters 'T. & B.' in bronze. Purchasers will confer a favor by looking for the trade mark when purchasing.

A reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given to any person who furnishes information leading to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of the above fraudulent practices, or infringing on our trade mark in any manner whatsoever.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd. HAMILTON, ONT.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Parliament Buildings Committee Report Again the Subject of Discussion.

Hon. Mr. Davie Gets His Obnoxious Amendments Into Vancouver City Act.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from Dominion Lodge, I. O. G. T., in favor of the Sunday observance bill. Read and received.

Mr. Kitchen moved that whereas owing to the loss occasioned by the floods last summer many of the farmers are in absolute need of seed grain, and are devoid of the means of obtaining the same; be it resolved, that in the opinion of this house it is desirable that the government should take into consideration the advisability of making advances of seed grain to meet actual requirements.

The resolution was altered to bring it in order.

Hon. Col. Baker thought it would be establishing a bad precedent.

Dr. Walken pointed out that the government had already established the precedent, they having assisted the settlers at the time of the flood.

Mr. Forster contended that the government had made themselves liable to assist the settlers. Assistance had been offered from the east, and the government had telegraphed east that the province was able to take care of the settlers.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that the government had done right in refusing assistance from the east. If one business was assisted all would have to be assisted.

Mr. Minter thought that the government should lend assistance to the farmers who suffered from the floods, it to be returned when the farmers are able to do so.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Semlin, on a question of privilege, suggested that the committee not to have the house adjourned on Friday, but to sit for another week to allow of full consideration of the important question that the attorney-general had brought up yesterday respecting the parliament buildings committee's report.

If the house sat for another week the matter could be referred back to the committee.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What for?

Mr. Semlin—To allow them to find out what you said and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

Hon. Mr. Davie—What I want to do is to go into the matter, and not leave it to a committee that may or may not report. The committee had been misled by untruthful evidence and forged documents.

ment until we have the printed evidence before us.

There being an objection the motion could not come up until Thursday, and the speaker ruled any further discussion out of order.

The house went into committee on the Vancouver incorporation act amendment bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved his amendment to prevent cities from competing with private companies which are carrying on water works, gas and other systems in cities. This is the amendment which the attorney-general says is for the protection of capitalists against the cities.

Private capital, he contended, had to be protected or the streets would be overcrowded with men out of work and their starving wives and children.

Mr. Cotton opposed the amendment on principle, and also because neither the companies nor the people had asked for the same. Taking the gas company, when they were incorporated they never asked for a monopoly. At present Vancouver was paying three times more for gas than New Westminster, and if the city wished to do so they should be allowed to supply the people with cheaper gas. The house had no equal right to force certain conditions on one party to an agreement, which the attorney-general was practically trying to do with Vancouver. The attorney-general was giving to companies monopolies which they have not now got. The clause in the act of 1892 which allows the corporation to go into the business of gas and other works, which the attorney-general said had been smuggled into the act, was drawn in the handwriting of the hon. Theodore Davie and was introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Horne, the late member, who was at the time a large shareholder in the street railway company and thought it would be a good thing to sell out to the city. He did that amendment in his possession. If the attorney-general wished to protect capital why did he not look after the local capital? Was it not in the interest of every citizen to get cheap light? The attorney-general did not care for the citizens, but proposed to put a few companies in a better position than they asked to be put in.

Hon. Mr. Davie denied that Mr. Cotton had an amendment in his handwriting. He had never introduced the amendment.

Mr. Cotton—I have the amendment, and it is in your handwriting. I did not say that you introduced it, but that you drew it. I introduced it myself at the suggestion of Mr. Horne.

Captain Irving spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Hunter was not opposed to competition, but he did say that public money should not be used in competition with private enterprise. No one wished to restrict reasonable competition.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house rose at 5.50.

EVENING SESSION.

The house again went into committee on the Vancouver city amendment bill, and the debate was continued on Hon. Mr. Davie's amendment.

Mr. McPherson entered a protest against the amendment.

Mr. Cotton said one of the reasons why the mayor and aldermen were opposed to the bill was because there was a suit pending between the city and the Vancouver electric light works, and they did not wish the house to interfere with a question now in litigation.

Mr. Williams also opposed the amendment.

The amendment was adopted on division.

Numerous other amendments were introduced, some were passed and others defeated, and the bill was reported complete.

The house adjourned at 11.10.

A FORCIBLE DISCUSSION.

Edgar Crow Baker Has a Slight Altercation With James Angus.

Edgar Crow Baker and James Angus had a little encounter on Government street this morning, and the former is to be brought into police court, to answer a charge of assault. The dispute arose over a very simple matter, as far as can be gathered from all reports. The Victoria Electric Company, of which Mr. Baker is secretary and managing director, rented an account to Mr. Angus, in which the latter claimed his private account and the account of the firm he represents were mixed. He sought Mr. Baker this morning and asked for an explanation. It seems that they have not been speaking for some time, and Mr. Baker reminding Mr. Angus that he had him on the street, asked him why he came to him then. Mr. Angus' reply was that he was not then speaking to him as "Edgar Crow Baker" but as "the secretary of the Victoria Electric Company." Then it was that Mr. Baker took him by the neck and shook him. Mr. Angus was very much excited over the thing, and declared that Mr. Baker had attempted to choke him. Shortly after the meeting Mr. Angus appeared at police court and Clerk Page prepared an information charging Mr. Baker with assault. Magistrate Macrae was not in his office, but Mr. Angus was not at all disposed to wait, and with Constable Cameron he went before Thomas Shobert, J. P.

The summons was served this afternoon and the case will come up before Magistrate Macrae in the police court Saturday morning.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Wednesday's Daily.

—James Free, agent, 91 Johnson st., shipped yesterday 300 feet of Dick's patent being to the Brunette saw mill, New Westminster.

—Alfred Peate pleaded guilty to the shooting of a doe out of season and was fined \$25 by Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court.

—The Royal Templars meeting last night A. B. Fraser and W. Gleason gave reports of the grand council conference at Vancouver last week.

—The tramway directors met last night and chose Major Dupont as president, D. J. Jones, Vice-President, and Hedley Chapman, Secretary.

—S. A. Theson and Martin Christensen, two of the Bella Coola colonists, arrived down on the steamer Thistle. They are going back to Crookston, Minn., to put in the winter in that State.

—His Lordship Bishop Perrin will leave Friday morning for England, accompanied by Miss Perrin. They will cross the continent on the C. P. R. and will go from New and to Southampton by the American line. His lordship is making the trip for health and recreation, and will be absent from the city for a few months.

—Sergeant John Langley and Provincial Constable Hutchison returned this morning from a cruise among the islands in the naphtha launch. They did not go for pleasure but still they return considerably tanned and in first class health. The object of the cruise was to keep a lookout for sheep thieves, who have been rather bold in their operations lately. Although they did not catch any thieves, the trip may have a desirable effect of "shooing" them off.

—The Alaska Packers' Association is building a steamer at San Francisco, says the Port Townsend Leader. The new vessel will first touch the water in the Yukon river in Alaska. The vessel is so constructed that it can easily be taken north on a sailing vessel during the coming summer season. The steamer is a good-sized river boat, almost as large as the regular Sound steamers. She is 30 feet long by 24 feet beam, and will be built to stand rough usage by ice during the northern winters.

—The James Bay Athletic association at a meeting held last night elected officers and committees: Hon. Patron, Mr. A. C. Flimmerfelt; President, Mr. H. D. Hallock; M. P., Vice-President, Ven. Archibald Scott; Secretary, Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Dallaine. Boating committee—Messrs. D. O'Sullivan, E. O. Finlayson, G. W. Jorgeson, E. E. Billingshurst and James D. Watson. House committee—Ven. Archibald Scott, Messrs. E. E. Bailey, W. R. Higgins, F. A. Gowen and H. B. Haines. Mr. G. H. Jesse was elected member of the association.

—The patent oil feeder found in the cabin occupied by John Murphy, J. Simpson and Peter Nelson who built up quite a reputation in a criminal way in a very few days, has been identified by the engineer of the steamer T. W. Carter, having been stolen from the vessel a week ago today. Murphy told Chief Sheppard this afternoon that there were two other men implicated in the different robberies and it is understood that he gave their names. It is probable, however, that they are out of the way by this time.

—All was mirth at the Busy Bee concert at Calvary Baptist church last night. The programme was as usual a musical and literary treat: Chorus, B. H. Bay; solo; recitation, Florrie Oskel; solo, Mattie Andrews; recitation, May Few; solo, Pearl Welsh; recitation, M. Smith; solo, Alma Roberts; duet, Effie and Lizzie Scott; dialogue, four girls; chorus, B. B. Society.

—The steamer Thistle arrived here today from the Northern fishing grounds with an immense cargo of halibut, having altogether about one hundred thousand pounds. On Saturday sixty-eight thousand pounds of fish were taken in seven hours, which is perhaps the greatest amount ever taken anywhere in the Pacific in anything like that time. The fish will very likely be shipped at once, part to San Francisco and the rest to the east, and it is not improbable that the steamer Thistle will go to the Sound herself without the trouble of shipping by the City of Kingston being taken.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., held their weekly meeting last evening in the Temperance hall, Pandora street, where a good number of visitors were present from the three sister lodges. After the opening ceremonies there was one sister admitted by card and a brother initiated to the order. The officers entertained the lodge with a programme of songs. Messrs. L. Hall, Ayers, Maynard, Russell and Cormack sang, and Mr. Wilson, C. T., gave a reading. Coffee and cakes were plentifully supplied, for which the officers received a hearty vote of thanks, and quite a lively time was spent. Visitors are always welcomed by the lodge.

—Work has been resumed on the government buildings. Mr. Adams is at Haddington island, Mr. Spittlehouse is directing the work here and Architect Hutton is being backed by the government, and the premier is being groomed for a fast, high moral finish in the whole trouble. It is said that the leader of the government will take a decided stand in the house against the contractors and will produce some correspondence in his speech that may contradict some of the evidence given before the select committee. His move will be to have the matter referred back to the committee. That will shelve it, if nothing else, until the next session, and then, well, it will be somebody else's funeral then.

—Peter Nelson and John Murphy were in the police court again this morning.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



both to answer to the charge of pointing a revolver, and the latter in addition to be given a preliminary hearing on the charge of having broken into the counting room of the power house of the railway company. Nelson pleaded guilty and was given fourteen days with hard labor, while Murphy stood trial and was given a month with hard labor. It was of little use to send either of them to jail for the offence, as they had already been committed to await trial for breaking into the bonded warehouse at the outer wharf. Murphy was then given a hearing on the charge of breaking into the power house office. The revolver stolen was easily identified and the act was committed by Murphy. Murphy is believed by the police to be an accomplished and energetic crook.

—The Victoria Chess club elected officers last night and drew up a constitution. There are 23 charter members on the roll and, for the benefit of local chess players, the charter will be kept open till March 17, to give all a chance to join. After that date an admission fee will be charged. The officers elected are honorary presidents, Hon. Theodore Davis and Senator McLuskey; President, P. Schwenger; Vice-Presidents, P. T. Johnston and B. Williams; Secretary, Treasurer, R. H. Johnston; and committee—T. H. Piper, J. R. Hunnex and William Stewart. There are several first class players of this old Hindustan game in the Victoria club, Messrs. Schwengers Piper and Hunnex having more than a local reputation. Club nights are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. A handicap tournament will begin next Thursday, and during the progress of the game no doubt the club rooms at the Wilson will be filled with enthusiastic devotees of chess.

—From Thursday's Daily.

—Rev. W. W. Baer, formerly of this city, and recently of Nanaimo, is delivering a series of lectures at Columbia throughout Ontario. The lectures are illustrated with a series of views.

—The senior members of the choir of Christ Church cathedral and about 80 of their friends enjoyed a hop at the city and provincial police are now anxious for his recapture, but with the experience the prisoner now possesses it is doubtful if he will again fall into the hands of the police.

—The Planta case has again been postponed until some time next week owing to the inability of Superintendent Hyslop to be present at the proceedings.

—The poultry show will be brought to a close this evening and it has proved a great success, both financially and in numerous exhibits.

—The report that F. J. Deane, city editor of the Free Press, will bring an action for libel against Rev. D. A. MacRae, is incorrect. Public sympathy is strongly with the former.

PORT HAMMOND.

Reception to Officers of the C. O. O. F. at Chilliwack.

Port Hammond, Feb. 11.—A gathering of members of Loyal Columbia lodge, No. 88, C. O. O. F., was held at Chilliwack on Saturday evening, February 9th, at 8 p.m., a large number of members being present to receive N. G. Newton, Noble Grand of Loyal Fraser Valley lodge, No. 91, Port Hammond, and D. McFavish, R. S. N. O. The visitors were accompanied from Mission City to Chilliwack by J. C. Henderson, D. D. G. M., of Columbia lodge. Arriving at Chilliwack they were escorted to the Progress office, where they were received and hospitably entertained by W. P. Jackson, V. G., of Columbia lodge, and editor of the Progress. The meeting was large and well represented. One initiation and the conferring of the different degrees was gone through. The delegation left next morning for Port Hammond, highly pleased with their visit.

Condensed Dispatches.

New York, Feb. 12.—Stocks opened dull, 1-8 to 3-8 per cent higher, sugar leading. Bristol, R. I., Feb. 13.—Herreshoff has completed a model for the new cup defender. Her frames will be worked soon and the work on her rapidly pushed.

New York, Feb. 13.—The work of repairing the sloop of La Gasconne is being rapidly pushed.

Boston, Feb. 12.—Bankers have sent a petition to Washington urging the New England congressional delegation to vote for the bill providing for the issue of gold bonds to complete the contract with the syndicate that is to furnish gold to the government.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Hearing in the Pullman contempt case is postponed until late this evening.

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK.

LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply.

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. (1873 s.m., 1876 17)

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 22.

PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS... CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE



VOL. 11—No. 8. WHOLE NUMBER 514.

INTERNATIONAL

United States Wants Nations to Devise to Protect Sea.

Will Attempt to Kill if the Proposition Favored.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Action upon the seal fisheries was taken on Friday ways and means committee agreed to authorize the purchase of seals until the representation has been made by the Secretary of the treasury to take steps to the terms of the Dingley nations refuse to join the in the investigation.

The plan which the commission upon was recommended by Secretary Hamlin, of the department, who visited the territory last year and looked into the seal fisheries, and by the each government that come a party to the agreement to designate three and to arrange that the shall begin its work.

There has been much discussion of the seal question, in view of the fact that the seal fisheries of the Paris tribunal, and was admitted to be one of the grounds for a difference of members were unanimous that the regulations had been made to accompany their purpose.

contended that Great Britain reason for dissatisfaction was made to speedy extermination of the inevitable unless further protection shall be adopted is invited to co-operate with seal fisheries which are in general inquiry.

The commission takes rules should be adopted to fishing in all the northern under the jurisdiction of the present act, and the United States, ment of the present act held to be entirely insufficient.

The proposal is, that the United States certain what are the seals in its territory and under its jurisdiction. What state will take the same view involved in this new project for debate, for Senator argued that the work of seal was entirely effective.

OVERDUE VESSEL

Much Anxiety Manifested Coastwise Ship.

New York, Feb. 17.—Manifested among the coastwise sailing vessels as of about twenty-five ships posed to have been lost in ward. Every day the officers are besieged by relatives certain what are the seals in its territory and under its jurisdiction. What state will take the same view involved in this new project for debate, for Senator argued that the work of seal was entirely effective.

Most of the vessels are of New York. Principal among schooner George R. Condo from Charleston, S. C., Captain Bailey. She has twelve men and now ten. The barkentine Emma J. Oliver, is ten days overdue. Conn., from Charleston, schooner Alameda, Capt. who sailed from Milesboro January 15, has not yet from. The barkentine E. Captain Hotchinson, who January 27 from Charleston New York, not heard from Sarah A. Fuller, from Azores, and the schooner of the Brunswick for New days overdue.

HONG KONG TO NEW

A Remarkably Quick Passage Disastrous End.

New York, Feb. 18.—The can four-masted ship Susquehanna at Quarantine last principal J. W. Church, M.A. (1873 s.m., 1876 17) quick trip would have been able had the fine weather of the British voyage for 6-7 days throughout. Thirti February 4th, the Susquehanna Cape Hatteras when the w