

FROM HER MAJESTY.

The Queen's Speech Read at the Opening of the Imperial Parliament To-day.

Afghanistan Boundary Line Settled—That of Venezuela Touched Upon.

The Sultan's Acceptance of the Principal Reforms Recommended for Armenia.

A Searching Enquiry to be Made Into the Recent Incursion Into the Transvaal.

Her Majesty Acknowledges the Sympathy Shown by the Empire in Her Trouble.

London, Feb. 11.—The Queen's speech, which was read previous to the opening of parliament to-day, with the customary ceremonies, was as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen—I continue to receive from other powers assurances of their friendly sentiments. An agreement has been concluded between my government and the government of the French Republic, having for its principal object the more secure establishment of the independence of the Kingdom of Siam. A copy of this agreement will be laid before you. Commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier which separates my Indian empire and the territory of Afghanistan from the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, have agreed upon a line which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor. The government of the United States has expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela, and upon the boundaries of that country and my colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to some equitable arrangement, and I trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian province, which, in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia and the president of the French Republic, I felt it my duty to press. I deeply regret that a fanatical outbreak upon the part of a section of the Turkish population has resulted in a series of massacres which caused the deepest indignation in this country. The papers on the transactions carried on will be laid before you.

A sudden incursion into the Transvaal by the South Africa Company resulted in a deplorable collision with the Boer forces. My ministers, at the earliest possible moment, intervened to prohibit, through the high commissioners, all my subjects throughout South Africa from taking part in the hostile action or aiding the rebels. The origin and the circumstances attending these proceedings will form the subject of a searching enquiry. The president of the South African republic, who has acted in this matter with moderation and wisdom, has agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my high commissioner and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the president upon this occasion, and the assurance which he has voluntarily given, lead me to believe that he recognizes the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of the persons now inhabiting the Transvaal.

The speech has a reference to the Chartist and Asanti expeditions, regarding which he says: "While I rejoice to be able to announce that the objects of the Asanti expedition have been achieved without bloodshed, I have to deplore the loss, from the severity of the climate of my subjects, including that of my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, who voluntarily placed his services at the disposal of myself and his adopted country. My dear daughter and myself have been greatly touched and comforted in this heavy bereavement by the wide-spread sympathy shown by my subjects abroad."

In the second message, or the portion of the Queen's address to the house of commons, Her Majesty says: "The estimates have been prepared with the utmost regard for economy, but the exigencies of the times require an increase in the expenditures."

In the third message the Queen remarks: "My Lords and Gentlemen—the extension and improvement of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts must be directed, and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention. I regret to say that the condition of industry is disastrous beyond any recent experience. Measures will be laid before you with the object of mitigating the distress prevailing in that industry."

The speech then announces the approaching introduction of bills for the assistance of voluntary schools, providing compensation for injuries to workmen, to amend defects in the various

Irish land acts, for the avoidance and settlement of trade disputes, to facilitate building light railways in the United Kingdom, for checking the immigration of undesirable aliens, to institute a board of inquiry in Ireland, and other minor bills.

An unusual amount of interest was manifested in the opening of parliament to-day owing to the many important questions which will come before the present session. The usual ceremony of inspecting the building, which had prevailed since the days of Guy Fawkes, was carried out yesterday. The yeomen of the guard, clad in the quaint attire, bearing their old-fashioned lanterns, and accompanied by an official of the house and representatives of the public passed through each room in the various buildings from basement to roof and carefully inspected each apartment. Both houses assembled at 2 o'clock. The house was crowded.

RISING AGAINST THE FRENCH.

The Conquered Hovas of Madagascar Reported in Rebellion.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, Feb. 11.—A French newspaper published on the island of Réunion, publishes a message from its correspondent at Antanarivo, dated Jan. 24th, declaring that a great conspiracy has been discovered there. The correspondent asserts that 4,000 Hovas attacked the French, but were repulsed with a loss of 300 killed. Continuing, the correspondent says that a report has reached him that a number of French officers and soldiers have been murdered, and that fourteen Hovas chiefs have been condemned to death. He adds that the French resident governor ordered them to be shot immediately, and several other chiefs were sentenced to transportation. This news has not been officially confirmed.

WATCHING WEYLER.

The New Captain-General an Object of Interested Speculation in Cuba.

He Issues a Proclamation That His Mission is to Close the War.

Havana, Feb. 11.—General Weyler is the subject of much interested speculation and study on all sides as to his character and as to his plans in his new office of captain-general. The absence concludes that his countenance reveals the real military character, and shows him to be endowed with very superior intelligence. He knows the character of the Cubans well, his knowledge having been gained by his former residence among them. He has clear ideas on the necessities of the situation. The new captain-general, although it will be a month before everything else to the pursuit of warfare against the insurgents, is hoping by this to establish early peace. He counts himself an adherent to the energetic policy followed by the Conservative parties both of Cuba and Spain. He will not, however, be guided by party considerations while the rebellion lasts, as he understands that his whole mission is to make an end of the war. The press in general will have all suitable liberty, publication being prohibited only of that which refers to the movements of the troops and which directly favors the rebels. It is obvious that General Weyler's presence has produced a great effect, due not only to his presence but his talks and proclamations. It is the general opinion that the spirits of Spanish sympathizers have been greatly raised. Until long after midnight last night crowds of people gathered in the Plaza de Armas, shouting acclamations for Weyler, in whom hopes are centered for seeing the rebellion soon ended.

In his proclamation to the people, General Weyler says he is determined that Cuba will never be given up by him; that he will keep it in the possession of Spain. He relies upon the gallantry and discipline of the army and navy, upon the patriotism, never to be subdued, of the volunteer troops, and more especially upon the support of the loyal inhabitants born of Cuba. He promises to be generous with the conqueror, and to all those doing any service to the Spanish cause, but will not shrink to punish, with all rigor, as the law directs, those who in any way shall help the enemy or shall illuminate the prestige of the nation. Putting aside at present any idea of politics, he says his mission is the honorable one of finishing the war.

The Proper Time.

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system, yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Geo. R. Raymond, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

JUST A FEW SURMISES.

Some Prominent Conservatives think the Remedial Bill Will Pass Flying.

The Reason Why the Hierarchy Accepted the Terms of the Measure.

Petitions Against Bonusing Immigration of Pauper Children Into Canada.

Monks at Oka Made and Sold Much Whiskey Till Revenue Officers Called.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—It is said by some prominent Conservative members and Orangemen that the remedial bill as proposed will pass flying because Mr. Greenway's government failed to put Catholics and Protestants on equal footing by refusing to secularize the schools. Under the government's remedial bill separate schools would soon starve to death if ignored by the provincial authorities and the public grant withheld. This is the view Ontario M. P.'s are now taking, and many of them who would have opposed a more drastic measure are disposed to accept the one outlined a few days ago. The hierarchy accepted the bill in the hope that Manitoba will extend to them a large share of parental charity.

The proceedings in parliament yesterday were not of general interest. Petitions were presented from Ontario councils pointing out that many pauper children sent to this country were physically and mentally incapable of becoming useful and intelligent citizens, considerably proportion eventually becoming absorbed into the vicious and criminal classes of the community. The petitions urge the abolition of bonuses for bringing in this class of immigrants.

Reactive scenes held this morning Dr. Roome presided. Sir MacKenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper were both present. Premier Bowell asserted his right to the leadership, but for all that Sir Charles did most of the talking. The whole subject discussed was the remedial bill. Mr. Dickey explained its provisions. He also said the government was going to stand by the remedial bill or be defeated. Sir Charles Tupper read a letter from Sir William Dawson, stating that he was a supporter of remedial legislation, and that Mr. Haggart was all in favor of it. Mr. Haggart also spoke strongly for remedial legislation, asking the Ontario kickers to stand by it. There were lots of kickers against it and the outlook for carrying the measure is poor. Col. Price also spoke in favor of the bill.

The remedial bill will be introduced to-morrow.

Sir Chas. Tupper was today introduced to the house by Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. McDougall, and Mr. Angers was introduced by Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Choquette, amidst great applause.

The remedial bill, which was introduced to-day, is about the same as that already published. Mr. Dickey could not say when the bill would be printed, but probably in a day or two, and he could not arrange for a day second reading. The bill was read first time.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Montreal excitemen has seized an illicit still at the Trappist monastery in Oka. For 18 months past the officials of the inland revenue department were aware that quite a lot of whiskey was coming into town from the little settlement of Oka, but the source could only be guessed at. Officer Brabat at last suspected the monastery. The first search revealed nothing, but a second and more successful raid resulted in discovering a whiskey still with a capacity of 25 gallons per day. The superiors claim that the whiskey was distilled without their knowledge. The masterkey was seized. On Saturday two monks from Oka called on the revenue office and offered to pay the fine for illicit distillation of whiskey. They were referred to Oka.

CHICAGO WILL BE THERE.

The Great Hub Will Have Its Own Day at Montreal.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The Victoria Club has appointed a committee to support the movement looking to the holding of "Chicago Day" at Montreal exposition, which opens on May 23rd and closes on October 12th. It was urged that as trade between the United States and Canada now amounts to \$50,000,000 a year, and is yearly increasing, it would be wise, from a commercial point of view, to encourage and aid this, Canada's first great international exposition, to the fullest extent.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion, with increased appetite.

The speech then announces the approach of the introduction of bills for the assistance of voluntary schools, providing compensation for injuries to workmen, to amend defects in the various

HE SNEERED AT AMERICA.

So Mr. Astor Was Constrained to Get a More Liberal Editor.

London, Feb. 11.—The Times this morning prints Henry J. C. Cust's explanation of his dismissal from the Pall Mall Gazette in the form of correspondence between him and W. H. Astor, the proprietor of the paper. Mr. Astor gives as his reasons for asking him to resign the constant sneers and disparaging comments on America printed in the Pall Mall Gazette and his disregard for Mr. Astor's instructions. Mr. Astor wrote to Mr. Cust on February 3 as follows:

"We are suddenly confronted with a dangerous controversy between England and the United States, in which I am deeply interested. I cannot longer be responsible for the utterances of a paper over which I have only a nominal control. I therefore regret that I am constrained to ask you to resign. I sincerely regret the precipitancy of this action, which is due to the political situation."

The Chronicle understands that Douglas Strait, who has been made editor of the Gazette, is only a temporary appointment, as Mr. Astor intends to seek an American editor for the paper.

WEYLER'S ORDERS

Cuba's New Commander-in-chief Issues Instructions to the Soldiers.

Rebels Who Fall Into His Hands May Expect but Very Little Mercy.

Havana, Feb. 12.—Gen. Weyler has sent addresses to the volunteers and sailors, and soldiers. The following circular he has addressed to the military officers:

"I may give you a slight idea of the intentions which I shall follow as governor-in-chief. In accordance with the desire of Spain, and with the decided aim of her majesty's government, I shall furnish all means to control and finally crush this rebellion. Knowing that, and also knowing my character, I perhaps need say no more to make you understand what is the line of conduct that I am to follow, but with the fear of avoiding all kinds of doubt, I deem it necessary to make some remarks. It is not unknown to you that the state to which this rebellion has come, and the raids made on the coast, especially by the rebels recently, which could not be stopped even by active pursuit, is due to the indifference of fear or the disregard of the rights of the inhabitants, since it cannot be doubted that some of the rebels witnessed the burning of their property without opposition, and that others born in Spain, should sympathize with the insurgents."

It is necessary, at all hazards, to better this state of things and brighten the spirit of the inhabitants, making them aware that I am determined to lend all my assistance to the royalists.

I am determined to carry the law full with all its weight upon all those in any way helping the insurgents, or even praising them, or in any way detracting from the prestige of Spain or its army of volunteers.

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OUR THIRD MEMBER.

It was pretty well understood at the time that the settlement of the grievances of the Victoria postoffice clerks against the postoffice department, which grievances gave rise to much hostile criticism of the government, was due primarily to the Governor-General, who, happening to be in Victoria during the tumult, interceded on behalf of the unfortunate clerks with the petty tyrant at the head of the department. It will be remembered that Messrs. Prior and Earle had pleaded, with tears in their eyes, for fair play and justice, and that their supplications had had no effect whatever. Lord Aberdeen's telegram did more in a minute than our members had accomplished in a year. And so with the San Pedro. It is just a little over four years since the San Pedro piled up on Brotchie ledge. All efforts to float the vessel were long ago abandoned. There again Messrs. Prior and Earle used their powerful influence by repeatedly pressing upon the department of marine, under whose jurisdiction all the wrecks are, to have the eyecore removed. They were backed by the board of trade, which passed resolutions, and by the press and public opinion generally. The old hulk, with its prow still defiantly facing every storm, lay as it does in the way of approach to our harbor, and in full view of every vessel that passes through the Straits of Juan de Fuca, is not a pleasant thing for Victorians to look upon. Its presence, it is true, should not give any person of intelligence an erroneous opinion about the safety of navigation in our waters, for the veriest fool in such matters must know that when a ship undertakes to climb over an island like Vancouver the result is bound to be a catastrophe of this kind. Nevertheless the wreck has had an unpleasant look for four long years to Victorians, who have been persistent in their solicitations to Tupper the Younger to blow the ill-omened thing into the hundred fathoms of water alongside. But Tupper, like the wreck, wouldn't budge an inch, and there is no reason to suppose that anything ever would have been done if Mr. Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg, had not interested himself in the matter. By calling the attention of parliament to the wreck he has shamed the government into doing something, for a few days after Mr. Martin made his inquiry the deputy minister of marine set to work in earnest to do what might have been done two years ago. A word from Mr. Martin had more effect than the pleadings of our representatives, just as in the other instance a wire from Lord Aberdeen was more potent than all the other influences in inducing the government to remedy a wrong. Mr. Martin, we are pleased to see, has not forgotten his promise, made in public, to assist in furthering Victoria's interests.

A GLORIOUS RECORD INDEED.

Minister Foster and some of the government organs having ventured to boast of the "glorious record" of the Conservative regime, the Halifax Chronicle responds with the following summary of the said glorious record:

1. The gross debt of Canada increased by \$144,000,000—from \$174,000,000 to \$318,000,000—since 1875. The net debt of Canada increased by \$113,000,000—from \$140,000,000 to \$253,000,000—since 1875.

2. The public expenditure increased from \$23,500,000 to \$38,000,000 since 1875 notwithstanding the promise of Sir Charles Tupper that the Tory government would govern the country for a million dollars less than the Mackenzie government did.

3. Deficits aggregating \$17,730,000-\$153,000 in the last fiscal year—notwithstanding the pledges made in 1878 that the Tory government, with the aid of the national policy, would forever abolish deficits.

4. Taxation increased from \$17,841,000 in 1878 to \$25,446,000 in 1895—\$30,314,000 in 1891—notwithstanding the declaration of Sir John Macdonald that they did not propose to increase, only to readjust, taxation.

5. Our trade with Great Britain is \$8,000,000 less than it was twenty years ago, notwithstanding that one of the avowed functions of the N. P. was to increase our trade with the mother country.

6. Our imports from Great Britain \$6,000,000 less than they were in 1878.

7. Our imports from the United States \$6,000,000 more than they were in 1878, notwithstanding that one of the avowed functions of the N. P. was to discourage trade with our American neighbors and increase our trade with the mother country.

8. Several periods of depression since 1878—the severest and most long-continued being now on—notwithstanding the promises of the national policy-godfathers that it would restore and retain uninterrupted prosperity.

This looks decidedly like a record of failures. But in one respect the Conservative administration has been entirely successful, namely in the extraction of money from the public chest for the benefits of pets and hangovers. Some of its achievements in this line are thus enumerated:

1. The Onderdonk scandal in which Sir Charles Tupper figured, and which cost the people of Canada \$1,118,000.

2. The McGreevy-Connolly scandal which resulted in the boulding of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars of public money.

3. The "hard-pen" claims scandal with its steal of \$272,000.

4. The Curran bridge scandal with its steal of \$270,000.

5. The loan of \$300,000 to the Fred

erick Bridge Company, on which no interest has been paid, and which is yet dishonestly paraded by the government as an interest bearing asset of Canada.

6. The waste of \$476,000 on the Tay canal for the especial benefit of Minister Haggart's mill.

7. The waste of \$224,000 on the Carquon railway job.

8. The waste of \$124,000 on the Little Rapids lock—a useless work which has no traffic and yields no revenue.

9. The waste of \$600,000 on the Galops Rapids channel, which shipping men will not use because of its danger.

10. Wasted, stolen or boddled on the St. Charles branch of the I. C. R.—\$1,500,000.

Nobody will be foolish enough to suppose that the record would improve under the guiding hand of the gentleman whom the Toronto Mail styled the "prince of political cracksmen" and the Conservative Atlantic Weekly described as "unscrupulous."

NOT ADVISABLE.

A curious piece of legislation is proposed by the provincial government in the bill providing for the sale of public land in order to raise an educational fund. A few years ago the policy of selling off the public domain to speculators was deliberately abandoned and the policy of encouraging settlement upon it was deliberately substituted. There has been a general approval of the change, and there will be as general surprise at the action of the government in proposing to reverse the land policy in the irregular way now proposed. If the bill becomes law the old state of affairs will be restored—lands locked up in the hands of speculators and actual settlement retarded. The scheme may succeed in relieving the government from some of the financial embarrassment which its own bad methods of administration have brought on, but assuredly the province will pay dearly for it if it goes through. The public at least has the right to demand that if the land policy is to be so radically changed the change shall be made in a regular way, and not by a sort of side wind. We do not believe the bill will command itself to the people of the province, who have a lively recollection of the evils which attended the old system of dealing with the public land.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

The Colonist states that Rev. Mr. Trotter's letter, explaining a statement made in a sermon, was not published by him because the sermon did not appear in the Colonist. This explanation, our contemporary says, is very simple. Most people will agree with it; it is simple enough to be foolish. The newspaper that declines to publish a letter because it deals with a matter which the editor has not had time to consider, or which he may have deemed it inexpedient or impolitic to take up, is very far behind the age. It thereby constitutes itself a personal rather than a public organ. And it is, perhaps, because the Colonist is a "private organ" that it recently refused to give publicity to a very excellent criticism of the Chief Justice's work of statute revision which was sent to it for publication by a prominent gentleman. But generally speaking, the pique of an editor, the prejudices of the council, so long as it was clearly understood that the instructions were those of the council, he was not willing to adopt, and execute as his own, instructions which he conscientiously believed to be unjust and untenable. He expressed, we are informed, readiness to send the letter to the contractors if he were permitted to add a sentence to the effect—"the above are instructions received by me from the mayor and council," etc. This request was declined him.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Ottawa reports state that the Manitoba remedial bill as introduced in parliament was accurately outlined in previous dispatches. According to those dispatches the main provisions of the bill are as follows:

The provincial authorities are authorized to appoint a Catholic board of education for the province, consisting of not more than nine persons, who must be Roman Catholics, three of whom will reside in Manitoba. This board will be charged with many duties, chief among which are the control and management of the separate schools, the selection of text books, the issuing of teaching certificates, but it is specially enjoined on the board that the text books must be equal to those used in the public schools of the province, while the teachers themselves are not to be inferior to those who have passed through provincial normal schools, and are employed in public schools. In the event of the provincial authorities failing to appoint a Catholic board of education, such board will be appointed by the federal authorities. A superintendent of separate schools is to be appointed by the provincial authorities, who will have general supervision and direction of Catholic schools.

Separate school districts may be created on petition of ten heads of families who are Catholics, and who must pledge themselves to a certain amount of financial support to the school each year. Where a municipality fails to organize a Catholic school district, power will devolve on the board of education. In the event of a municipal council failing to collect taxes, power is given to the Catholic board to raise them. No Roman Catholic will be taxed for the support of a separate school if he notifies the municipal authorities that he desires his taxes to go to the public schools, but his responsibility to pay Catholic school taxes will remain until the day of declaration of his desire to support public schools. In cases where Roman Catholics predominate in any school district, and Protestant children

have to attend these schools, provision is made for regard to the wishes of parents in the matter of children abstaining from Catholic exercises. Inspectors of separate schools may be appointed and in the event of any school proving inefficient, the provincial grant may be withdrawn. It is assumed that the provincial grant will be made to the Catholic schools, as to the public schools, and consequently no machinery appears in the bill for supplying financial assistance.

It has been said that this measure was submitted to the Catholic bishops before its introduction, and that it received their approval, but that statement does not at all comport with the declarations that have all along been made by and on behalf of the ecclesiastical authorities. These would have led any person to believe that nothing short of control of the separate schools by the church, as in former days, would suffice. Have the church authorities modified their views? Or is this bill accepted on the supposition that the Manitoba government and legislature will not comply with its provisions, leaving room for the Dominion authority to enact a more drastic measure in the event of the present government being able to retain power? There is great reason to suspect a "plant" of this kind. And there is little reason to suppose that if this bill does pass the Dominion parliament, and is accepted by Manitoba, the agitation will thereupon cease. The bishops and their friends in parliament would move, session after session, for amendments to give the church greater control over the separate schools; the ecclesiastical authorities would never rest content until the old order of things should be re-established. The dispute would be kept open for an indefinite period of time. One provision of this bill must attract considerable notice in Ontario, namely, that which makes all Catholics separate school supporters unless they signify their desire to support public schools. It was over a similar provision in the Ontario law that James L. Hughes and other pure patriots of his stripe raised a hullabaloo at election time in that province. It may be expected, though, that these high-minded gentlemen will enthusiastically approve as a Dominion enactment a clause that coming from the Mowat government constituted one of the deadly sins.

ENGINEER JORGENSEN.

To hang a man first and try him afterwards may not always result in showing that an innocent man has suffered, but it can never fail in demonstrating that, whether innocent or guilty, the procedure was illegal and unjust. We are not prepared to say that Engineer Jorgensen has been treated to judicial justice, but from the facts at present in the possession of the public there would seem to be prima facie evidence that the mayor in suspending and the council in dismissing Mr. Jorgensen has acted with at least undue precipitancy.

Mr. Jorgensen's offence is that he refused to sign a letter to the contractors, written by the mayor, for the reason that he would thereby personally commit himself to statements the letter contained, and this, it is understood, he was not prepared to do. While willing to carry out the instructions of the council, so long as it was clearly understood that the instructions were those of the council, he was not willing to adopt, and execute as his own, instructions which he conscientiously believed to be unjust and untenable. He expressed, we are informed, readiness to send the letter to the contractors if he were permitted to add a sentence to the effect—"the above are instructions received by me from the mayor and council," etc. This request was declined him.

It is difficult for one not in the position of the mayor or of an alderman to understand the contributing causes for this arbitrary proceeding. The offence, if it may be so described, did not merit dismissal; it did not even merit suspension. The position of an engineer is surely a little more than that of an automaton, or an amanuensis, who may be required to write or sign anything that his superiors may require of him. As well, it appears to us, dismiss the city solicitor for a similar exercise of judgment were he to decline, to sign a document written, say, by the city clerk, with the law, of which he was not strictly in accord.

It would seem to us that Mr. Jorgensen ought to be reinstated. When he refuses to insist upon the contractors carrying out the policy of the council, as set forth in its resolution, of which the letter was practically a copy, it will be quite in order to dismiss him without even the formality of a trial.

Sir Charles Tupper's stay in London has changed his character in any way, it has evidently not been in the direction of increasing his respect for the truth. He must have known that he was uttering a falsehood when he stated that the Liberals spent \$25,000 on the Cape Breton election. Nobody but Sir Charles would have had the "gall" to stand up in the house of commons and utter a lie so outrageous.

The Colonist heads one editorial, "Martin the Talker," in which the member for Winnipeg is ridiculed, and another, "A Good Speech," in which Hon. T. Mayne Daly is eulogized for his "forcible and well reasoned" address. The measure of a politician's ability depends very often upon the measure; still there are very few persons in Mani-

toba or in Ottawa, in a position to judge, who will estimate the ability and services of Messrs. Martin and Daly as the Colonist does. Manitobans at least know that there is as great a difference between these two men as there is between an electric light and the rays of a tallow candle. And they know that Daly is not the electric light.

Toronto Globe: Driving Sir Mackenzie Bowell into the remedial order business was an essential part of a scheme to lop off the official head and keep the Tupper epidermis whole. It is working out nicely. What do you think of it, Sir Mackenzie?

The Rossland Miner announces that the Crow's Nest or British Columbia Southern railway is to be built through from Macleod to Nelson during the coming summer, and on this account indulges in a little congratulation. Two days ago a bill was introduced in the legislative assembly to extend the time for the completion of this portion of the road to the end of the 1899. Even the eastern section, under this act, need not be completed before the end of 1898. The gentlemen who control the British Columbia Southern do not seem to be in so much of a hurry as the Miner has been led to suppose.

The following from a Halifax newspaper has attracted a good deal of attention: "The two young men charged with burglary from Adams' store, were sentenced by Judge Johnston to six months each in the county jail." An effort is being made to get the prisoners on the North-West mounted police, and if it is successful they will be allowed to go. But if at the expiration of six months such arrangements have not been made they will be sentenced for the Hubley and Grant burglaries." The idea of putting burglars on the mounted police force must have originated in the brain of a genius. In parliament the other day the matter was taken up, and Minister Dickey promised that the government would "look into it." We should think there is need to do so.

"While the member for Winnipeg is talking, the members for Victoria are working,"—Colonist.

The public will be pleased to hear that the members for Victoria are "working," as such a departure from the old habit of do-nothing will be most welcome. Nevertheless, the industry of Messrs. Earle and Prior may not accomplish everything that is attempted, and it might be found advantageous to them and to their constituents to accept the assistance of Victoria's third member. Mr. Martin has the willingness and the ability to serve us, and to a better purpose than either Earle or Prior have ever done. Even Mr. Martin's "talk" may be more efficacious than our resident members' "work."

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

For the past few weeks flour and wheat have been steadily advancing in prices, but retail men are of the opinion that the limit has been reached. During the week large quantities of Fraser River hay have been received, and the local market is now very plentiful and are retailing for 25 cents per dozen, with prospects of a decrease. This is a great price, however, compared with prime Seattle, where fresh eggs are selling at 10 cents per dozen.

Orville's Hungarian Flour 50¢ to 55¢

Oakdale's of the Woods Flour 55¢ to 60¢

Superior 4¢ to 4.25¢

Plansfitter 4¢ to 4.25¢

Snow Flake 4¢ to 4.25¢

X X X 5¢ to 5.25¢

Wheat, per ton \$30.00 to \$35.00

Barley, per ton 25¢ to 30¢

Middlings, per ton 20¢ to 25¢

Rolling Oats, per ton 15¢ to 20¢

Roasted Oats, per lb. (B & K) 3¢

Roasted Oats, per lb. (Oregon) 3¢

Cornmeal, per local 25¢ to 30¢

Cabbage 15¢ to 20¢

Cauliflower, per head 15¢ to 25¢

Hay, baled, per ton \$8 to \$12

Corn, whole, cracked 45¢ to 50¢

Cornmeal, per 10 lbs. 35¢ to 40¢

Onions, per lb. 25¢ to 35¢

Scotch, per lb. 25¢ to 35¢

Lemons, California 20¢ to 25¢

Apples, Island 15¢ to 20¢

Oranges (Riverside) per dozen 25¢ to 30¢

Fruit, Apples, per lb. 15¢ to 20¢

Quinces 10¢ to 15¢

Fish, Salmon per lb. 15¢ to 20¢

Fish, Rock, per lb. 10¢ to 12¢

Kippered Herring, per lb. 12.1¢ to 12.5¢

Eggs, Island, per doz 25¢

Eggs, Manitoba 15¢ to 20¢

Bacon, Roasted, per lb. 12¢ to 16¢

Bacon, Long clear, per lb. 12¢ to 16¢

Bacon, Canadian 15¢ to 18¢

Butter, Delta Creamery, per lb. 30¢

Butter, Fresh 25¢ to 35¢

Cheese, Cheddar 7¢ to 1.75¢

WHAT ABOUT HOME RULE?

John Dillon Makes a Bitter Attack on the Home Government in Parliament.

But Receives a Strong Answer as to the Attitude of the Authorities.

Zeitounites Have Accepted Porte's Conditions, and Lay Down Their Arms.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

All Correspondence Between the Interested Powers Harmonious.

Olympia, Feb. 13.—Secretary of State Price has received from the department of state, Washington City, the following letter, under date of February 3, 1896:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from the President of your letter of January 21, with which you transmit a certified copy of house concurrent resolution No. 29, Washington state legislature, relative to the Alaskan boundary.

"The subject matter of this resolution, namely, the necessity of delimiting the Alaskan frontier under the terms of the Russian treaty of concession and the prior Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, both as to the southeastern coast strip and as to the 141st meridian line, has had careful consideration here for some time past. Measures were taken by the department, authoritatively advised by the departmental authorities, to ascertain the specific cause of British claims to the western lands and inlet through which the greater portion of the commerce and trade of and with the territory of Alaska must be carried on, and which by right, as aforesaid, belong to the United States, as stated in the resolution in question. No instance of asserted jurisdiction over territory claimed by the United States, or of invasion of the rights of the United States in the premises, has been brought before this department, and the only correspondence had between the government and that of Great Britain on the subject has been directed to harmonious and satisfactory ascertainment of the boundary and its permanent demarcation. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant."

RICHARD OLNEY.

REACHED THE POLE

Report That Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian Explorer, Has Been Successful.

News Is Not Credited in St. Petersburg, Although It Comes From Siberia.

Similar Story Was Circulated Last Year by the Figaro, of Paris.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—A telegraphic dispatch received here to-day from Muktsks, Siberia, says: A Siberian trader named Kouchareff, agent of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer who sailed in the Fram on June 24th, 1893, for the arctic regions, has received information to the effect that Dr. Nansen has reached the north pole, found land there and is now returning towards civilization. In April last the Figaro, of Paris, circulated the rumor that Dr. Nansen had found the north pole, and that it was situated on a chain of mountains. It was then added he had planted the Norwegian flag there. The story is generally regarded as being without foundation. On September 17th last advices were received in London from the Danish trading station of Angmugs, on the east coast of Greenland, that a ship supposed to be Dr. Nansen's Fram had been sighted at the end of July stuck fast in the ice drift, on December 6th, a dispatch from Christiania, Norway, said that Dr. Nansen's wife had received a letter from her carrier reporting that the expedition was doing well. As no carrier pigeons were taken by Dr. Nansen's party, this report was evidently inaccurate, but was published for what it was worth. Dr. Nansen is a distinguished scientist of Norway, and an enthusiastic believer in the possibility of finding the north pole. He is about 37 years of age and entered the university at Christiania in 1880. Two years later he went on a sealing cruise to Denmark straits on the east coast of Greenland in the Viking. Later, in 1882, Nansen was appointed curator of the museum at Bergen, when he led a small expedition to the Arctic crossing the southern part of that portion of the globe. Probably during this trip Nansen concluded the plan of making an attempt to reach the north pole in a vessel constructed especially for such an undertaking. In any case after his return to Norway Nansen took preliminary steps towards fitting out an expedition and constructed what is generally classed a three-master sailing schooner, but had a sixty-horse-power steam engine additional to her sails. Her sides were so constructed as to force all the ice meeting the vessel to pass underneath her, thus preventing "pinching" and screwing."

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Provincial Officer McKenna left this morning for New Westminster with Charles Warwick.

—Max Katzauer has been found guilty by a San Francisco jury of forging Chinese certificates. He was a member of the Ciprico-Greenwald gang.

—W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, delivered an interesting lecture in the Board of Trade rooms last evening. He gave some valuable advice on prospecting.

—F. Landsberg, of the Victoria Loan Office, has made a satisfactory settlement with his creditors. Mr. Gus Leiser, the assignee, has re-transferred the business to Mr. Landsberg, who intends to continue the same in the old stand, 133 Government street.

—Walter Lawry, the four year old boy, who left his home on Saturday is still missing. This morning a boy who had wandered from his home on Dallas Road, was picked up on the street by Officer Cameron. He said he was Walter Lawry. It afterwards turned out that his name was Pritchard.

—Milton Lodge, No. 311, Sons of St. George, held its regular meeting Monday evening, and the hall committee attended and gave their final report before the hall which takes place on St. Valentine's day. The prizes are now on view at Davidson Bros., Government street. Every effort has been made to make this ball surpass in every way their previous popular masques.

—Evangelistic services are being held every night this week in James Bay Methodist church, corner of Michigan and Menzies streets. Rev. Jas. Woodworth, superintendent of missions for British Columbia and the Northwest, will speak to-night. Wednesday evening the pastor will take for his subject "Popular excuses why I am not a Christian." The song service commences at 8:15.

—The Ministerial Association yesterday passed the following resolution: "Whereas the Rev. Ralph Trotter is a member of the committee appointed by this association on July 8, 1895 for the purpose of securing such information as would lead to the reform of abuses existing in the city of Victoria, we hereby express our heartiest approval and support of the campaign of which the first notes have been sounded by the Rev. Ralph Trotter."

—Lenz & Leiser this morning took possession of the stock-in-trade of the

MONTAGUE'S ABSENCE.

The Minister of Agriculture Likely to Remain Away During the Session.

Disaffection Over the Remedial Bill Proposed by the Government.

Ministers Trifled With Justice in Connection With the Shortis Case.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Dr. Montague will not likely be in the house this session again. It is said that he goes to England for a time. He is not at one with the government about the remedial bill, but it is given as the reason why he goes away.

The farmers of South Saanich held a meeting in the agricultural hall on Saturday last. Those present determined to take the initiative in the establishment of a creamery. It is fully expected that the farmers of North Saanich and Lake district will fall in line. The milk of 225 cows was guaranteed at the meeting. A creamery with a capacity for 500 cows will be erected.

Bishop Perrin presided at a meeting of the creditors of Thomas Haughton, of the Manchester House, it was stated that approximately the liabilities would amount to \$24,000, of which about \$14,000 is secured by a chattel mortgage, assets consisting of stock \$15,000, fixtures \$500 and book debts \$1000.

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ONE OF HIS STRETCHES

Attorney-General Longley contradicts Truthful Sir Charles Tupper

On the Subject of Liberal Bribery in the Cape Breton Bye-Election.

Montreal Star on the Remedial Bill—Ontario and Manitoba Legislatures.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Mr. Robinson, of Northumberland, was introduced in the house to-day by Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. Costigan.

Mr. Davies read a statement from Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, concerning the statements of Sir Charles Tupper about the expenditure of money in Cape Breton by the Liberals as absolutely false and without the slightest foundation.

Mr. Dickey stated that Mr. Patterson, late minister of militia, telegraphed Sir Charles Tupper when the latter was high commissioner, to place the Royal Canadian Infantry at the service of the Imperial authorities. The date of the telegram could not be ascertained.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—The Star, (Independent), editorially referring to the remedial bill says: "It will strike impartial critics as eminently fair to both Protestants and Catholics in its intentions at least. That it will be equally satisfactory to the extremists of either section is neither to be expected nor desired. The main principle of the bill, the application of the proceeds of school taxes levied upon Roman Catholics to the purposes of Roman Catholic education, is scarcely open to question or censure. Any man who would quarrel with that would not be satisfied even if Sir Mackenzell Bowell and Clarke Wallace were to go to Manitoba, and teach Roman Catholic dogmas in the separate schools themselves."

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The second session of the eighth parliament of Ontario opened yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A large crowd of citizens attended the ceremonies. The speech from the throne was read by Lieut-Governor Kirkpatrick, who referred in terms of regret to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg and expressed the sympathy of Her Majesty's subjects in Ontario with the Queen and Princess Beatrice in their great affliction. Referring to the recent strained relations with the United States, the speech says: "I am glad to notice that the action of the government of the United States with respect to the territorial rights of Great Britain in South America, which caused so much anxiety a few months ago, is not likely to lead to any rupture of the peaceful relations which have so long existed between the two nations and with so much advantage in every way to both. It is gratifying to know that in case of any trouble affecting the mother country, no sacrifice which the circumstances might demand would be considered too great by the people of Ontario should they be called upon to repel an invasion."

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—The Manitoba legislature resumed business last night. H. H. Meyers, Minister, moved the adjournment in reply to the speech from the throne, and Mr. Norris seconded. R. P. Hobin made a great attack on the government. Hon. Mr. Greenway moved the adjournment.

Minneapolis, N. W. T., Feb. 12.—Chas. Albert Thompson, who was found guilty on two separate indictments of perjury in connection with the Thompson murder case, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Justice Wetmore to fourteen and three years' imprisonment respectively, in Stony Mountain, both terms to run concurrently.

NEST EGG MINE.

What a Well Known Mining Man Thinks of the Prospect.

The Nest Egg Mining company, of which G. A. Kirk is president and W. H. Ellis secretary-treasurer, is offering for sale twenty-five thousand shares. The money will be altogether expended in the development of the property. It is expected that the work authorized by the company—sinking on the shaft, which is now down 50 feet in solid ore—will place the mine on a shipping basis in the course of another month.

Speaking of this mine, Mr. John M. Burke, who is credited with knowing as much about the mines of Trail creek as the best of them, said it was considered one of the best prospects in the camp, and if properly developed and well managed would prove a paying investment. It has all the "ear marks" of a good mine. It is situated half a mile from Rosshand, in the South Belt. A 50 foot shaft has been sunk on one of the veins, showing solid ore from top to bottom. On the other vein there is a 25 foot open cut and a 15 foot shaft, also showing solid ore from top to bottom. An assay of the last ore taken from this shaft showed \$33 in gold and 7 per cent. copper. Like all the mines in the camp, the surface ore is iron, which becomes richer and more plentiful the deeper you go.

Cuba.

Havana, Feb. 12.—General Weyler has revoked the order allowing correspondents of Havana newspapers to accompany columns of troops while in the field.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—A dispatch received here from Havana says a column of Spanish troops, commanded by General Godo, has defeated the combined insurgent forces commanded by Lacet and Nunez, at Santa Clara, killing 14 men and wounding many others.

Mr. Chas. Smith of Joliet, Illinoi, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache. I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

WIZARDS AT WORK

Experiments in Roentgen's Latest Revelations in the Photographic Science.

Thomas Edison at Work Perfecting His Invention—Surgery Will Benefit.

Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 12.—At Syracuse, University, under the direction of Prof. Hanen, Ph. D., F. R. S. C., successful photographs are being made with the X rays of light. On the second trial the skeleton of a live frog was photographed in an hour and fifteen minutes' exposure. Last night a cardboard box, a nickel, a dime, a copper cent, a carbonated pencil and a steel key were penetrated. In another experiment last night some bone buttons and a piece of watch chain were imperfectly penetrated, owing to under exposure for thirty minutes. Dr. Hanen covers the sensitive dry plate with a black paper to protect it from daylight and reduce the exposure. He thinks Edison cannot photograph the brain, because it is transparent.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The first experiment in Chicago with Roentgen's rays was made yesterday by Electrical Chas. E. Scribner and Dr. James Barry in the laboratory of the Western Electric Company. Casper Smith came to the office of the Western Electric Company complaining of a sore spot in the region of the palm of his hand. He had been shot in the hand two years ago, but had been unable to locate the affected part. Accordingly Schmidt was experimenting with Roentgen's process. After an hour's exposure to the X rays the sensitized plate, upon which the afflicted member was taken to the photographic room. When developed the plate disclosed a most excellent likeness of the anatomy of the hand, also what appeared to be a metacarpal bone of the third and fourth fingers, about an inch and a half below the knuckle. A silver print will be made from the negative and the shot will then be removed. Dr. Barry and Electrician Scribner are justly enthusiastic over the success and predict for the X rays a vast field of usefulness, especially in the domain of medicine and surgery. The experiment will be repeated, new methods and improved apparatus being used. In this experiment a lead diaphragm was used, in which the aperture admitting the X rays was increased from one half an inch to an inch. In their investigations Messrs. Barry and Scribner found the German glass of which the Crooke's tubes was composed almost opaque to the X rays, while aluminum was transparent. Lead, however, is practically impervious to these rays. Accordingly the lead diaphragm was stretched between the fluorescent tube and the object shadow-graphed for the purpose of concentrating the rays, securing the more definite outlines on the sensitized plate.

Orange, N.J., Feb. 12.—Thomas Edison worked continuously all day yesterday and up to two o'clock this morning in his laboratory at West Orange, and did not relinquish his labors until he had the satisfaction of ascertaining the necessary vacuum to produce the most penetrating rays in a bulb of his own invention, which chills the fluorescent tube. When he had satisfied himself that the tube was a success and that he could produce X rays with any moment beyond a shadow of doubt he was more than delighted. Then he turned in for a much needed rest. He slept but four hours, and a few minutes before six o'clock was back in his laboratory. Assisted by his workmen, Mr. Edison began the day's experiments, testing the X rays. He soon found that they were strong enough to make an impression on a photographic plate placed seventeen inches from the bulb. Up to this time he had only tried to photograph at a distance of seven or eight inches. He carefully prepared a cardboard containing thirty small specimens of many different substances, viz., iron brass, lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, celluloid, slate, ivory, gelatine, borax acid, paper, vulcanized rubber, gutta-percha, resin, spermaceti acid, asphalt, amber, camphor, blood albumen, glacial phosphoric, coin silver and a section of a photograph cylinder. He placed the cardboard close to the sensitive plate at a distance of fifteen inches from the fluorescent tube and exposed it to the rays for fifty-two minutes. The result showed that the rays failed to penetrate eleven strips, viz., iron, brass, lead, antimony, bismuth, platinum, copper, coin silver and glacial phosphoric. The unconsolidated acts were also revised and prepared for the press by the commissioners and printed at the government printing office. The complete consolidation was laid before the legislative assembly in 1888, and at once brought into force without opposition or criticism. The unconsolidated acts were also revised and prepared for the press by the commissioners and printed at the government printing office. They comprise the acts conferring powers or privileges on specific corporations or persons, and other consolidated acts, and acts relating to the federal judiciary.

After all this had been accomplished, a long and on one side an acrimonious, controversy as to the remuneration of the commissioners ensued, and was only brought to an end in November, 1880, after arbitration by Mr. Justice Burbridge, who awarded the commissioners \$2000 above what had been previously paid. The entire cost of the revision was \$6,000, exclusive of the government printing.

The pending revision is of a widely different character. So far as the public know it originated entirely with the late Attorney-General and Premier, and it was the crowning act of his political career. The act was passed on the 21st

standpoint can scarcely be over-estimated. It will be possible to secure an exact knowledge of the nature of the metal of great guns without running the risk of explosions. Defects in the shafts of ocean steamers can be developed before the shafts break. Steel castings used for structural purposes can be accurately tested before being put in place.

STATUTE REVISION.

To the Editor: While public attention is concentrated, perhaps more keenly than ever before, on the revision of the statutes, it may be worth while to recall to mind some features of the previous works of that kind in British Columbia.

The first revision was in 1871, and was submitted to Mr. Justice (now Sir Henry) Crease, Mr. Phillipps, then Attorney-General, and Mr. Alston, then Registrar-General. The result of their labors appears in a volume of 640 pages known as the Revised Laws, 1871. It is a revised edition of the then existing statute law in the original chronological order, omitting obsolete matter and referring in regard to references to amendments. No classification or consolidation is attempted; indeed neither was within the scope of the commission. The work was always recognized as accurate and authoritative, and was for many years very useful. The writer does not know what it cost.

Next we come to the Consolidated Statutes, 1877. The commissioners were Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Elliott, then a leading member of the bar, now a judge of the Supreme Court. In this case the commission authorized consolidation as well as revision, and alteration of the numbers of the acts and sections. Only sparing use was made of power to consolidate; and no rearrangement of sections was effected beyond inserting the amendments at the places indicated by the amending statutes. But a very useful novelty introduced in this edition was the alphabetical arrangement. The work was well done, but for want of formal authentication was not recognized in court. The commissioners received, it is believed, \$1000 each for their services; and the total cost of the revision, according to the appropriation acts, was \$4257.

The third and last revision was authorized by the act, chap. 19 of 1886, under which the commissioners were required to classify, revise, and consolidate. The late Mr. A. E. B. Davie, who was then Attorney-General, intrusted this commission to the writer and Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C.; Vancouver. In the meantime an enormous mass of chaotic legislation had been accumulating—735 separate acts had to be dealt with. The process is described in the second report of the commissioners, "prefacing the draft consolidation: "After the obsolete matter had been struck out and the detached portions of acts had to be brought together and many others distributed under more appropriate heads, several sections and subsections united and others divided, and the whole matter rearranged, then it became necessary to re-number the sections and to alter the words referring to other sections and acts. Our aim has been to reproduce, in the most convenient form, the law as it now stands, making as few verbal alterations as possible. Where grammatical or clerical errors were noticed their correction is suggested; and in a few instances slight alterations are proposed to avoid some difficulty of construction. All words in the original text which it is proposed to omit are enclosed within brackets, and all words which it is proposed to insert are printed in Italics." The commissioners personally revised the proofs of this draft, and sent in with it a table of the original acts, showing where each section was consolidated or how it was otherwise disposed of. Advance sheets were sent to the bench and the bar as the work progressed, and advice and criticism were invited.

The volume was laid before the legislature assembly in 1888; but no debate on it ensued. The commissioners afterwards inserted the legislation of that session, and again revised the entire work. They also prepared an act to give it effect. The whole was then reprinted in a complete form by the government printer, the proofs being this time read by two gentlemen employed by the commissioners. The complete consolidation was laid before the legislative assembly in 1889, and at once brought into force without opposition or criticism. The unconsolidated acts were also revised and prepared for the press by the commissioners and printed at the government printing office. They comprise the acts conferring powers or privileges on specific corporations or persons, and other consolidated acts, and acts relating to the federal judiciary.

The pending revision is indeed formidable, but the commissioner, having put his hand to the plough, is not the man to look back. He says: "Many of the most important of the provincial acts have been redrawn and re-arranged, objectionable features removed, and such changes introduced as experience, the altered conditions of the country, and judicial decisions show to be necessary." The learned gentleman is doubtless quite competent to decide, in his judicial capacity, after hearing counsel on both sides, whether any specific statute is valid or invalid; but opinions have always differed as to what changes are necessary to what changes are necessary. The contemplated cost of the work is announced at a sum more than four times the amount paid for any previous revision. It would be interesting to know who furnished the estimate and who has valued the instalment already paid for.

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WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Various Resolutions Discussed and Passed by the Local Council Yesterday.

Protest Against the Reduction of Teachers' Salaries—Rev. Trotter Endorsed.

From Tuesday's Daily.

At a general meeting of the Women's Council held yesterday afternoon a number of resolutions were carried, after each had been discussed by the ladies present.

It was moved by Mrs. Gordon Grant, seconded by Mrs. Scaife, and carried: "Whereas, one department of the work of the Woman's Council is the special interest of women and children; and whereas in Victoria there are 34 teachers in our public schools who are women, and whereas these teachers have had, and wherein these salaries lowered to such an extent that many of them will not be able to support themselves and those dependent upon them out of the remuneration which they will now receive; and wherein as the present cut in salaries tends to lower the standard of efficiency in our schools by some of our best teachers resigning their positions, and all being less inspired to do their best; and whereas many of the members of this council are ratepayers of this city: therefore, be it resolved that this meeting send to the board of school trustees a protest against their recent action, and earnestly pray their honorable body to reconsider the estimates and give to the teachers the remuneration which their services merit; and to continue to give the education afforded by the High school free to the children of Victoria as it has been in the past."

The following resolution was also passed, although during the discussion there was a difference of opinion as to the advisability of bringing such matters up in the pulpit.

"We, assembled together in the city hall, do adopt the following resolution:

"1. We believe that it is for the public morale that a blow be struck against unfeasted violation of law, and we heartily thank Rev. Ralph W. Trotter for his patriotic efforts in calling public attention to the flagrant violation of the same, and we pledge our sympathy and support to him in every effort for the purification of our city and the protection of our homes."

"2. We commend the prompt action

of members of the city council who gave notice of motion asking for

the investigation of our police department, and we earnestly pray that our council may sustain this resolution and themselves on record as unanimously in favor of the enforcement of our laws, and that the investigation may be most thorough."

"3. We earnestly desire to direct the attention of our city council to the frequency of boys of tender years entering saloons, and earnestly hope that this shall be forbidden by the Victoria police by-law.

The question of expenses in connection with the recent school trustee election was discussed. The general opinion was that the Women's Council should pay the expenses of the candidate nominated by them. Mrs. William Grant, the successful candidate, had already paid the expenses amounting to \$44.50 and wanted the matter to end there. But \$9 was collected among the ladies present and the presidents of the different societies were requested to obtain donations towards the election fund.

At the next meeting, to be held on the 26th inst., Mrs. Grant will introduce a resolution to petition the legislature to have juvenile temperance education taught in the schools and to enact a law to prohibit children from being on the streets at night. Mrs. Tate will move that the legislature enact a law for the protection of married women, first by enacting that a widow shall always be entitled to one-third of her husband's estate, her right and claim being prior to any other obligation; and, second, that no mortgage or other similar instrument may be legally executed by a married man where it affects the property of husband and wife without the latter's signature.

EARLY DISCOVERERS.

Mr. Wallman's Account of the Spanish Navigators on This Coast.

From Tuesday's Daily.

In the interesting paper read last evening in the Natural History Society of Cap. Wallman on the early navigators of this coast, a graphic description was given of all that is known of the life of the old Greek seaman, Juan de Fuca, after whom our own well-known strait was named. A short account was given of the cross staff, the earliest invention for measuring the altitude at sea, by which the early navigators had to ascertain their position on the world of waters. A drawing of one was shown. Then the voyages of the Spanish navigators, Perez, Heeeta, Maurelio and Quesada were related from 1774 to 1789, and it was stated how various places on the west coast of this island and in southern Alaska were visited and sounded. Their names, however, have since given way to those derived from Cook and Vancouver. The crudity of the Spanish seamen Ondra and Mancilla in pursuing their voyage of discovery to the rough and stormy seas of these latitudes, in a small vessel of only thirty tons, when the larger and better equipped frigate under the command of Juan Heeeta had turned back, and these Spanish officers discovered in the little vessel, was dwelt upon. The paper, the first of the series, brought the account up to the arrival of Cap-

NO INVESTIGATION

Ad. Macmillan's Resolution Asking for a Police Inquiry is Defeated

The Proposal to Collect Revenue by Three Collectors Also Voted Down.

Mr. Rithet Wants the Reasons for the Legislation Suggested by the Council.

From Tuesday's Daily.

At last night's meeting of the city council Ald. Macmillan's resolution asking for the appointment of three collectors to collect revenue instead of the present system now in use, and Ald. Macmillan's resolution asking for an investigation by the city council into charges against the police department, were voted down. The mayor and all the aldermen were present.

R. J. Rithet, M. P. P., wrote as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th inst., handing me copy of a resolution by the municipal council in reference to the collection and income taxes to be collected this year by the provincial government, and also the proposed changes in the system of principal acts. These matters, it must be admitted are of very serious importance to both the city and the province, and it seems to me it will be necessary for the corporation to place me in possession more fully of their reasons for asking than is acknowledged in order that any steps I may take in the direction asked may be as effective as possible."

I would like to suggest that before anything further is done, a committee from your board should be appointed to meet some selected persons from the city, as early a date as possible, for the purpose of considering the matters referred to."

Hon. J. H. Turner and Mr. H. H. Field, M. P. P., acknowledged the receipt of the resolution passed by the council.

Ald. Humphrey moved that the legislative committee and the mayor be authorized to meet the city members to discuss the matter.

Ald. Merchant seconded the resolution, but remarked that it would be well if the legislative committee's report were submitted to the council for conference before the motion was carried.

Edith Hilda Scaife, secretary of the Local Council of Women, moved, with the consent of the committee, that the resolutions passed at yesterday's meeting of the Local Council of Women, The communication was received and read.

E. E. Wootton, rector's warden of St. Barnabas church, asked that an electric light be placed at the corner of Cormier and Main, on Cordova avenue. Referred to electric light committee.

Thornton Fea asked permission to connect with the sewer system. Several aldermen maintained that no sewer was there, it being only a surface drain. The communication was referred to the city engineer.

Brackman & Ker Milling Co. wished the city to open out Erie street so that they might have a market from 2nd to 4th.

M. R. Smith & Co. informed the council of a very large sewer. Several committees and suggested that it be put in a proper state of repair. Referred to street committee.

Dunlop McNaughton pointed out the great need of a sidewalk on Edmonton road. Referred to street committee.

James Sorry also asked for a street improvement. The matter was referred to the street committee.

T. T. Hardiker complained of the bad condition of a street opposite his place of business. Referred to the street committee.

H. H. McDonald asked for payment to him the amount of \$82.80 for certain tools owned by him and claimed by him to be used for the corporation.

Ald. Merchant moved that this matter was before the council on a previous occasion, and that a committee had reported unfavorably. Referred to the city engineer.

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W. F. Wilkerson, who owns property adjoining the city, complained of the street improvement. The matter was referred to the street committee.

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Dumboldt & Elliott wrote on behalf of R. W. Wilkerson, who owns property adjoining the city, complaining of the street improvement. The matter was referred to the street committee.

W. F. Wilkerson, water commissioner, was addressing an application from Mr. Steinberger, asking permission to run seows on Elk lake to carry gravel to the new site of his house, a small what he called a cabin on the east side of the lake.

Ald. McMillan pointed out that probably the sand in the Elkhorn river was not fit for street improvement purposes, and this should be investigated before any concessions are granted. The communication was referred to the mayor and water committee to investigate.

City Engineer Wilmett reported on matters of street improvement on Stanley street, and petitioned for a surface drain on that street. Referred to street committee for report.

Kettle and others asked for certain improvements in Henry street. Referred to the street committee.

Committee for the month recommended that the northwest corner of the hospital grounds be placed under cultivation.

The suggestion was considered a good one, and was referred to the incoming committee to take up. The resolution was passed asking Dr. Helmcken to withdraw his resignation and continue as a member of the medical staff.

During January the number of patients received at the hospital was 35, total number treated, 69; discharged, 24; deceased, 5; in hospital February 1, 40; number of free patients treated during January, 48; paying patients, 21; total days of stay, 1,223, and of these 1,028 were free; average cost per patient, \$1.24; average cost for food for each patient, 29 cents.

Donations were acknowledged by the matron as follows: books and magazines, Dr. Hasell; clothing, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. G. H. Barnard; ladies'inary, apples.

The matron was informed in answer to an inquiry that the new rules in regard to the salaries of probationers would be enforced.

The accounts for January, amounting to \$1,028.60 were passed.

Mr. John Teague submitted his plans for the proposed operating room. They will be submitted to Mrs. Pemberton and afterwards considered by the board.

—Any tendency to premature baldness may be promptly checked by the use of Aver's Hair Vigor. Don't delay until the scalp is bare and the hair-roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this invaluable preparation.

—Ald. Humphrey explained why the committee had reported adversely to Mr. Walken's motion. The care of the aged and infirm who could care for great expense, persons who were charitably disposed, and as it would actually benefit the city, it was settled. The report was adopted.

The street committee's report was then brought up for discussion.

Ald. Merchant in moving the adoption of

the resolution claimed that the present system was cumbersome and expensive. Four men were at present sent to the one rate collector, fifteen axemen, and the collector could collect all. It was a ridiculous system. The system proposed would have only five collectors per year, the object in declaring the offices vacant was to put all the office holders on an equal footing for reappointment. Personnel, Ald. Merchant, voted for no one outside the present officials who did this work. They are all capable and honest men, but there is no guarantee that they will do the work. There was no difficulty in making the treasurer the financial director of the city, and placing more men under direct control. Nothing could be saved by having the water rates paid at the city hall, as a man would have to be kept to look after the meters and receiving the water rates.

Ald. Macmillan was for the system of commissioners, as it was his idea that the men at present employed in the city offices should be as far as possible retained.

He was in favor of the resolution as it would not save the city.

Ald. Cameron was of the opinion that the change would be saved nothing, and the city and he would vote against the resolution.

Ald. Williams thought the matter should be brought up in connection with the estimates.

Ald. Cameron showed that the system of taxation was at fault. He was of the opinion that the change would save nothing to the city, and he would vote against the resolution.

Ald. Williams thought the matter should be brought up in connection with the estimates.

Ald. Humphrey did not believe in the scheme, and he would vote against it.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

ELEVENTH DAY.

Monday, Feb. 10.

It may do in Great Britain, but it is not adapted to a small British province. Benefit societies provide and dance at the Duncan's, on Friday the benefit of the district. Two or three have met with those that have crippled families and the so-called old adage, "Stretch like a brother," "Rebut a span," etc. An American cousin of mine will win the stakes on the timber line, be well for our men to ventilate it a little. Smurfs lies, with the smurfs or the government.

Duncan's are expecting at any time by our ship the Conservatory freight. No more interruption. We want a 12. 1896.

RAIL.

Creek News. Arrived in Trail Thursday, and will remain part of next week. Heir to his smelter and rail Trail creek. In a talk last evening, Mr. Hart everything about railroad was progress, entirely satisfactory to that he threatened C. Copan and others about blown over that getting closer together, and that in all probability be no more desolate or terminal grounds few in Saturday morning been running regularly all new enterprises, it smoothly as it will when are worn off, yet the satisfied with the show. One is coming from rapid rate, and piled after grounds.

governor of this provo. Mr. Heintzel the right way on the narrow road Trail to Rainy Lake, is well advanced. Rail trail to the water's edge, will be hauled as fast track men. Workmen for the foundations of which the track will run the Crown Point, and the line is being pushed.

AMLOOPS. and Sentinel. are under way which operation of the Homelouis creek, during the

two years or so Mrs. Naughton, of Quesnel, bring a history of early British Columbia, with days.

probability that quite soon will be taken from Cache next summer, correspondence, Powell & dealers, of Montreal, have intention drawn to that taken and V. Guillaume will or two for Montreal, taking to sell. In case the bill, and there is little it will be, that firm is from 75 to 100 tons a the best will pay transportation a distance by pack team, it will be arranged to have up as far as the Stillit will have to be packed int.

imphrey and McEntyre, in prospecting on the west bank. The Fraser river, are have found some good gold in the second gulch, about the ferry.

R. station are seven cars pipe, manufactured at Birmingham, Eng., for Gold Fields, limited, awaited at customs. The pipe is and very strong. They are placed within the seven cars make a. The company is obtaining for the pipes as mining, but it was with difficulty concession was obtained, as the coast claimed they could pipe of similar quality, but at Ottawa that they had yet been prepared, citizens of Kamloops, among people living north and Thompson rivers, asking the government to make an application to build a bridge across the river where the ferry is now. Council of Kamloops has also the government to the

This public work, though considerable expenditure, been necessary for increasing number of residents would serve. West of the Thompson all land is taken up for 25 miles, while many will be engaged. Therefore, should the finds made, that part turn out as they give promise, to a need of the bridge will be felt this year than at any in the past.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a supplementary return relative to the appointment of a commission to revise the statutes. This comprises simply the commission to the Hon. Theodore Davie, proposing him sole revisor to consolidate and revise the statutes of the province, and the same to be done in

England relating to this province.

Hon. Col. Baker also presented a return regarding the settlement of the dispute between the Dominion and Provincial governments as to the titles to lands within the railway belt, contains that was not made public at the time of the settlement. The terms formally proposed by the Dominion were approved by a committee of the executive council of British Columbia, who, on the 6th day of December, 1895, reported, reciting the procedure to give effect to the agreement, and among other things as follows:

The province shall by order in council make provision under which Dominion titles shall be registered in the land registry offices of the province.

The provincial government obtaining

opinion. At Barkerville

's company will resume work on its tunnel, and the tunnel mouth of Nelson creek will be.

The tunnel on the Cariboo property is in 1,800 feet have to go 800 or 1,000 feet while much of its pipes are.

Six cars of additional pine ad at Ashcroft for the Horse Lillooet mines will also great deal of work and no doubt

greatly granted to them, which releases and surrenders shall be accepted by the

Dominion government in discharge and satisfaction of the several judgments of the Exchequer court and the Supreme Court of Canada and the costs thereof, and the Dominion government shall thereupon issue patents in fee simple to the parties named or their successors. The provincial government to pay the Dominion for these \$1 per acre, the purchase money already received by the province. This arrangement is not to affect the Sumas dyke lands, which are to be conveyed by the Dominion to the province as provided by the act.

Mr. Macpherson asked the hon. the provincial secretary: 1. Are there any physicians residing in the province, ail where more than one practice in the same district? 2. If any, how many? 3. If any, name and district. 4. If any, at whose request were such grant or grants, and appointment or appointments, made? If by petition from residents of district, give names on such petition.

Hon. Col. Baker answered: 1. Assuming that the question means, "Are there more than one physician in any electoral district receiving government aid?" the answer is "Yes." 2. Five-two. 3. A. M. Sutton, Nicola, Esq. J. O'Farrell, Salmon Arm, J. R. Williams, Ashcroft; B. F. Boyce, Okanagan Mission; and R. W. Jackson, Midway all in Yale district. 4. M. Callahan and H. Watt, 150 Mile House, lower part of Cariboo district. 4. A. M. Sutton and A. R. Williams by petition. In answer to 5 several pages of names are given.

Mr. Macpherson asked the hon. the minister of finance: Is it the intention of the government during the present session to amend section 26 of the Assessment Act, as amended by section S of the Assessment Act Amendment Act, 1892? If yes, what will be the nature of such amendment?

Hon. Mr. Turner answered: No. The house then took up the consideration of the report on the Mischievous Animals Act, which was considered and further adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor conveying a bill to provide a fund for educational purposes by the sale of public lands.

The standing orders were suspended and the bill then read a first time.

BILLS ADVANCED.

The Notaries bill was committed with Mr. Stoddart in the chair. Hon. Mr. Eberts moved that the committee rise and report the bill complete without amendments.

Mr. Kitchener said he understood it was the Attorney-General's intention to introduce some amendment in the direction of providing for the examination of candidates for notaries.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he had made such a promise, but on looking at the old set he had found that provision was made for the Lieutenant-Governor in council to make rules governing these examinations. Mr. Eberts, however, changed his motion to one that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Macpherson said the only conclusion he could arrive at is that the government have annihilated the credit of the province and now wish to annihilate the assets of the province by squandering them away. Why do they wish to sell 500,000 acres in one year, which at the lowest figures would return \$500,000, when the educational expenses are only \$180,000? What do they wish to do with a surplus like this? It must be that they are going to use this money for some other purpose than that of education. We thought the people should know what the intentions of the government are.

Hon. Mr. Turner said every explanation would be given when the bill came up for its second reading.

Mr. Macpherson said he understood that the government cannot use the money in any other way than that voted by the house.

Mr. Kitchener said it appeared that the government, after making a loan of \$2,000,000, find there is not more than \$500,000 to their credit. They cannot go on doing the business of the country with this balance and a deficit of more than \$1,000,000 in one year. They are pledged not to borrow any more money for two years; therefore they are going to sell 500,000 acres in one year, which in order to work off the assets of the province.

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